



**ОЗХО**

**Конференция государств-участников**

Десятая сессия  
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**ЗАПИСКА ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОГО ДИРЕКТОРА**

**ДОКЛАД О ПЛАНЕ ДЕЙСТВИЙ  
ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ СОГЛАСНО СТАТЬЕ VII**

1. На своей восьмой сессии Конференция государств-участников (далее "Конференция") приняла план действий по выполнению обязательств согласно статье VII и обязалась рассмотреть далее на своей десятой сессии состояние дел с осуществлением статьи VII и рассмотреть и принять решение о любых соответствующих мерах, которые, в случае необходимости, должны быть приняты для обеспечения соблюдения всеми государствами-участниками статьи VII (документ C-8/DEC.16 от 24 октября 2003 года).
2. Для облегчения работы Исполнительного совета (далее "Совет") и Конференции и в соответствии с положениями плана действий, а также принятого Конференцией на ее девятой сессии последующего решения относительно дальнейших действий в рамках плана действий (документ C-9/DEC.4 от 30 ноября 2004 года) Генеральный директор представил сорок второй сессии Совета доклад о достигнутых результатах вместе с обзором хода выполнения статьи VII каждым государством-участником, а также перечень государств-участников, которые предложили или запросили помощь со времени принятия плана действий. Этот перечень включал подробную информацию о запрошенной помощи, сделанных предложениях и последующих мерах, принятых Техническим секретариатом (далее "Секретариат") или государствами-участниками (документ EC-42/DG.8 C-10/DG.4 от 7 сентября 2005 года).
3. В этом докладе Генеральный директор указал, что этот доклад будет обновлен до десятой сессии Конференции. Настоящий доклад включает информацию по состоянию на 17 октября 2005 года.
4. На своей сорок второй сессии Совет принял к сведению этот доклад и просил координатора г-на Рональда Мюнша, Германия, продолжить консультации, с тем чтобы выработать рекомендации для двадцать пятого заседания Совета. Ожидается, что на этом заседании Совет подготовит для Конференции рекомендации относительно дальнейших требуемых мер.



5. Принимая план действий, Конференция согласилась - без ущерба для сроков, установленных Конвенцией о химическом оружии (далее "Конвенция"), сославшись на обязательства государств-участников по статье VII и напомнив им о том, что после вступления в силу Конвенции прошло уже более шести лет, - что настоятельно необходимо, чтобы те государства-участники, которые еще не сделали этого, приняли необходимые меры и установили реалистичные целевые сроки для принятия необходимого законодательства, включая уголовное законодательство и, в соответствующих случаях, принятия административных мер по осуществлению Конвенции, не позднее десятой сессии Конференции.
6. Успех плана действий зависел от активной и систематической поддержки государствами-членами его целей. Установление целевого срока для окончательного принятия государствами-участниками соответствующих мер согласно плану действий способствовало активизации этого процесса, и многие из них разработали и осуществляют собственные национальные планы действий в целях выполнения их обязательств по статье VII. В плане действий также предусматривается, что государства-участники могут запрашивать и получать помощь и техническую поддержку от Секретариата и от других государств-участников.
7. Многие государства-участники проделали большую работу для достижения целей плана. В частности, в течение 2005 года они активизировали свои усилия по достижению целей, которые они поставили перед собой, и использовали помощь, предоставляемую через ОЗХО. Одновременно с этим Секретариат активизировал свои усилия по предоставлению технической помощи и поддержки государствам-участникам по их просьбе. Он осуществил целый ряд мер поддержки, которые включали проведение региональных, субрегиональных, а также тематических практикумов по практическим аспектам осуществления Конвенции, посещений по линии оказания технической помощи (ПТП), курсов подготовки и практикумов в ответ на просьбы государств-участников об оказании помощи в разработке законодательства и учреждении эффективных Национальных органов и правовой помощи в форме комментариев по проектам законодательства и экспертных консультаций, предоставляемых через сеть правовых экспертов ОЗХО (СПЭ) или непосредственно Секретариатом.
8. Многие государства-участники предоставили помощь другим государствам-участникам в виде курсов подготовки для сотрудников Национальных органов, поддержки подготовке объявлений (в том числе в виде компьютерного программного обеспечения), а также помощи в области законодательства и практических аспектов осуществления Конвенции. Кроме того, ряд государств-участников, а также Европейский союз (ЕС) оказывали поддержку усилиям Секретариата по предоставлению помощи в области осуществления Конвенции посредством финансирования конкретных проектов. Пятнадцать государств-участников представили Секретариату фамилии экспертов, готовых участвовать

в ПТП. Список таких экспертов размещен на внешнем сервере ОЗХО, где с ним могут ознакомиться делегации.

9. Количество государств-участников, которые по их просьбе получили в той или иной форме техническую помощь от Секретариата в рамках плана действий, сегодня составляет 107 государств. По состоянию на дату для включения информации в настоящий доклад 65 из них получили поддержку на месте в форме ПТП или национальных курсов подготовки или практикумов, организованных Секретариатом; другие еще получают такую помощь на месте до конца года.
10. Оценка результатов, достигнутых государствами-участниками в рамках плана действий при поддержке Секретариата и других государств-участников, показывает, что процесс национального осуществления активизировался и достигнуты важные результаты. Вместе с тем, остается значительное число государств-участников, которым необходимо принять дополнительные меры для завершения выполнения их обязательств по статье VII. Многие из них уже добились определенного прогресса в разработке законодательства и учреждении своих Национальных органов. В некоторых случаях законопроекты подготовлены и представлены на утверждение. В других случаях законопроекты еще разрабатываются или являются предметом консультаций между различными ведомствами. Ряду государств-участников потребуется дополнительное время для завершения этой работы, а некоторым из них может потребоваться дополнительная помощь и техническая поддержка. При рассмотрении результатов, достигнутых в рамках плана действий, Конференция поэтому могла бы обсудить соответствующие последующие меры в области оказания технической помощи государствам-участникам и выделить с этой целью необходимые ресурсы. Государства-участники, предложившие другим государствам-участникам помощь в принятии мер по национальному осуществлению Конвенции, можно также призвать продолжать делать это после десятой сессии Конференции.
11. Остается ряд государств-участников, которые добились незначительного прогресса в области создания своих Национальных органов и принятия необходимых законодательных и административных мер, требуемых для осуществления Конвенции, либо вообще не добились никакого прогресса. Этим государствам-участникам еще предстоит выполнить план действий в полном объеме и использовать различную предоставляемую помощь. Некоторые из них сообщили о причинах таких задержек, а другие не сделали этого. Важно незамедлительно найти способы убедить эти государства-участники в необходимости исправления такой ситуации.
12. Очевидно, даже когда все государства-участники достигнут целей плана действий, работу в области поддержки национального осуществления Конвенции необходимо будет продолжать, поскольку этот процесс является непрерывным. Результаты, достигнутые в рамках плана действий, создают основы для полного и эффективного осуществления Конвенции на национальном уровне, однако сохраняется постоянная необходимость

бдительного применения и обеспечения осуществления принятых законодательных и административных мер. Государствам-участникам необходимо будет продолжить развитие и поддержание их потенциала для эффективного национального осуществления Конвенции. Опыт показывает, что для выявления и распространения передовой практики в области национального осуществления крайне важное значение имеет обмен опытом между государствами-участниками. Диалог и партнерство, развивающиеся между Секретариатом и государствами-участниками при оказании ими помощи в деле национального осуществления Конвенции, стали еще одним положительным результатом выполнения этого плана действий, который необходимо и впредь развивать.

Приложение: Доклад об осуществлении плана действий по выполнению обязательств согласно статье VII

Дополнения (только на английском языке)

Дополнение 1: Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, including a Summary of Measures taken under the Plan of Action regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, As at 17 October 2005 (Ход выполнения обязательств по статье VII, включая резюме мер, принятых в рамках плана действий по выполнению обязательств согласно статье VII по состоянию на 17 октября 2005 года)

Дополнение 2: List of States Parties that Have Offered or Requested Assistance since the Adoption of the Plan of Action regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, As at 17 October 2005 (Список государств-участников, предложивших или запросивших помощь со времени принятия плана действий по выполнению обязательств согласно статье VII по состоянию на 17 октября 2005 года)

## Приложение

### ДОКЛАД ОБ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ПЛАНА ДЕЙСТВИЙ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВ СОГЛАСНО СТАТЬЕ VII

#### Резюме

1. В настоящем докладе использованы критерии и факторы, указанные в плане действий применительно к выполнению обязательств по статье VII, для изложения и анализа результатов, достигнутых в рамках этого плана, и состояния дел с осуществлением государствами-участниками их обязательств по статье VII.
2. По состоянию на 17 октября 2005 года:
  - a) 147 государств-участников (84% от 174 государств-участников) назначили или учредили свои Национальные органы;
  - b) 105 (60%) приняли законодательные и административные меры по осуществлению Конвенции на национальном уровне и в соответствии с пунктом 5 статьи VII проинформировали Секретариат об этом;
  - c) 83 (48%) представили текст этих принятых мер в Секретариат, как это требуется согласно плану действий;
  - d) 59 (34%) приняли законодательство, которое охватывает все основные требования Конвенции;
  - e) 47 (27%) завершили рассмотрение своих существующих правил в области торговли химикатами и подтвердили, что они соответствуют предмету и цели Конвенции; и
  - f) 47 государств-участников (27%), которые еще не приняли своего законодательства и административных мер, разработали проект законодательства и находились на различных этапах его принятия.
3. Основой для национального осуществления Конвенции является учреждение или назначение Национальных органов и принятие законодательства об осуществлении. В таблице 1 показана динамика принятия государствами-участниками законодательных и административных мер со времени вступления в силу Конвенции.

**ТАБЛИЦА 1: ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ ПУНКТА 5 СТАТЬИ VII ЗА КАЖДЫЙ ГОД  
СО ВРЕМЕНИ ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ В СИЛУ КОНВЕНЦИИ**

<b>По состоянию на:</b>	<b>Кол-во госу- дарств- участ- ников</b>	<b>Кол-во (и процент) государств- участников, представивших информацию по ст. VII(5)</b>	<b>Законодательство охватывает основные области обеспечения осуществления Конвенции</b>	<b>Проект законо- дательства предложен или прокомменти- рован Секретариатом по запросу</b>
С-I: май 1997 года	87	0 (0%)	Нет	0
С-II: декабрь 1997 года	103	24 (23%)	Нет	0
С-III: ноябрь 1998 года	120	40 (33%)	Нет	0
С-IV: июль 1999 года	125	43 (34%)	Нет	0
С-V: май 2000 года	133	48 (36%)	Нет	6
С-VI: май 2001 года	143	53 (38%)	Нет	8
С-7: октябрь 2002 года	145	70 (48%)	39 (27%)	16
С-8: октябрь 2003 года	154	94 (61%)	51 (33%)	36
С-9: ноябрь 2004 года	166	96 (58%)	52 (31%)	65
17 октября 2005 года	174	105 (60%)	59 (34%)	152 <sup>1</sup>

4. Общий процентный показатель государств-участников, которые приняли необходимое законодательство и административные меры, оставался примерно на том же уровне со времени принятия плана действий, однако число государств-участников, обратившихся с просьбой о консультациях по проекту законодательства, более чем утроилось. Кроме того, что фактическое число государств-участников, добившихся прогресса в своих законодательных процессах, возросло с примерно 100 в октябре 2003 года до примерно 150 на дату включения информации в настоящий доклад. За этот же период количество государств - участников Конвенции выросло на 13%. Эти цифры указывают на то, что определенный прогресс был достигнут, однако потребуется некоторое дополнительное время, чтобы те государства-участники, которые пока не смогли завершить разработку и принятие своих законодательных и административных мер, смогли завершить их.

<sup>1</sup> Девяносто два государства-участника представили 152 проекта. В некоторых случаях государства-участники неоднократно обращались с просьбами о консультациях по проектам в ходе процесса их согласования в правительстве. Большинство из прокомментированных проектов все еще находятся в процессе парламентского утверждения.

5. Существуют самые разнообразные причины, по которым некоторые государства-участники не смогли полностью достичь целей плана действий. Многим из них пришлось повышать информированность и формировать внутреннюю поддержку плана, а также привлекать и обучать участников этого процесса, прежде чем они смогли приступить к разработке законодательства и созданию функционирующего Национального органа. Кроме того, было важно, чтобы участники этого процесса глубоко уяснили сложности Конвенции, а также то, как она применяется к их конкретным ситуациям и что требуется для ее осуществления.
6. В других случаях государства-участники не располагали специалистами, имеющими достаточный опыт разработки законопроекта по осуществлению Конвенции, либо другие обязанности разработчиков, которые обладали таким опытом, мешали им проделать эту сложную и кропотливую работу. Наконец, внутренние экономические и политические факторы или внешние события (включая конфликты и войны) в некоторых случаях мешали государствам-участникам добиться прогресса на начальном этапе подготовки к полному национальному осуществлению Конвенции. После начала процесса разработки законодательства и принятия практических мер по созданию функционирующего и полномочного Национального органа кадровые и финансовые трудности вызывали задержки в ряде государств-участников. В ряде случаев события, не связанные с осуществлением Конвенции, мешали процессу завершения принятия различных мер согласно плану действий. Например, изменения в составе правительства или выборы создавали задержки в этом процессе или отбрасывали его назад, и проект законодательства приходилось заново представлять или переписывать. После представления законодательства об осуществлении Конвенции в парламент возникала конкуренция этого законодательства с другими законопроектами за включение в график работы парламента и парламентское время.
7. Важное значение в этой работе имело предоставление государствам-участникам технической помощи. В рамках плана действий с просьбами о предоставлении помощи обратились 107 государств-участников; все эти просьбы были в той или иной форме удовлетворены Секретариатом. С момента принятия плана и до даты включения информации в настоящий доклад он провел 65 ПТП, причем 41 из них состоялось в 2005 году. Кроме того, Секретариат оказал поддержку 11 двусторонним ПТП, которые были организованы непосредственно между государствами-участниками. Семьдесят восемь государств-участников получили правовую помощь в форме комментариев по проекту его законодательства или по его первым проектам и/или получило помощь в области всего процесса разработки законодательства. Было проведено 27 региональных, субрегиональных и тематических практикумов и курсов подготовки, которые также использовались как форум, в ходе которого участвующим в них государствам-участникам в неофициальном и индивидуальном порядке предоставлялись техническая помощь и экспертные консультации.

8. ПТП (обычно имевшие форму национальных практикумов или курсов подготовки, проводившихся параллельно с практической работой над проектами законодательства и встречами с ответственными должностными лицами правительств) были эффективной формой оказания помощи согласно плану действий. Такие ПТП давали возможность привлечь к этому процессу множество заинтересованных сторон внутри конкретной страны, повышали их понимание той роли, которую они могут играть в осуществлении Конвенции, обеспечивали должную координацию между всеми соответствующими сторонами и оказывали помощь в разработке национального плана действий. В ходе ПТП основное внимание уделялось правовой помощи, но при этом также рассматривались другие вопросы осуществления Конвенции, в том числе учреждение и эффективное функционирование Национальных органов и связи с химической промышленностью. Правовая помощь, со своей стороны, может способствовать обеспечению того, чтобы принятые меры полностью отражали требования Конвенции.
9. Региональные и субрегиональные совещания, курсы подготовки и тематические практикумы явились экономичным механизмом сотрудничества с большим числом государств-участников и способствовали обмену опытом между их Национальными органами. Эти совещания также помогли подготовить условия для более адресной помощи на месте отдельным государствам-участникам. В сочетании с обсуждениями вопроса об актуальности плана действий они создавали возможности для предоставления отдельным государствам-участникам, которые уже получили помощь, экспертных консультаций и проведения последующих мероприятий, а также способствовали составлению планов, касающихся того, какая адресная помощь потребуется в будущем.
10. Подготовка и представление Секретариатом замечаний по проекту законодательства, а также представление государствам-участникам предложений относительно первоначальных проектов стали формой технической помощи, которую использует все большее число государств-участников. Это эффективный инструмент, посредством которого Секретариат помогает начать процесс разработки законодательства и оказать ему поддержку, обеспечить единообразие и добиться того, чтобы законодательство об осуществлении, принятое государствами-участниками, было всеобъемлющим и учитывало все требования Конвенции и соответствующие решения Конференции.
11. Несмотря на прогресс, достигнутый государствами-участниками в рамках плана действий, многое еще предстоит сделать. Двадцати семи государствам-участникам все еще необходимо учредить или назначить свой Национальный орган. Шестидесяти девяти государствам-участникам еще необходимо принять законодательство или административные меры по осуществлению Конвенции на национальном уровне, а почти половине из остальных государств-участников необходимо устранить пробелы в их законодательстве, которые обычно связаны с отсутствием мер по контролю за передачами списочных химикатов.



12. Из 59 государств-участников, которые приняли всеобъемлющее законодательство, некоторым еще необходимо принять подробные правила, прежде чем они смогут в полной мере его применять и обеспечивать его осуществление. Некоторым государствам-участникам еще необходимо объявить соответствующие промышленные объекты и многим еще необходимо внедрить эффективные системы контроля, которые позволят им представлять необходимые объявления об их деятельности в отношении передач списочных химикатов.
13. Только примерно 40% государств-участников представили информацию о своих национальных программах защиты с 1997 года, а 127 государствам-участникам еще необходимо завершить пересмотр своих правил в области торговли химикатами, с тем чтобы привести их в соответствие с предметом и целью Конвенции. Государства-участники неуклонно продвигаются вперед во всех этих вопросах и привержены делу завершения осуществления мер, предусмотренных в статье VII, как можно скорее; однако, судя по информации, имеющейся у Секретариата, некоторым из них еще предстоит принять меры для достижения целей плана действий.
14. Сохраняется необходимость в оказании технической помощи и поддержки тем государствам-участникам, которым еще необходимо выполнить некоторые требования статьи VII. Чтобы такая помощь была максимально эффективной, должны быть выполнены следующие условия:
  - a) соответствующие государства-участники должны принять ясные решения, которые обяжут их ведомства выполнять их обязательства согласно статье VII;
  - b) государства-участники должны выявить и привлечь как можно больше заинтересованных лиц, имеющих отношение к национальному осуществлению Конвенции, прежде чем они получают помощь от ОЗХО, и они должны обеспечить, чтобы все заинтересованные лица участвовали в предоставлении помощи;
  - c) просьбы о помощи должны быть конкретными и должны содержать достаточно подробную информацию о потребностях, условиях и целях запрашиваемой помощи, с тем чтобы Секретариат и предоставляющие помощь государства-участники могли соответствующим образом откликнуться на них;

- d) должен быть установлен предельный срок для направления просьб о помощи, чтобы Секретариат мог должным образом планировать свою программу помощи (в частности, в том что касается посещений государств-участников по линии технической помощи) и оптимизировать использование его людских и финансовых ресурсов, в том числе любых ресурсов, предоставленных государствами-участниками, которые предложили помощь;
- e) государства-участники, запрашивающие помощь, должны поддерживать регулярные контакты с Секретариатом на этапе планирования и после получения помощи, с тем чтобы были приняты необходимые последующие меры, чтобы цели, поставленные в национальных планах действий, достигались, чтобы отслеживался прогресс в области их достижения и чтобы можно было проводить оценку эффективности предоставленной помощи;
- f) программа помощи и поддержки, осуществляемая Секретариатом, должна и впредь предусматривать широкий круг мер, которые дополняют друг друга, обеспечивают экономичность, позволяют оказывать поддержку (в том числе на месте) отдельным государствам-участникам, запрашивающим помощь, и способствуют обмену опытом и предоставлению помощи между государствами-участниками на региональной и на субрегиональной основе.

## **Введение**

15. Когда на своей восьмой сессии в октябре 2003 года Конференция приняла план действий по выполнению обязательств согласно статье VII, она просила Секретариат представить девятой сессии Конференции и представлять каждой второй сессии Совета, начиная с тридцать шестой сессии в марте 2004 года, доклад о прогрессе, достигнутом в области осуществления этого плана действий. Конференция также обязалась рассмотреть на своей десятой сессии ход осуществления статьи VII и рассмотреть любые соответствующие меры, которые должны быть приняты, и принять по ним решение, с тем чтобы обеспечить ее соблюдение всеми государствами-участниками.
16. Кроме того, когда в ноябре 2004 года Конференция рассматривала прогресс, достигнутый в области осуществления плана действий, она просила Секретариат, среди прочего, представлять к каждой сессии Совета до десятой сессии Конференции список государств-участников, предложивших или запросивших помощь со времени принятия этого плана действий, включая конкретную подробную информацию о запрошенной помощи, о сделанных предложениях и о последующих действиях, предпринятых Секретариатом и/или государствами-участниками (документ C-9/DEC.4).
17. Для облегчения работы Совета и Конференции над результатами, достигнутыми до настоящего времени, и в связи с требованием о представлении докладов, упомянутым в пунктах 15 и 16 выше, Секретариат подготовил настоящий доклад об осуществлении плана действий. В отдельном приложении Секретариат включил по каждому государству-участнику краткие сведения о нынешнем состоянии дел с осуществлением статьи VII (дополнение 1) вместе с указанием мер, принятых государством-участником, полученной помощи и помощи, предоставленной другим государствам-участникам. В дополнении 2 показано состояние дел с просьбами о помощи и предложениями об оказании помощи согласно плану действий.

## **Общий обзор**

18. В пункте 14 плана действий перечислены меры, которые должны принять государства-участники и которые должны привести к принятию необходимого законодательства, включая уголовное законодательство, и/или к принятию административных мер по осуществлению Конвенции не позднее десятой сессии Конференции в ноябре 2005 года. Эти меры являются следующими:
  - a) назначение или учреждение Национального органа и уведомление об этом Секретариата в соответствии со статьей VII Конвенции как можно скорее;

- b) осуществление мер, необходимых для принятия законодательства, включая уголовное законодательство, и/или для принятия административных мер, которые необходимы государствам-участникам для осуществления Конвенции, в соответствии с их конституционными процедурами; и
  - c) представление Секретариату полного текста их национального законодательства об осуществлении, включая его обновленные варианты, или - в случае государств-участников с монистической правовой системой - информации о конкретных мерах, принятых ими для осуществления Конвенции.
19. В пункте 6 плана указывается, что меры, необходимые для осуществления Конвенции, должны, среди прочего:
- a) отражать всеобъемлющий характер Конвенции и охватывали всю деятельность, которая запрещается или требуется в соответствии с Конвенцией и которая связана с использованием любых токсичных химикатов и их прекурсоров;
  - b) обеспечить представление ежегодных объявлений о прошлой и предполагаемой деятельности;
  - c) обеспечить осуществление положений, касающихся передач списочных химикатов; и
  - d) обеспечить ежегодное представление информации о национальных программах защиты в соответствии с пунктом 4 статьи X Конвенции.
20. Наконец, пункт 15 настоятельно призывает государства-участники, которые еще не сделали этого, рассмотреть их существующие нормы в области торговли химикатами в целях приведения их в соответствие с предметом и целью Конвенции.
21. При подготовке настоящего доклада Секретариат проанализировал все факторы, упомянутые в пунктах 18-20 выше. Общий обзор результатов, достигнутых в рамках плана действий, и нынешнего состояния дел с осуществлением статьи VII, в котором эти факторы использованы в качестве основных показателей, приведен в таблице 2 и на рисунках 1 и 2. После них дан более подробный анализ по следующим вопросам:
- a) назначение или учреждение Национальных органов;
  - b) принятие законодательства, включая уголовное законодательство, и административных мер;

- c) отражает ли законодательство всеобъемлющий характер Конвенции;
  - d) включение в законодательство следующих вопросов:
    - i) ежегодные объявления о прошлой и предполагаемой деятельности;
    - ii) осуществление положений, касающихся передач списочных химикатов; и
    - iii) ежегодное представление информации о национальных программах защиты;
  - e) рассмотрение существующих норм в области торговли химикатами; и
  - f) помощь, предоставленная согласно плану действий, и оценка эффективности такой помощи.
22. В следующей таблице показаны количественные и процентные показатели в отношении 174 государств-участников, выполнивших каждое из требований, изложенных в плане действий.

**ТАБЛИЦА 2: РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ, ДОСТИГНУТЫЕ В ВЫПОЛНЕНИИ ПЛАНА ДЕЙСТВИЙ, И СОСТОЯНИЕ ДЕЛ С ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕМ СТАТЬИ VII НА 17 ОКТЯБРЯ 2005 ГОДА<sup>2</sup>**

Основные показатели по плану действий										
Учрежден НО	Получена информа- ция по ст. VII(5)	Законо- дательство охватывает все ключевые области	Пред- ставлен текст принятых мер	Меры для контроля за переда- чами списочных химикатов	Представ- ление первоначал- ных объявлений	Представ- ление ЕОПД за 2004 год в 2005 году	Проект по ст. VI: Представ- лены объявления или проверены данные	Санкции за непред- ставление данных для объявлений по ст. VI	Представ- ление информации по ст. X(4)	Подтверждение относительно пересмотра по ст. XI(2 e))
147	105	59	83	74 - полностью 13 - частично	149 - полностью 7 - только ст. III 1 - только ст. VI	68	73 - завершен 24 - продолжа- ется	67	71 (2005 г.: 40 )	47
84%	60%	34%	48%	43% - полностью 7% - частично	86% - полностью 4% - только ст. III 1% - только ст. VI	39%	41% - завершен 14% - продолжа- ется	39%	41 % (23%)	27%
Охват законодательства										
Запреты по ст. I	Санкции по ст. I	Экстерри- ториальное применение	Санкции по ст. II(1)	Санкции - Список 1	Санкции - Список 2	Санкции - Список 3	Список 3 УКП	Санкции за непредстав- ление объявления		
102	99	81	88	79	78	78	78	67		
59%	57%	47%	51%	45%	45%	45%	45%	39%		

<sup>2</sup> Пояснение значения каждого из заголовков столбцов, используемых в разделе "Основные показатели" настоящей таблицы, см. в дополнении 1. В разделе "Охват законодательства" УКП означает удостоверение конечного потребителя.

Рис. 1

Основные показатели по плану действий

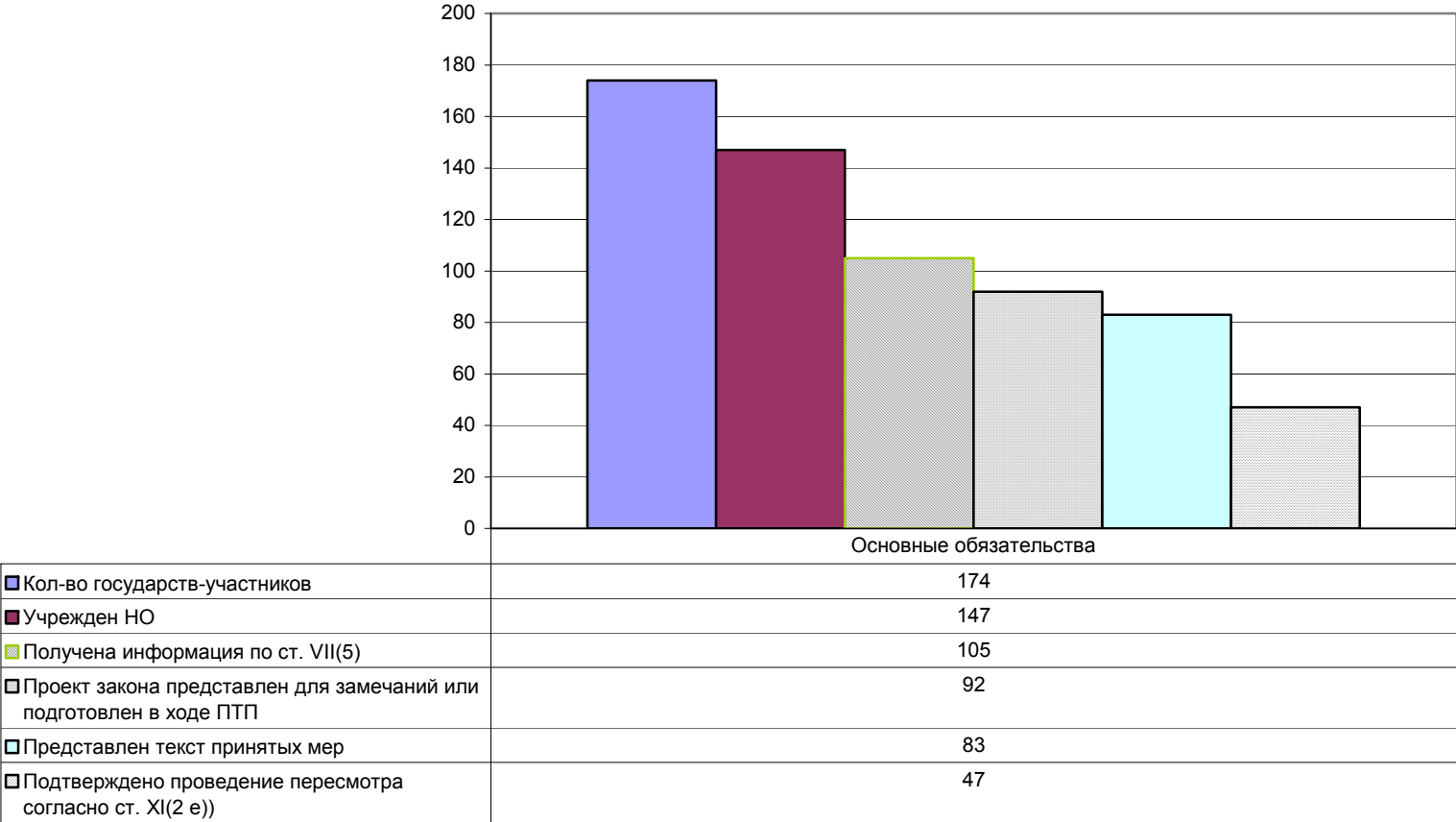
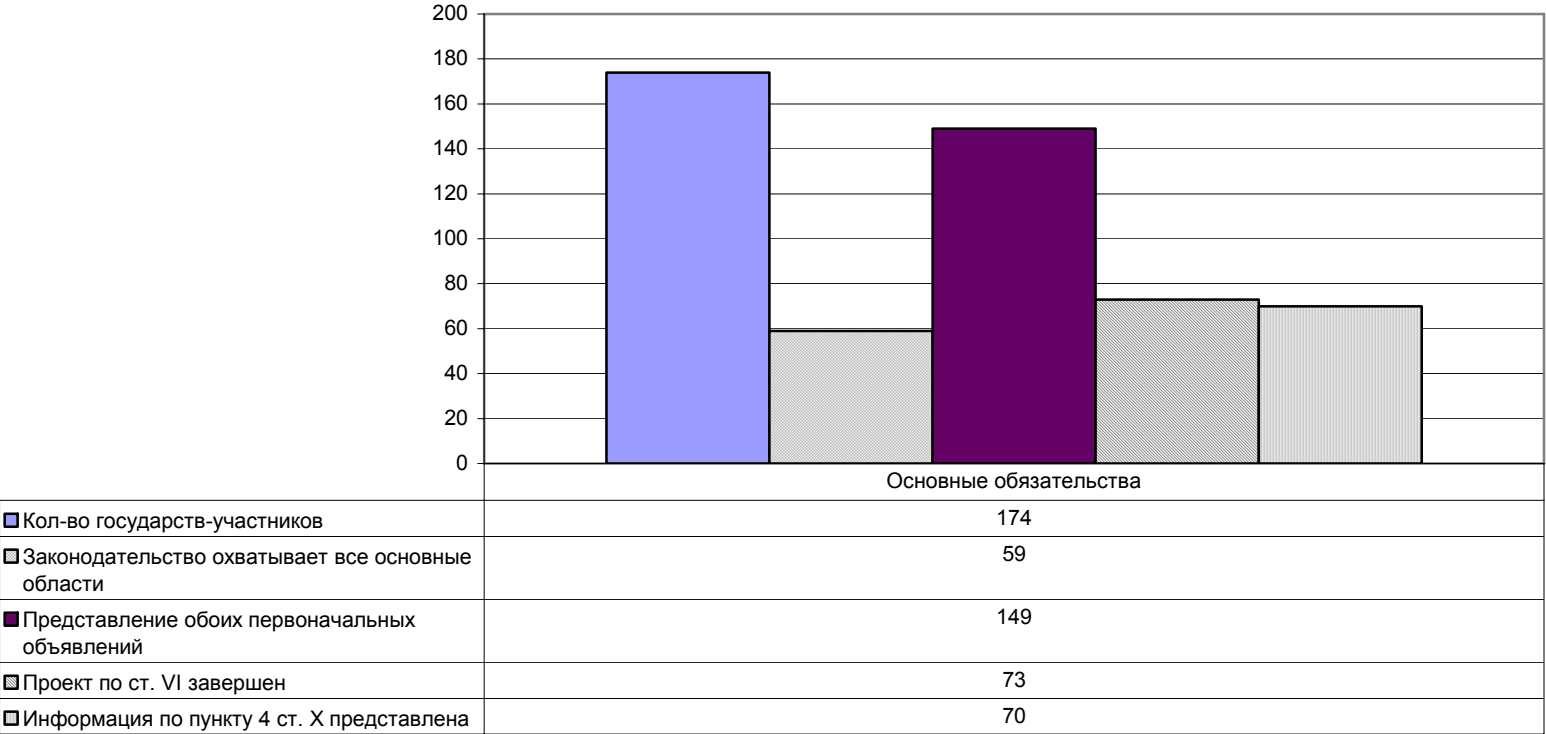


Рис. 2

Принятые меры предусматривают всеобъемлющее осуществление Конвенции





### **Назначение или учреждение Национальных органов**

23. Согласно пункту 4 статьи VII Конвенции, "для выполнения своих обязательств по настоящей Конвенции каждое государство-участник назначает или учреждает Национальный орган, который выступает в качестве национального координационного центра для эффективной связи с Организацией и другими государствами-участниками. Каждое государство-участник уведомляет Организацию о своем Национальном органе во время вступления для него в силу настоящей Конвенции".
24. Первая специальная сессия Конференции государств-участников по рассмотрению действия Конвенции о химическом оружии (далее "Первая конференция по рассмотрению действия Конвенции") призвала государства-участники, которым еще предстоит назначить или учредить свои Национальные органы, сделать это в первоочередном порядке и уведомить об этом Секретариат (подпункт 7.83 а) документа RC-1/5).
25. В плане действий Конференция подчеркнула, что меры, подлежащие принятию государствами-участниками, должны включать назначение или учреждение Национального органа и уведомление об этом Секретариата в соответствии со статьями VII Конвенции как можно скорее (подпункт 14 а) документа C-8/DEC.16).
26. В настоящее время Секретариатом получены уведомления от 147 государств, или 84% государств-участников, о том, что они назначили или учредили свой Национальный орган. Однако в некоторых случаях Национальный орган действует на предварительной или временной основе до принятия окончательного решения о его структуре и законодательном оформлении. Вызванное этим отсутствие правовых полномочий не позволяет некоторым Национальным органам решать все задачи, предусмотренные для них Конвенцией.
27. Двадцать семь государств-участников еще должны уведомить Секретариат о назначении или учреждении своих Национальных органов. Они перечислены в таблице 3. В таблице также указывается, когда Конвенция вступила в силу для каждого из этих государств-участников и к какой региональной группе они принадлежат. Дополнительные детали о состоянии дел с Национальными органами в этих государствах-участниках приводятся в дополнении 1. Согласно имеющейся в распоряжении Секретариата информации, все они добиваются прогресса, однако в разной мере. Двенадцать государств присоединились к ОЗХО после принятия плана действий, причем некоторые лишь в 2005 году. Это подчеркивает необходимость тесной координации осуществления плана действий по универсальности (документ EC-M-23/DEC.3 от 24 октября 2003 года) с осуществлением плана действий по статье VII.

**ТАБЛИЦА 3: ГОСУДАРСТВА-УЧАСТНИКИ, КОТОРЫЕ ЕЩЕ ДОЛЖНЫ НАЗНАЧИТЬ ИЛИ УЧРЕДИТЬ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ОРГАН**

Государство-участник	Региональная группа	Вступление в силу
1. Афганистан	Азия	24-10-03
2. Антигуа и Барбуда	ГЛАК <sup>3</sup>	28-09-05
3. Бутан	Азия	17-09-05
4. Ботсвана	Африка	30-09-98
5. Камбоджа	Азия	18-08-05
6. Кабо-Верде	Африка	09-11-03
7. Экваториальная Гвинея	Африка	29-04-97
8. Гренада	ГЛАК	03-07-05
9. Гвинея	Африка	09-07-97
10. Гондурас	ГЛАК	28-09-05
11. Мадагаскар	Африка	19-11-04
12. Мавритания	Африка	11-03-98
13. Микронезия (Федеральные Штаты)	Азия	21-07-99
14. Мозамбик	Африка	14-09-00
15. Науру	Азия	12-12-01
16. Ниуэ	Азия	21-05-05
17. Папуа-Новая Гвинея	Азия	29-04-97
18. Самоа	Азия	27-10-02
19. Сьерра-Леоне	Африка	30-10-04
20. Соломоновы Острова	Азия	23-10-04
21. Суринам	ГЛАК	29-04-97
22. Тимор-Леште	Азия	06-06-03
23. Туркменистан	Азия	29-04-97
24. Тувалу	Азия	18-02-04
25. Объединенная Республика Танзания	Африка	25-07-98
26. Вануату	Азия	16-10-05
27. Йемен	Азия	01-11-00

28. В таблице 4 приводятся количественные и процентные показатели государств-участников в каждом регионе, которые учредили или назначили Национальный орган.

**ТАБЛИЦА 4: НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИЛИ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ, ПО РЕГИОНАМ**

Региональная группа	Кол-во государств-участников	Кол-во Национальных органов	Процент
Африка	43	34	79%
Азия	48	34	71%
Восточная Европа	24	24	100%
ГЛАК	29	25	86%
ГЗДГ <sup>4</sup>	30	30	100%

29. В таблице 5 показывается, сколько Национальных органов было учреждено или назначено, с одной стороны, теми государствами-участниками, которые присоединились к Конвенции ко времени принятия плана действий согласно статье VII, а с другой - теми, которые присоединились позднее.

**ТАБЛИЦА 5: НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИЛИ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ**

Государство присоединилось до или после принятия плана действий?	Кол-во государств-участников	Кол-во Национальных органов	Процент
До	155	140 (24 октября 2003 года: 126)	90% (81%)
После	19	7	37%

30. Общий показатель выполнения требования об учреждении или назначении Национального органа повысился с 81% при принятии плана действий до 84% на данный отчетный период. Без учета государств-участников, которые вступили в ОЗХО со времени принятия плана действий, этот показатель составляет 90%. Двумя регионами, в которых имеется наибольшее число государств-участников, еще не учредивших или не назначивших свои Национальные органы, являются Азия и Африка. Подобное положение существовало еще во время принятия плана действий, и ОЗХО направляет значительную часть своих усилий в области поддержки осуществления Конвенции на оказание помощи государствам-участникам в этих двух регионах.
31. В то же время следует подчеркнуть, что учреждение или назначение Национального органа является лишь первым шагом и что полное и эффективное осуществление Конвенции зависит не только от существования Национального органа, но и от его возможностей обеспечивать выполнение положений Конвенции. Просто назначение конкретного министерства в

качестве координационного центра для связей с ОЗХО в целом оказывается недостаточным для полного и эффективного выполнения Конвенции на национальном уровне. Надлежащие полномочия Национального органа вытекают из законодательных или исполнительных мер, связанных с его учреждением, и его эффективность обычно зависит от принятия и соблюдения законодательства об осуществлении и дополнительных административных мер, а также от выделения государством-участником надлежащих ресурсов. В следующем разделе обсуждается прогресс, достигнутый в сфере законодательных и административных мер.

### **Принятие законодательных и административных мер**

#### Принятие законодательства, включая уголовное законодательство

32. Согласно пункту 1 статьи VII, "каждое государство-участник в соответствии со своими конституционными процедурами принимает необходимые меры по выполнению своих обязательств по настоящей Конвенции. В частности, оно:
- a) запрещает физическим и юридическим лицам, находящимся где бы то ни было на его территории или в любом другом месте под его юрисдикцией, как это признано международным правом, проводить любую деятельность, запрещаемую государству-участнику по настоящей Конвенции, в том числе принимает уголовное законодательство в отношении такой деятельности;
  - b) не разрешает проводить в любом месте под его контролем любую деятельность, запрещаемую государству-участнику по настоящей Конвенции; и
  - c) распространяет свое уголовное законодательство, принятое в соответствии с подпунктом a), на любую деятельность, запрещаемую государству-участнику по настоящей Конвенции, которая проводится где бы то ни было физическими лицами, обладающими его гражданством, в соответствии с международным правом".
33. На своей восьмой сессии Конференция согласилась с настоятельной необходимостью того, чтобы государства-участники приняли необходимые меры для принятия законодательства, включая уголовное законодательство, и/или для принятия административных мер, которые необходимы государствам-участникам для осуществления Конвенции, в соответствии с их конституционными процедурами (подпункт 14 b) документа C-8/DEC.16).

34. Первая конференция по рассмотрению действия Конвенции призвала государства-участники "представить ОЗХО полный текст их национального законодательства об осуществлении, включая обновление, или - в случае государств-участников, имеющих монистическую правовую систему, - информацию относительно конкретных мер, принятых ими для осуществления Конвенции" (подпункт 7.83 с) документа RC-1/5). Аналогичным образом, Конференция на своей восьмой сессии согласилась в рамках плана действий с настоятельной необходимостью того, чтобы государства-участники представили эту информацию (подпункт 14 с) документа C-8/DEC.16).
35. По состоянию на 17 октября 2005 года 105 государств-участников, или 60%, информировали Секретариат о принятых ими законодательных и административных мерах. Из них 83, или 48%, представили ОЗХО текст своего законодательства, включая дополнительные нормативные акты и административные меры.
36. Секретариат еще не получил официальную информацию от 69 государств-участников относительно мер, принятых ими согласно пункту 1 статьи VII. Эти государства-участники перечислены в таблице 6. Подробная информация о шагах, предпринятых ими для завершения работы по принятию законодательства об осуществлении, приводится в дополнении 1.

**ТАБЛИЦА 6: ГОСУДАРСТВА-УЧАСТНИКИ, КОТОРЫМ ЕЩЕ ПРЕДСТОИТ ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СВОИ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВА СОГЛАСНО ПУНКТУ 5 СТАТЬИ VII**

Государство-участник	Региональная группа	Вступление в силу
1. Афганистан	Азия	24-10-03
2. Антигуа и Барбуда	ГЛАК	28-09-05
3. Бахрейн	Азия	29-04-97
4. Белиз	ГЛАК	31-12-03
5. Бенин	Африка	13-06-98
6. Бутан	Азия	17-09-05
7. Бруней-Даруссалам	Азия	27-08-97
8. Буркина-Фасо	Африка	07-08-97
9. Бурунди	Африка	04-10-98
10. Камбоджа	Азия	18-08-05
11. Камерун	Африка	29-04-97
12. Кабо-Верде	Африка	09-11-03
13. Чад	Африка	14-03-04
14. Острова Кука	Азия	29-04-97
15. Коста-Рика	ГЛАК	29-04-97
16. Кот-д'Ивуар	Африка	29-04-97
17. Сальвадор	ГЛАК	29-04-97
18. Экваториальная Гвинея	Африка	29-04-97
19. Эритрея	Африка	15-03-00

<b>Государство-участник</b>	<b>Региональная группа</b>	<b>Вступление в силу</b>
20. Фиджи	Азия	29-04-97
21. Гана	Африка	08-08-97
22. Гренада	ГЛАК	03-07-05
23. Гвинея	Африка	09-07-97
24. Гайана	ГЛАК	12-10-97
25. Гондурас	ГЛАК	28-09-05
26. Ямайка	ГЛАК	08-10-00
27. Иордания	Азия	28-11-97
28. Кения	Африка	29-04-97
29. Кирибати	Азия	07-10-00
30. Кувейт	Азия	28-06-97
31. Лесото	Африка	29-04-97
32. Ливийская Арабская Джамахирия	Африка	05-02-04
33. Мадагаскар	Африка	19-11-04
34. Малави	Африка	11-07-98
35. Мальдивы	Азия	29-04-97
36. Мали	Африка	29-04-97
37. Маршалловы Острова	Азия	18-06-04
38. Микронезия (Федеральные Штаты)	Азия	21-07-99
39. Мозамбик	Африка	14-09-00
40. Намибия	Африка	29-04-97
41. Науру	Азия	12-12-01
42. Непал	Азия	18-12-97
43. Нигер	Африка	29-04-97
44. Ниуэ	Азия	21-05-05
45. Папуа-Новая Гвинея	Азия	29-04-97
46. Парагвай	ГЛАК	29-04-97
47. Катар	Азия	03-10-97
48. Руанда	Африка	30-04-04
49. Сент-Китс и Невис	ГЛАК	20-06-04
50. Самоа	Азия	27-10-02
51. Сан-Томе и Принсипи	Африка	09-10-03
52. Сенегал	Африка	19-08-98
53. Сербия и Черногория	Восточная Европа	20-05-00
54. Сьерра-Леоне	Африка	30-10-04
55. Соломоновы Острова	Азия	23-10-04
56. Суринам	ГЛАК	29-04-97
57. Свазиленд	Африка	29-04-97
58. Тимор-Леште	Азия	06-06-03
59. Того	Африка	29-04-97
60. Тонга	Азия	28-06-03
61. Тринидад и Тобаго	ГЛАК	24-07-97

Государство-участник	Региональная группа	Вступление в силу
62. Тунис	Африка	20-04-97
63. Тувалу	Азия	18-02-04
64. Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Азия	28-12-00
65. Объединенная Республика Танзания	Африка	25-07-98
66. Вануату	Азия	16-10-05
67. Венесуэла	ГЛАК	02-01-98
68. Йемен	Азия	01-11-00
69. Замбия	Африка	11-03-01

37. В таблице 7 показаны количественные и процентные показатели государств-участников в каждом регионе, которые приняли законодательство и/или административные меры, как это требуется согласно статье VII.

**ТАБЛИЦА 7: ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ О ПРИНЯТИИ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫХ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫХ МЕР, ПО РЕГИОНАМ**

Региональная группа	Кол-во государств-участников в группе	Кол-во государств-участников, которые приняли законодательство или административные меры	Процент
Африка	43	14	33%
Азия	48	22	46%
Восточная Европа	24	23	96%
ГЛАК	29	16	55%
ГЗДГ	30	30	100%

38. В таблице 8 показаны количественные и процентные показатели государств-участников, которые приняли законодательные и административные меры, с одной стороны, те государства-участники, которые присоединились к Конвенции до принятия плана действий согласно статье VII, и с другой - те, которые присоединились позднее.

**ТАБЛИЦА 8: ПРИНЯТИЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫХ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫХ МЕР**

<b>Государство присоединилось до или после принятия плана действий?</b>	<b>Кол-во государств- участников</b>	<b>Кол-во государств- участников, которые приняли законодательство или администра- тивные меры</b>	<b>Процент</b>
До	155	104 (24 октября 2003 года: 94)	67% (61%)
После	19	1	5%

39. На рисунках 3 и 4 в графической форме приводится обзор шагов, предпринятых государствами-участниками в связи с выполнением плана действий согласно статье VII.



Рис. 3

Прогресс, достигнутый в сфере законодательства об осуществлении, в разбивке по регионам

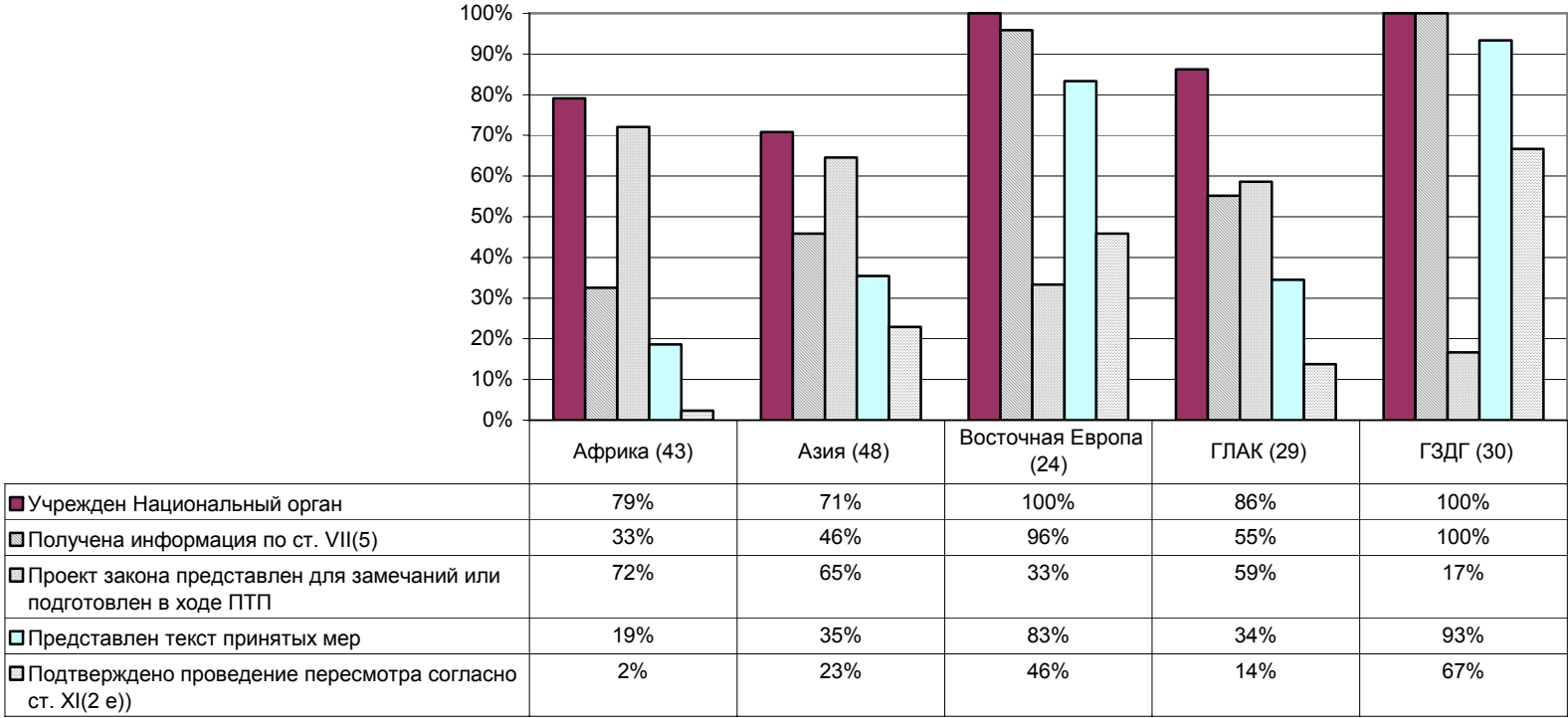
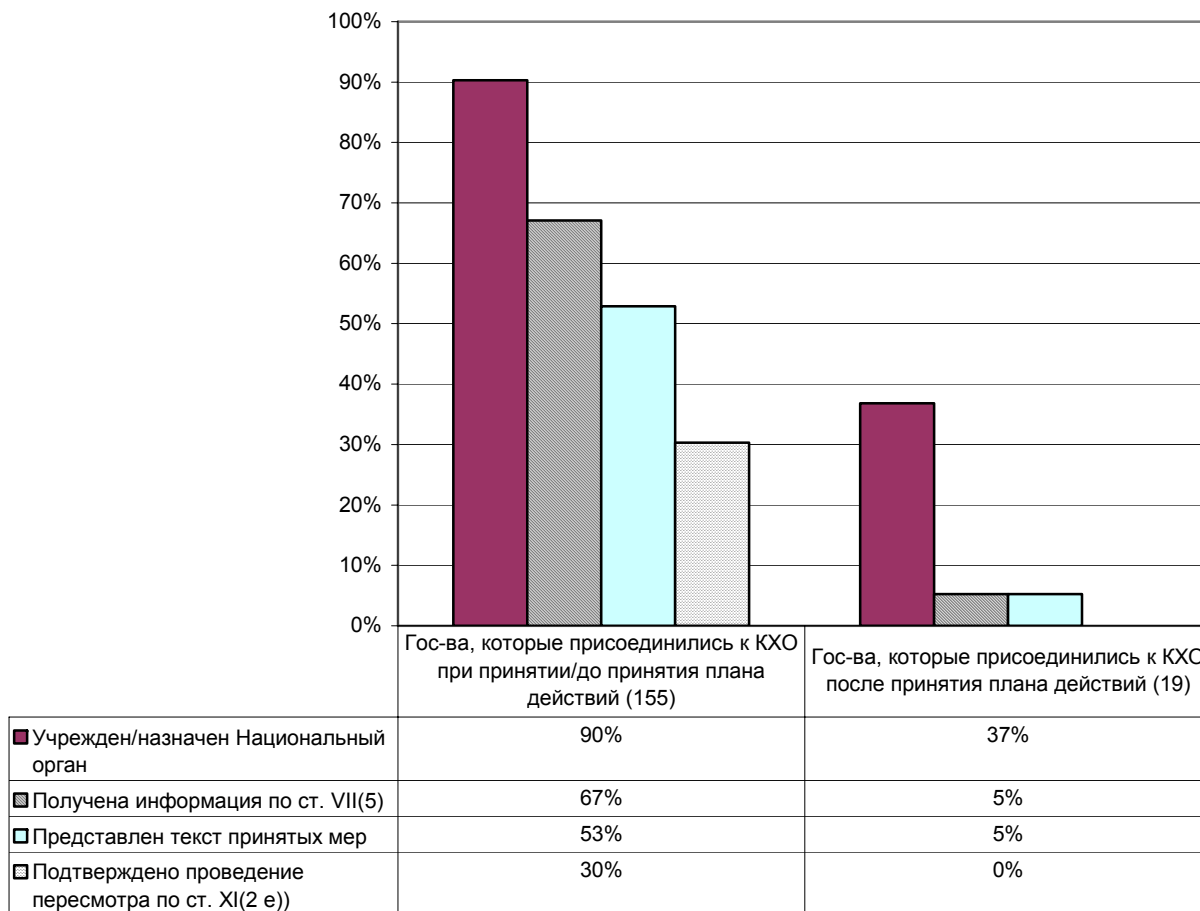


Рис. 4

Прогресс, достигнутый в рамках плана действий: Сравнение государств-участников, которые присоединились к Конвенции до и после принятия плана действий



40. На первый взгляд, приведенные выше показатели говорят о том, что в деле осуществления плана действий практически не достигнут прогресс. Однако подобная оценка была бы неточной. В этой связи необходимо учитывать ряд факторов. Во-первых, за отчетный период количество государств-участников возросло на 13% (из которых лишь одно государство до настоящего времени смогло выполнить требование о принятии законодательства и/или принятии административных мер для осуществления Конвенции). Многие государства-участники добились значительного прогресса, несмотря на тот факт, что им еще предстоит принять законодательство об осуществлении. Кроме того, из 69 государств-участников, которые еще должны представить информацию о своем законодательстве и административных мерах в ОЗХО:
- a) 50 государств подготовили проект законодательства и находятся в процессе принятия его;
  - b) по просьбе 22 государств ОЗХО провела технические посещения для оказания помощи в их работе над законодательством; и
  - c) еще десяти государствам была оказана помощь со стороны других государств-участников, в том числе в форме двусторонних ПТП при поддержке Секретариата.
41. За исключением государств-участников, которые совсем недавно вступили в Конвенцию, все остальные государства, запросившие поддержку у Секретариата в разработке их законодательства по осуществлению, получили от него типовое законодательство или образец законодательства. Кроме того, 50 из этих государств-участников получили по их просьбе от Секретариата предлагаемый первый проект законодательства или представили проект законодательства, для того чтобы Секретариат и СПЭ высказали свои замечания.
42. При оценке того, насколько возросло количество государств-участников, в которых проект законодательства находится в настоящее время на рассмотрении, необходимо должным образом учитывать временной фактор, связанный с обычным циклом от момента, когда государство-участник начинает разработку проекта законодательства, и до того времени, когда законодательство, наконец, вступает в силу. Во многих государствах-участниках, для того чтобы приступить к разработке законодательства, необходимо запросить разрешение кабинета министров, и после его получения проект готовится группой парламентских юристов на основе инструкций, представленных соответствующим министерством. В других странах ответственное министерство готовит проект, представляемый, в конечном итоге, на рассмотрение кабинета министров, который может отклонить проект или вернуть его со своими замечаниями. В любом случае проект обычно проходит через процесс консультаций с заинтересованными министерствами и ведомствами, включая в некоторых случаях общественность. По завершении этапов разработки проекта и проведения консультаций проект, наконец,

представляется в парламент, и на этом этапе может возникнуть конкуренция с другими вопросами в плане его включения в качестве пункта повестки дня законодательного органа.

43. У всех парламентов очень насыщенный календарь, однако в случае государств с переходной экономикой или тех, в которых проводятся реформы, количество законов, подлежащих рассмотрению парламентом, может быть особенно большим. Другими факторами, которые могут привести к задержке в рассмотрении проекта законодательства парламентом, являются выборы и политическая нестабильность. Утверждение законодательства парламентом является той сферой, на которую Секретариат, конечно же, не может повлиять, однако работа с парламентариями стала важным элементом усилий Секретариата, направленных на поддержку осуществления Конвенции. План действий повлиял на объем политического внимания, уделяемого законодательству об осуществлении, особенно в некоторых случаях, когда это было поддержано дипломатическими мерами со стороны других государств-участников и личными обращениями Генерального директора.

Законы отражают всесторонний характер Конвенции

44. Приведенная выше информация не позволяет определить, охватывают ли законодательные и административные меры все ключевые требования Конвенции. Вместе с тем, подобный охват является одним из критериев плана действий (пункт 6). С тем чтобы оценить, отвечают ли принятые законодательные и административные меры ключевым требованиям Конвенции, Секретариат провел анализ ответов, полученных от государств-участников на второй вопросник по законодательству и на вопросник об осуществлении торговых мер согласно Конвенции, или - в случае отсутствия собственной оценки государства-участника - текстов любых законодательных и административных мер, которые оно приняло и представило в ОЗХО.
45. Проведенный Секретариатом анализ говорит о том, что из 105 государств-участников, принявших законодательные и/или административные меры, в 59 государствах, или 34% всех государств-участников, охвачены все ключевые области осуществления. На момент принятия плана действий этот показатель составлял 51 государство (или 33% всех государств-участников в то время).

46. Анализ охвата этих ключевых областей показывает следующее:
- a) 102 государства-участника, или 59%, приняли законодательство, содержащее запреты в связи с обязательствами по статье I<sup>5</sup>; 99, или 57%, из которых указали санкции, связанные с этими запретами;
  - b) 81 государство-участник, или 47%, применяет эти запреты экстерриториально к своим гражданам, находящимся за границей;
  - c) 88 государств-участников, или 51%, основывают свои запреты на определении "химического оружия", содержащемся в пункте 1 статьи II, для обеспечения того, чтобы их законы отражали всесторонний характер Конвенции, т.е. чтобы их законы покрывали все действия, которые должны быть запрещены или которые требуются в соответствии с Конвенцией и которые связаны с любыми токсичными химикатами или прекурсорами;
  - d) что касается санкций в связи с регулированием списочных химикатов, в 79 государствах-участниках, или 45%, действуют санкции за нарушение норм Конвенции в отношении химикатов Списка 1; в 78, или 45%, - химикатов Списка 2; и в 78, или 45%, - химикатов Списка 3;
  - e) в 78 государствах-участниках, или 45%, действует требование относительно удостоверения конечного использования, касающееся передач химикатов Списка 3 государствам, не являющимся участниками Конвенции; и
  - f) в 67 государствах-участниках, или 39%, действуют санкции за непредставление физическими или юридическими лицами, находящимися под их юрисдикцией, данных, подлежащих объявлению.
47. В отношении сферы охвата законодательных и административных мер, требуемых согласно пункту 1 статьи VII, отмечаются значительные региональные вариации. Подробная информация приведена в таблице 9, а дальнейшие данные представлены на рисунках 5 и 6. Содержащиеся в таблице данные подтверждают вывод о том, что для повышения эффективности принятых законодательных и административных мер и обеспечения их всестороннего характера согласно, среди прочего, пункту 6 плана действий государствам-участникам в Африке, Азии и регионе Латинской Америки и Карибского бассейна потребуется провести дальнейшую работу.

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Следует отметить, что некоторые государства-участники включили лишь ключевые положения пункта 1 статьи I в свое законодательство, а другие требования, видимо, покрываются директивами или административными решениями. Кроме того, лишь пять государств-участников подтвердили Секретариату, что их законодательство включает ключевые запрещения в отношении действий отдельных лиц, которые служат в вооруженных силах или полицейских подразделениях; во всех остальных случаях Секретариат исходит из понимания, что подобные лица, являясь представителями государства, обязаны соблюдать содержащиеся в Конвенции запреты.

48. Государства-участники полностью понимают требования Конвенции относительно принятия уголовного законодательства, с тем чтобы придать силу содержащимся в статье I запретам, особенно в отношении разработки, производства, накопления и применения химического оружия. Вместе с тем, опыт оказания технической помощи, особенно за прошедшие два года, показывает, что зачастую имеется недостаточное понимание необходимости других видов законодательства об осуществлении и дополнительных нормативно-административных мер, таких как меры, направленные против распространения химического оружия. Кроме того, не всегда имеется полное понимание того, каким образом эти меры должны эффективно осуществляться. Эти факторы необходимо учитывать при проведении последующей деятельности в связи с планом действий и при принятии Секретариатом мер в поддержку осуществления в будущем.
49. При оценке всестороннего характера законодательства следует также учитывать ответы государств-участников о сфере охвата запретов по статье I, включенных в национальное законодательство. Приблизительно 90% из тех государств-участников, которые сообщили о наличии у них действующего законодательства об осуществлении, указали, что оно запрещает любые действия, упомянутые в подпунктах 1 a), b), c) и d) статьи I. Эти действия включают разработку, производство, приобретение иным образом, накопление или сохранение химического оружия или передачу его кому бы то ни было; применение его; проведение любых военных приготовлений к применению его; или помощь, поощрение или побуждение кого бы то ни было к проведению деятельности, запрещаемой государству-участнику. Вместе с тем, лишь 33% этих же государств-участников сообщили о том, что их законодательством конкретно запрещается использование химических средств борьбы с беспорядками (ХСББ) в качестве средства ведения войны согласно пункту 5 статьи I<sup>6</sup>. Если запрет на использование ХСББ в качестве средства ведения войны не включен в национальное законодательство, негосударственные образования, такие как террористы, могут избежать всех последствий их использования. Лишь 44% государств-участников имеют законодательство, которое приводит в действие обязательства по уничтожению, предусмотренные в пунктах 2-4 статьи I. Кроме того, некоторые государства-участники, которые не имеют в своем законодательстве подобных положений, добавили, что они не имеют к ним отношения.

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<sup>6</sup> Подробный анализ законодательства, включающего требования статьи I, основывается на ответах на первый вопрос вопросника по законодательству, касающийся уголовного наказания за нарушение Конвенции (документ S/317/2002 от 18 сентября 2002 года). Даже с учетом новых полученных ответов процентные показатели, указанные в первый раз в анализе ответов на второй вопросник по законодательству (подпункт 4.2 документа EC-32/DG.17 от 13 марта 2003 года; Add.1 от 21 марта 2003 года; Corr.1 от 31 марта 2003 года; и Add.2 от 5 июня 2003 года), остаются в основном такими же.

50. Ожидается, что статистические данные относительно всестороннего характера законодательства улучшатся: продолжает увеличиваться количество проектов, представляемых для замечаний в Секретариат и/или СПЭ, и эти проекты, в конечном итоге, будут приняты. Значительное количество замечаний Секретариата принимается, и часто они находят свое отражение в окончательных вариантах национального законодательства. Усилению всеобъемлющего характера законодательства также способствовал процесс представления государствами-участниками ответов на вопросники по законодательству и проведения Секретариатом анализа этих ответов. Одним из результатов этого процесса явились обращения в Секретариат со стороны ряда государств с просьбой о представлении рекомендаций относительно устранения пробелов в их законодательстве, причем в одних случаях было принято решение о внесении поправок в законодательство. В некоторых случаях они решили внести поправки в свои законы, а в других - изменить или издать подзаконные акты для заполнения пробелов.
51. В пункте 6 плана действий отмечается необходимость обеспечения всестороннего характера законодательства, выполнения положений Конвенции относительно передач списочных химикатов, ежегодного представления информации о национальных программах в защитных целях, как это требуется согласно пункту 4 статьи X, и о представлении ежегодных объявлений о прошлой и предполагаемой деятельности. В следующих разделах рассматривается нынешнее положение дел применительно к этим аспектам национального осуществления.

#### Ежегодные объявления прошлой и предполагаемой деятельности

52. Отправной точкой для любой оценки состояния дел с выполнением требований о представлении ежегодных объявлений о прошлой и предполагаемой деятельности является представление первоначального объявления. Первоначальные объявления согласно статьям III и VI представлены 149 государствами-участниками, что составляет 86%. Еще семь, или 4%, представили первоначальные объявления согласно статье III, однако не сделали этого согласно статье VI; одно государство представило первоначальное объявление согласно статье VI, однако не сделало этого согласно статье III. Из 19 государств-участников, присоединившихся к Конвенции после принятия плана действий, лишь семь, или 37%, представили свои первоначальные объявления. Соответственно, в будущем следует продолжить проводить ПТП этих новых государств-участников, с тем чтобы и далее подчеркивать необходимость своевременного представления первоначальных объявлений и оказывать помощь в их заполнении (например, посредством использования упрощенного формата объявлений).

**ТАБЛИЦА 9: ВСЕСТОРОННИЙ ХАРАКТЕР ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫХ И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫХ МЕР, ПРИНЯТЫХ ГОСУДАРСТВАМИ-УЧАСТНИКАМИ, ПО РЕГИОНАМ<sup>7</sup>**

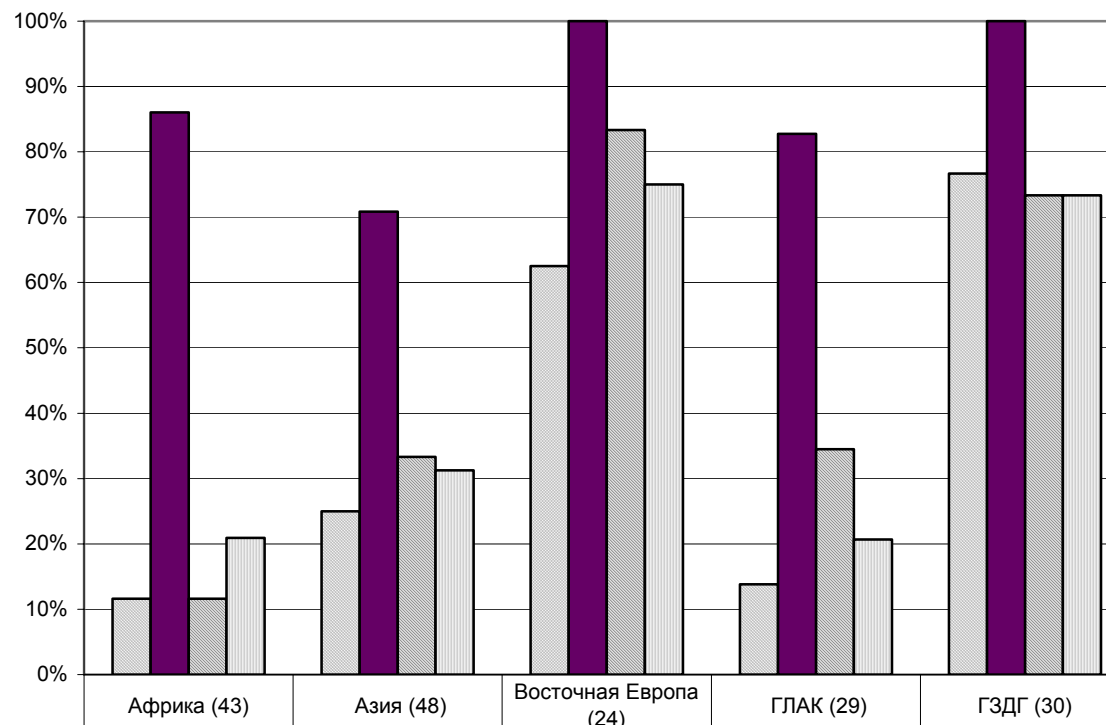
Региональная группа (и кол-во государств-участников)	Запреты по ст. I	Санкции по ст. I	Санкции по ст. II(1)	Экстерриториальное применение	Санкции - Список 1	Санкции - Список 2	Санкции - Список 3	Список 3 УКИ	Санкции за непредставление объявления	
Африка (43)	14 33%	13 30%	10 23%	9 21%	8 19%	8 19%	9 21%	9 21%	7 16%	
Азия (48)	22 46%	21 44%	22 46%	18 38%	19 40%	17 35%	17 35%	15 31%	15 31%	
Восточная Европа (24)	21 88%	21 88%	19 79%	19 79%	17 71%	18 75%	17 71%	17 71%	17 71%	
ГЛАК (29)	15 52%	14 48%	10 34%	8 28%	9 31%	8 28%	8 28%	10 34%	5 17%	
ГЗДГ (30)	30 100%	30 100%	27 90%	27 90%	26 87%	27 90%	27 90%	27 90%	23 77%	

<sup>7</sup> Заголовки столбцов соответствуют вопросам, поставленным во втором вопроснике по законодательству об осуществлении Конвенции в области уголовного права (документ S/317/2002), и соотносятся с элементами, охватываемыми комплексным законодательством, как это предусматривается в пункте 6 плана действий.



Рис. 5

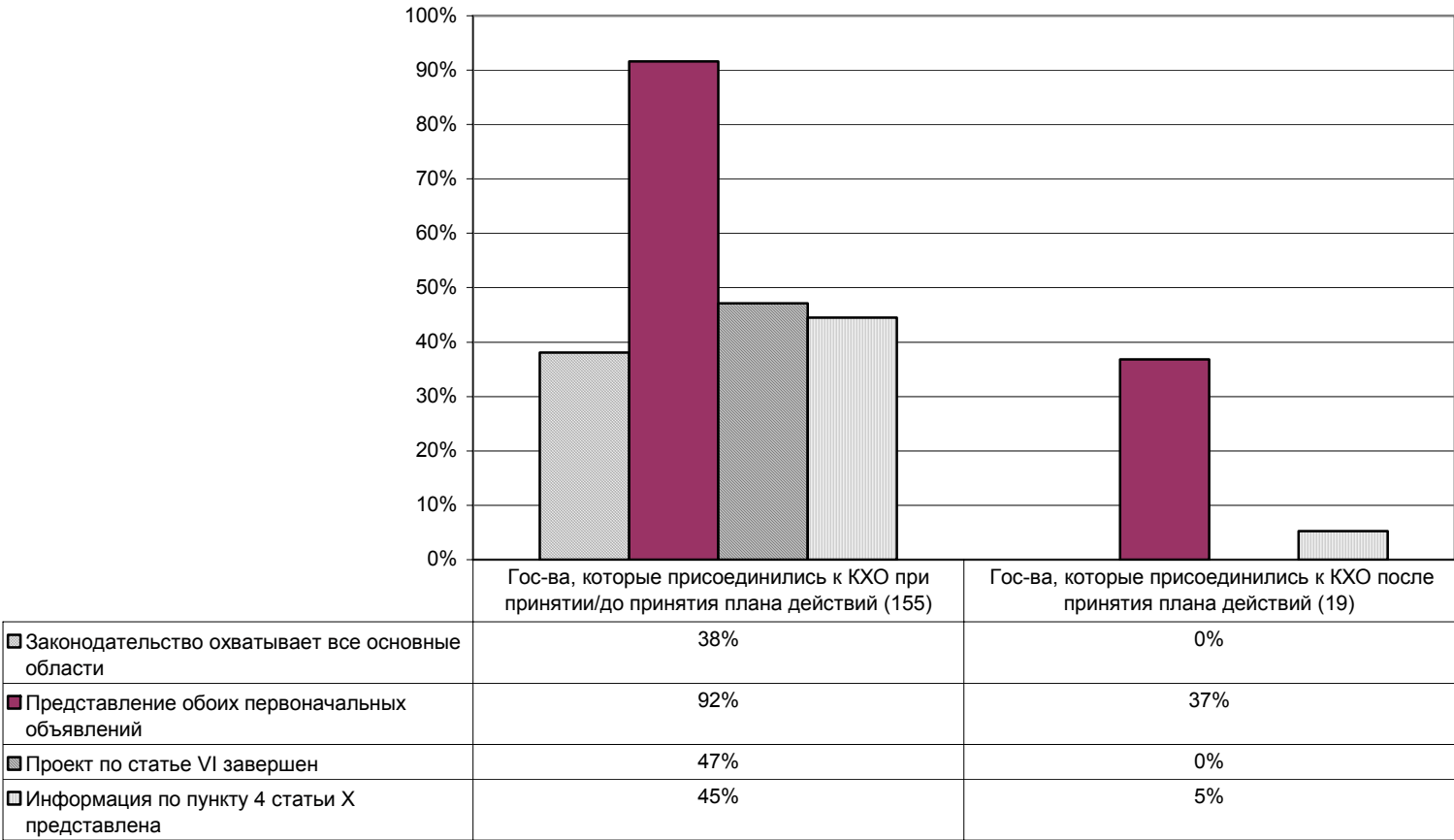
Показатели всестороннего характера принятых мер в разбивке по регионам



■ Законодательство охватывает все основные области	Африка (43)	Азия (48)	Восточная Европа (24)	ГЛАК (29)	ГЗДГ (30)
■ Представление обоих первоначальных объявлений	12%	25%	63%	14%	77%
■ Проект по статье VI завершен	86%	71%	100%	83%	100%
■ Информация по пункту 4 статьи X	12%	33%	83%	34%	73%
	21%	31%	75%	21%	73%

Рис. 6

Показатели всестороннего характера принятых мер: Сравнение государств-участников, которые присоединились к Конвенции до и после принятия плана действий



53. В 2005 году 68 государств-участников (39% всех государств-участников или 90% всех государств-участников, имеющих объекты, объявленные согласно статье VI) представили ежегодное объявление о прошлой деятельности (т.е. деятельности, относящейся к 2004 году). Сама по себе эта цифра имеет небольшое значение, поскольку некоторые государства-участники обновляют свои объявления согласно части IX Приложения по проверке в отношении других химических производственных объектов только в случае изменений, о которых следует сообщить. С учетом этого и в отношении представления данных объявлений об объектах общая картина в области выполнения требования о представлении ежегодных объявлений о прошлой деятельности в текущем году в значительной степени улучшилась по сравнению с предыдущими годами.
54. Другим методом оценки вышеупомянутой проблемы является анализ ответов государств-участников на проект Секретариата по статье VI, который направлен на оказание содействия в идентификации подлежащих объявлению промышленных объектов. Секретариат провел исследования на основе открытых источников для оказания государствам-участникам помощи в идентификации подлежащих объявлению промышленных объектов и подготовил доклады для 97 государств-участников о таком образом выявленных объектах, которые, возможно, должны были быть объявлены. Из этих 97 государств-участников 72 впоследствии впервые объявили объекты согласно статье VI или объявили большее количество таких объектов или указали, что объекты, выявленные Секретариатом, на самом деле не подлежат объявлению. Остальные 25 государств-участников по-прежнему изучают информацию, предоставленную им Секретариатом. По мнению Секретариата, вполне вероятно, что 12 из них должны будут объявить объекты согласно статье VI, несмотря на то, что в прошлом они не делали этого. В настоящее время Секретариат не определил никаких других государств-участников, в отношении которых исследования на основе открытых источников, по всей вероятности, могли бы привести к выявлению объектов, потенциально подлежащих объявлению. (Согласно открытым данным, ни одно из государств-участников, в отношении которых не проводились исследования, не осуществляет такого химического производства, которое могло бы свидетельствовать о наличии у них подлежащих объявлению объектов.) Вместе с тем, такой анализ свидетельствует о том, что общий показатель выполнения требования о представлении ежегодных объявлений согласно статье VI существенно улучшился в отношении объявления объектов по статье VI. В то же время сохраняется вероятность того, что государства-участники, которые не объявляли никаких объектов по статье VI в прошлом, представят такие объявления, а те государства-участники, которые объявляли такие объекты, могут выявить дополнительные объекты и представить объявления в их отношении.

Выполнение положений, касающихся передач списочных химикатов

55. В пункте 6 плана действий говорится о выполнении положений Конвенции, касающихся передач списочных химикатов. Анализ ответов на второй вопросник по законодательству (и самого законодательства) свидетельствует о том, что 74 государства-участника, или 43%, приняли меры по контролю за передачами списочных химикатов во всех областях, требуемых по Конвенции, а еще 13 государств-участников, или 7%, приняли меры в некоторых или большинстве, но не во всех требуемых областях.
56. Если оценивать общую степень выполнения требования по контролю за передачами списочных химикатов на основе расхождений в данных о количествах импорта и экспорта списочных химикатов, содержащихся в ежегодных объявлениях совокупных национальных данных, то придется прийти к выводу, что в прошлом году эта ситуация существенным образом не улучшилась. Из 68 государств-участников, которые в 2005 году представили объявления о прошлой деятельности за 2004 год, 60 включили данные о передачах списочных химикатов. Вместе с тем, почти в половине случаев передачи объявляются только одним из двух участвующих в передаче государств-участников. Кроме того, когда оба государства-участника, участвовавшие в передаче списочного химиката, представляют объявления в отношении одной и той же передачи, в одном из трех случаев расхождения между двумя объявлениями составляют 20% или более. Эта ситуация с 2001 года не улучшается. Этот вопрос был недавно подробно изложен в дополнении к докладу об осуществлении проверки. Такие цифры свидетельствуют о том, что некоторые государства-участники, как представляется, не осуществляют меры по контролю за передачами, что в некоторых случаях вызвано отсутствием соответствующих правовых полномочий. Кроме того, как представляется, в государствах-участниках существует разное понимание относительно того, какие механизмы контроля фактически необходимы, и они используют разные методы и критерии для сбора данных о своем импорте и экспорте. Совершенствование систем контроля за передачами, используемых государствами-участниками, посредством принятия законодательных и административных мер, гармонизации критериев, используемых ими для сбора данных, а также скорейшего прояснения любых расхождений, будет оставаться приоритетной задачей Секретариата и находится в центре будущих мер по поддержке осуществления.
57. В таблице 10 содержится информация о количестве государств-участников в каждом регионе, которые приняли меры по частичному или полному контролю за передачами списочных химикатов.

**ТАБЛИЦА 10: ПРИНЯТИЕ МЕР ПО КОНТРОЛЮ ЗА ПЕРЕДАЧАМИ СПИСОЧНЫХ ХИМИКАТОВ, ПО РЕГИОНАМ**

Региональная группа	Кол-во государств-участников в группе	Кол-во государств-участников, которые приняли меры по контролю за передачами списочных химикатов	Процент
Африка	43	8 полностью 3 частично	19% 7%
Азия	48	15 полностью 4 частично	31% 8%
Восточная Европа	24	17 полностью 1 частично	71% 4%
ГЛАК	29	8 полностью 4 частично	28% 14%
ГЗДГ	30	26 полностью 1 частично	87% 3%

58. Все 87 государств-участников, которые осуществляют меры по частичному или полному контролю за передачами списочных химикатов, присоединились к Конвенции до принятия плана действий. Кроме того, следует отметить, что осуществление требуемых мер контроля обычно представляет собой процесс, состоящий из двух этапов. Как правило, принятый парламентом закон предусматривает контроль за передачами химикатов Списка 1, Списка 2 и Списка 3 и обеспечивает основу для принятия подзаконных положений, содержащих фактические требования и процедуры и определяющих порядок выдачи разрешений и предоставления информации. После введения в действие закона должны быть разработаны и утверждены необходимые положения, но даже после этого государство-участник может нуждаться в помощи в области их осуществления.

Ежегодное представление информации о национальных программах защиты

59. В пункте 6 плана действий ясно говорится о том, что для обеспечения их всеобъемлющего характера меры, принимаемые в связи с пунктом 1 статьи VII, должны охватывать ежегодное представление информации о национальных программах защиты в соответствии с пунктом 4 статьи X. Такая информация должна представляться ежегодно. На своей девятой сессии Конференция приняла решение о форматах, которые должны использоваться для этого (документ C-9/DEC.10 от 30 ноября 2004 года). В решении предусматривалось, что данные должны представляться не позднее чем через 120 дней после окончания года, к которому они относятся. В этом решении также указывалось, что оно не наносит ущерба праву государств-участников защищать чувствительную информацию, касающуюся национальных программ, связанных с защитными целями, а также их праву определять в качестве конфиденциальной любую чувствительную информацию, которую они решат предоставить ОЗХО для выполнения этого требования по предоставлению информации.

60. В 1997 году информацию о своих национальных программах защиты представили шесть государств-участников (или 4% всех государств-участников в то время). Четырнадцать, или 12%, представили такую информацию в 1998 году; 17, или 14%, в 1999 году; 17, или 13%, в 2000 году; 23, или 16%, в 2001 году; 27, или 19%, в 2002 году; 33, или 21%, в 2003 году. С тех пор это количество почти не изменилось. Тридцать шесть, или 22%, представили такую информацию в 2004 году; и 40, или 23%, в 2005 году. Можно было надеяться, что начиная с 2005 года количество государств-участников, представивших информацию согласно пункту 4 статьи X, увеличится благодаря наличию форматов для представления такой информации и учитывая, что эти форматы позволяют представлять нулевое объявление (т.е. указание того, что не существует национальной программы защиты, о которой можно было бы представить информацию). Эти надежды, однако, пока не оправдались.
61. При таком низком уровне осуществления статистический анализ различий между государствами-участниками в зависимости от даты их присоединения к ОЗХО был бы непоказательным. Вместе с тем, существуют глубокие региональные различия. В таблице 11 в разбивке по региональным группам содержатся данные о количестве государств-участников, представивших в 2005 году информацию о своих национальных программах защиты согласно пункту 4 статьи X.

**ТАБЛИЦА 11: ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ О НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММАХ ЗАЩИТЫ В 2005 ГОДУ**

Региональная группа	Кол-во государств-участников в группе	Кол-во государств-участников, представивших в 2005 году информацию согласно ст. X(4)	Процент
Африка	43	3	7%
Азия	48	10	21%
Восточная Европа	24	9	38%
ГЛАК	29	3	10%
ГЗДГ	30	15	50%

62. Представляется, что показатели представления информации по регионам соответствуют степени национальной готовности к защите от химического оружия, которая, как можно было ожидать, является самой низкой в Африке и наиболее высокой в ГЗДГ, Восточной Европе и в некоторых частях Азии. Таким образом, низкие уровни осуществления, по крайней мере частично, могут отражать отсутствие специальных национальных программ защиты в некоторых регионах и субрегионах. Такое толкование подтверждается оценкой, проведенной Секретариатом после получения просьб некоторых государств-участников о предоставлении экспертных консультаций относительно их программ защиты согласно пункту 5 статьи X.

**Пересмотр существующих правил в области торговли химикатами**

63. В соответствии с подпунктом 2 е) статьи XI, каждое государство-участник должно пересмотреть свои существующие национальные правила в области торговли химикатами, с тем чтобы привести их в соответствие с предметом и целью Конвенции.
64. В пункте 15 плана действий содержится призыв к государствам-участникам, которые еще не сделали этого, завершить такой пересмотр. При рассмотрении прогресса, достигнутого в области выполнения плана действий, на своей девятой сессии Конференция настоятельно призвала государства-участники, которые еще не сделали этого, пересмотреть свои существующие правила в области торговли химикатами в соответствии с пунктом 2 е) статьи XI и просила их, особенно те из них, которые еще не сделали этого, представить подробную информацию о таком рассмотрении в Секретариат.
65. По состоянию на дату включения информации в настоящий доклад 47 государств-участников, или 27%, проинформировали Секретариат о завершении пересмотра и подтвердили, что их национальные положения в области торговли химикатами соответствуют предмету и цели Конвенции. Ранее несколько государств-участников представили национальные документы относительно того, как они проводили пересмотр<sup>8</sup>. Кроме того, некоторые государства-участники представили в Секретариат те экспортные положения, которые применяются к списочным химикатам. В остальном, однако, Секретариат не получил дополнительной информации от государств-участников относительно того, как они провели такой пересмотр. В пункте 9 решения Конференции о дальнейших действиях в рамках плана действий - документ C-9/DEC.4 - Конференция настоятельно призвала государства-участники, которые еще не сделали этого, рассмотреть их существующие нормы в области торговли химикатами в целях приведения их в соответствие с предметом и целью Конвенции согласно пункту 2 е) статьи XI и просила государства-участники, особенно те из них, которые еще не сделали этого, представить подробную информацию о таком рассмотрении в Секретариат.

8

"Австралия: Выполнение обязательств по КХО, связанных с международной торговлей химикатами", документ C-II/NAT.7 от 5 декабря 1997 года; "Австралия: Осуществление Конвенции о химическом оружии (КХО), изменение австралийских мер по лицензированию экспорта и импорта", документ C-IV/NAT.5 от 17 июня 1999 года; "Канада: Проведенный Канадой пересмотр согласно пункту 2 е) статьи XI - установленные в Канаде меры контроля за экспортом и импортом химикатов и прекурсоров КХО", документ C-IV/NAT.4 от 15 июня 1999 года; "Пересмотр, проведенный Швецией согласно пункту 2 е) статьи XI Конвенции о химическом оружии", документ C-IV/NAT.1 от 16 марта 1999 года; "Соединенные Штаты Америки: Меры экспортного контроля и Конвенция о химическом оружии", документ C-IV/NAT.2 от 29 апреля 1999 года.

66. Как и в случае многих других показателей, использованных в плане действий, существуют значительные региональные различия в отношении степени выполнения требования о пересмотре норм в области торговли. В таблице 12 приведены количество и процентный показатель государств-участников в каждом регионе, которые завершили такой пересмотр.

**ТАБЛИЦА 12: ПЕРЕСМОТР ГОСУДАРСТВАМИ-УЧАСТНИКАМИ СВОИХ ПРАВИЛ В ОБЛАСТИ ТОРГОВЛИ В РАЗБИВКЕ ПО РЕГИОНАМ**

Региональная группа	Кол-во государств-участников в группе	Кол-во государств-участников, которые завершили пересмотр согласно ст. XI(2 e))	Процент
Африка	43	1	2%
Азия	48	11	23%
Восточная Европа	24	11	46%
ГЛАК	29	4	14%
ГЗДГ	30	20	67%

67. Все 47 государств-участников, которые выполнили это требование, присоединились к Конвенции до принятия плана действий.

#### **Помощь согласно плану действий**

68. В плане действий к Секретариату обращена просьба активизировать свою работу с теми государствами-участниками, которые сталкиваются с трудностями с принятием мер, требуемых согласно статье VII, посредством дальнейшего выявления, анализа и преодоления этих трудностей. С этой целью в плане к Секретариату была обращена просьба в рамках параметров, установленных программой и бюджетом ОЗХО, оказывать устойчивую техническую поддержку запросившим ее государствам-участникам в деле создания и эффективного функционирования Национальных органов, принятия национального законодательства об осуществлении и принятия любых административных мер, требуемых согласно статье VII<sup>9</sup>. В плане действий также приветствовались добровольные взносы государств-участников - средства, которые Секретариат должен использовать для завершения работы по плану действий экономным образом, - и содержался призыв к государствам-участникам предоставлять консультации по запросу другим государствам-участникам в ходе разработки и принятия национальных мер, необходимых для осуществления Конвенции<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Пункт 4 документа C-8/DEC.16.

<sup>10</sup> Пункты 5 и 6 документа C-8/DEC.16.



69. Отправной точкой для предоставления эффективной помощи стал анализ конкретной ситуации, сложившейся в государствах-участниках, запрашивающих помощь, с целью выявления основных причин задержек в области выполнения обязательств по статье VII, а также конкретных потребностей в помощи, которые имелись у этих государств-участников. Впоследствии помощь предоставлялась, насколько это возможно, с учетом потребностей соответствующих государств-участников.

#### Предоставленная помощь

70. ОЗХО оказывала государствам-участникам помощь в области их национальных мер по осуществлению на основе просьб этих государств-участников. Многие просьбы были получены, и многие из них удовлетворены до принятия плана действий. Значительно большее количество просьб поступило позднее. В общей сложности в контексте плана действий Секретариат в той или иной форме откликнулся на просьбы, поступившие от 107 государств-участников (см. дополнение 2). Были рассмотрены все просьбы с учетом ограничений, вызванных уровнем финансовых и людских ресурсов, имеющихся у Секретариата, размерами добровольных взносов государств-участников и количеством экспертов, предоставленных ими. По возможности предоставлялась целевая помощь, такая как экспертные консультации, комментарии по проекту законодательства или непосредственная помощь в области разработки законодательства. Содействие оказывалось в форме ПТП. Другие формы технической помощи учитывали потребности отдельных государств-участников и включали информационные практикумы, направленные на вовлечение всех заинтересованных сторон в процесс создания Национального органа, а также курсы подготовки для сотрудников Национальных органов. Кроме того, помощь предоставлялась в виде региональных и субрегиональных совещаний Национальных органов, а также тематических практикумов и курсов подготовки, которые позволяли проводить как коллективную работу, так и работу на двусторонней основе.
71. В ходе осуществления плана действий и основываясь на уже принятых им мерах по поддержке осуществления, Секретариат предоставлял запрашивающим государствам-участникам следующую техническую помощь и поддержку:
- а) ежегодные совещания Национальных органов, которые проводились в Центральных учреждениях ОЗХО в 2003 и 2004 годах, послужили форумами для поддержки плана действий и содействия обсуждению передового опыта между Национальными органами. Секретариат проводил двусторонние консультации с представителями Национальных органов для обсуждения хода осуществления Конвенции, выявления любых потребностей в помощи и, в ряде случаев, для проведения рассмотрения проектов законодательства и представления замечаний по ним;

- b) после принятия плана действий состоялось 20 региональных и субрегиональных совещаний Национальных органов. Участники обменивались опытом и обсуждали пути содействия распространению передового опыта в области осуществления Конвенции. В оставшиеся месяцы 2005 года планируется провести еще четыре таких совещания. Кроме того, Секретариат проводил двусторонние консультации с Национальными органами участвующих государств-участников для рассмотрения достигнутого ими прогресса в области осуществления мер, которые они приняли согласно плану действий, и для определения их потребностей в иной помощи. Обычно несколько участников представляли проект законодательства для анализа на месте и замечаний;
  - c) Секретариат провел восемь тематических практикумов по таким темам, как осуществление статьи VI, передачи списочных химикатов, разработка законодательства и сопровождение инспекторов;
  - d) было проведено четыре курса подготовки для персонала Национальных органов (один был организован Секретариатом, один - Португалией и два - Францией);
  - e) было проведено 65 двусторонних ПТП государств-участников, обратившихся с соответствующей просьбой, и каждое ПТП проводилось для удовлетворения конкретных потребностей запрашивающего государства-участника. Помощь, которая предоставлялась в ходе таких ПТП, включала такие меры, как помощь в области разработки законодательства, подготовка персонала Национальных органов, практикумы с участием представителей различных ведомств для содействия будущей работе Национального органа и принятию законодательных и административных мер, а также практикумы по развитию связей с промышленностью. В 2003 году, после принятия плана действий, Секретариат осуществил три таких двусторонних проекта; в 2004 году - 22 и до настоящего момента в 2005 году - 41. Еще шесть проектов находятся на различных стадиях планирования, и продолжаются консультации с другими государствами-участниками относительно их стремления получить такого рода помощь.
72. Для оказания помощи государствам-участникам в области разработки законодательства Секретариат создал сеть правовых экспертов и разместил информацию о ее членах на своем сайте в сети "Интернет" (см. также документ S/398/2004 от 28 января 2004 года). Кроме того, Секретариат подготовил и предоставил государствам-участникам комплект по национальному законодательству об осуществлении Конвенции, а совсем недавно - типовые положения уголовного кодекса, типовое постановление о Национальном органе и типовые подзаконные акты. С этим комплектом, имеющимся на всех официальных языках, можно ознакомиться на сайте ОЗХО в сети "Интернет", и он широко использовался в ходе практикумов и во время ПТП для содействия разработке законодательства. Как отмечалось выше, Секретариат или члены

СПЭ предоставляли все большему числу государств-участников замечания по проектам законодательства, во многих случаях по нескольким проектам подряд, с тем чтобы помочь им обеспечить, чтобы их законодательство охватывало все требования Конвенции, которые должны иметь юридическую силу на национальном уровне.

73. После принятия плана действий 79 государств-участников<sup>11</sup> получили помощь в области законодательства от Секретариата в виде замечаний по их проектам или прямой помощи при подготовке законодательства. В ряде случаев такая помощь оказывалась в отношении нескольких проектов подряд. Речь идет о следующих государствах-участниках: Азербайджан, Афганистан, Бангладеш, Бахрейн, Белиз, Боливия, Босния и Герцеговина, Ботсвана, Бруней-Даруссалам, Бурунди, бывшая югославская Республика Македония, Венесуэла, Вьетнам, Габон, Гамбия, Гана, Гвинея, Грузия, Доминика, Замбия, Индонезия, Иран (Исламская Республика), Казахстан, Камбоджа, Камерун, Катар, Кения, Кирибати, Колумбия, Коста-Рика, Кыргызстан, Лаосская Народно-Демократическая Республика, Ливийская Арабская Джамахирия, Люксембург, Маврикий, Мадагаскар, Малави, Мали, Марокко, Маршалловы Острова, Мексика, Микронезия (Федеральные Штаты), Непал, Нигерия, Ниуэ, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты, Острова Кука, Палау, Панама, Папуа-Новая Гвинея, Перу, Португалия, Руанда, Сальвадор, Самоа, Сан-Томе и Принсипи, Саудовская Аравия, Свазиленд, Сейшельские Острова, Сенегал, Сент-Винсент и Гренадины, Сент-Китс и Невис, Сент-Люсия, Таджикистан, Тонго, Тринидад и Тобаго, Тувалу, Тунис, Турция, Уганда, Узбекистан, Уругвай, Фиджи, Филиппины, Чад, Шри-Ланка, Эквадор и Ямайка.
74. В 2004 году Секретариат предоставил государствам-участникам информационный комплект № 2 для Национальных органов на всех официальных языках на КД-ПЗУ. Этот комплект содержит учебные материалы, справочные документы, а также решения, имеющие отношение к работе Национальных органов. Румыния и Соединенные Штаты Америки совместно разработали программу содействия осуществлению (ПСО), которая была направлена заинтересованным государствам-участникам в виде документальной копии и на КД-ПЗУ. В январе 2005 года Секретариат создал в сети "Интернет" дискуссионный форум для Национальных органов - пилотный проект, который направлен на содействие обмену мнениями и обсуждениям между Национальными органами по вопросам осуществления Конвенции. Цель этого форума состоит в содействии распространению передового опыта между Национальными органами.

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<sup>11</sup> В общей сложности 92 государства-участника получили такую помощь (т.е. включая тех, которые получили помощь до принятия плана действий).

75. Ряд государств-участников предоставляли помощь и поддержку другим государствам-участникам на двусторонней основе или в региональном контексте. Секретариат оказывал поддержку ряду двусторонних ПТП, которые проводились в этой связи, например Соединенными Штатами Америки, и организовывал другие мероприятия совместно с государствами-участниками, такие как практикум в Португалии для государств-участников, использующих португальский язык, и курсы подготовки сотрудников Национальных органов, организованные Францией в 2005 году. Такое сотрудничество укрепило возможности Секретариата в области предоставления запрашиваемой помощи. Двусторонняя помощь, предоставляемая государствами-участниками, также позволила развить партнерство между государствами-участниками в области национального осуществления и тем самым создала условия для систематического принятия последующих мер в связи с предоставленной помощью.
76. В ходе работы, проводимой согласно пунктам 9 и 10 плана действий, Секретариат сотрудничал с рядом региональных и международных организаций, мандаты которых позволяли им поддерживать некоторые аспекты плана. Эти организации включали Африканский союз, ЕС, Андское сообщество, Экономическое сообщество западноафриканских государств (ЭСЗАГ), Международный комитет Красного Креста (МККК), Межпарламентский союз (МПС), Всемирную таможенную организацию, Программу Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде (ЮНЕП), Учебный и научно-исследовательский институт Организации Объединенных Наций (ЮНИТАР), Международный совет ассоциаций химической промышленности, Европейский совет химической промышленности, Карибское сообщество и общий рынок (КАРИКОМ), Форум островов Тихого океана (ФТО), секретариаты Базельской, Роттердамской и Стокгольмской конвенций и Координационную группу советов по контролю за пестицидами государств Карибского бассейна.

#### Оценка эффективности предоставленной помощи

77. На основе накопленного опыта Секретариат считает, что предоставление технической помощи и экспертных консультаций государству-участнику может привести к повышению уровня национального осуществления только в том случае, если это государство-участник преисполнено решимости принять последующие меры в рамках этого процесса. Государствам-участникам необходимо обеспечить информированность всех основных участников такого процесса о требованиях по выполнению статьи VII. Кроме того, им также необходимо распространять информацию о целях плана действий и обеспечить внутреннюю поддержку таким целям и создать необходимый потенциал в плане людских и иных ресурсов для принятия мер, требуемых согласно статье VII. Поэтому после принятия плана действий Секретариат начал поощрять государства-участники к принятию их собственных национальных планов действий. Это соответствует концепции, положенной в основу плана действий, которая изложена в пункте 11.

78. Кроме того, техническая помощь и поддержка продолжают предоставляться систематическим и надежным образом с учетом условий и потребностей запрашивающих государств-участников. Поэтому систематические усилия по оказанию помощи должны включать распространение информации среди всех участников этого процесса, проведение соответствующими ведомствами государства-участника анализа имеющихся потребностей и установление реалистичных целей и сроков в том или ином государстве-участнике. По этой причине техническая помощь на месте была столь важной, в частности, для достижения результатов согласно плану действий: техническая помощь на месте была подготовлена таким образом, чтобы получающее государство-участник действительно привлекало всех заинтересованных лиц из государственных учреждений и промышленности к принятию дальнейших мер в связи с таким проектом.
79. Региональные и субрегиональные практикумы и курсы подготовки продолжают оставаться экономичным средством содействия обсуждениям между Национальными органами относительно передового опыта в области осуществления Конвенции. В то же время они обеспечивают непосредственный контакт Секретариата с должностными лицами, отвечающими за национальное осуществление, и позволяют ему проводить двусторонние консультации для прояснения вопросов в связи с ходом осуществления Конвенции в конкретном государстве-участнике, осуществлять дальнейшие меры в связи с ранее предоставленной помощью и выявлять новые потребности.
80. Все большее число государств-участников запрашивают рекомендации и консультации Секретариата по разрабатываемым ими законодательным и административным документам. Такие консультации являются экономичными и позволяют обеспечить распространение в государствах-участниках информации о рекомендациях и решениях, принятых Конференцией и Советом.
81. Поскольку своевременное принятие эффективных законодательных мер зависит от участия и поддержки со стороны парламентариев и их понимания требований Конвенции в отношении национального осуществления, распространение информации среди парламентариев стало важным мероприятием в рамках плана действий. Контакты, установленные с МПС, следует поддерживать и в будущем, с тем чтобы у ОЗХО имелась широкая основа для распространения информации о цели Конвенции и обеспечения ее политической поддержки. В то же время парламентарии входят в число заинтересованных лиц на национальном уровне и, соответственно, должны участвовать в оказании помощи отдельным государствам-участникам.

82. Помощь, которую одно государство-участник оказывает другому, например, в виде деятельности по развитию внешних связей, двусторонних ПТП или работы с членами СПЭ, дает важные результаты. По мнению Секретариата, ПТП, в которых непосредственно участвовал Секретариат, позволяли предоставлять практические рекомендации, основанные на его опыте в вопросах национального осуществления, и они могут эффективно использоваться для принятия дальнейших мер в связи с любой уже предоставленной помощью.
83. Теперь, когда государства-участники накопили опыт в области национального осуществления и основное направление деятельности по поддержке осуществления переключилось на непосредственную целевую помощь отдельным государствам-участникам, подготовка сотрудников Национальных органов сосредоточена на обеспечении сохранения экспертных знаний в Национальных органах, а не на обучении их сотрудников базовым навыкам, необходимым для выполнения задач, стоящих перед недавно учрежденным Национальным органом. В то же время высокий показатель текучести кадров во многих Национальных органах означает, что сохраняется потребность в базовой подготовке в области роли и задач Национальных органов. Поэтому в течение последних четырех лет Секретариат уделял больше внимания разработке экономических электронных справочных и учебных программ для Национальных органов. Аналогичного подхода придерживаются некоторые государства-участники, например, в случае вышеупомянутой ПСО. По мнению Секретариата, работа над такими электронными программами должна продолжаться.
84. Несмотря на помощь, предоставленную Секретариатом и рядом государств-участников, которые имеют собственные программы в области внешних связей или предоставили экспертов другим государствам-участникам, не все государства-участники добились прогресса, который ожидался согласно плану действий. Секретариат проанализировал полученную им информацию для выявления основных причин таких задержек. Благодаря такому анализу становится очевидным, что многие государства-участники должны были распространять информацию о плане действий и обеспечить ему внутреннюю поддержку, а также задействовать заинтересованных лиц и провести их обучение, прежде чем они могли бы разработать законодательство и создать функционирующий Национальный орган.
85. Это особенно справедливо в отношении государств-участников, не имеющих химического оружия и химической промышленности. Сначала было необходимо обеспечить, чтобы плану действий уделялось приоритетное внимание. Кроме того, было важно, чтобы заинтересованные лица хорошо разбирались в сложных положениях Конвенции и их применении в конкретных обстоятельствах их стран. Наконец, в ряде случаев экономические и политические факторы, влияющие на положение в стране или внешние события, в том числе вооруженные конфликты и стихийные бедствия, мешали государствам-участникам добиться прогресса на этом начальном этапе подготовки к национальному осуществлению Конвенции в полном объеме.

Основные причины включают отмеченные многими государствами-участниками трудности в области создания полностью функциональных Национальных органов, имеющих специалистов, необходимых для осуществления Конвенции. Другими причинами, на которые ссылались многие государства-участники, являются, в частности, нехватка финансовых ресурсов, в том числе отсутствие финансовых и других ресурсов, включая ресурсы для работы Национальных органов, которые часто не имеют специальных бюджетных ассигнований, нехватка квалифицированных экспертов, высокая текучесть кадров и отсутствие необходимой нормативной базы для осуществления или обеспечения выполнения требований Конвенции. Иные причины, которые привели к задержкам, включают недостаточную информированность старших должностных лиц, парламентариев и заинтересованных ведомств о требованиях в отношении осуществления конкретных положений Конвенции и нехватку соответствующих правовых экспертных знаний, необходимых для разработки национального законодательства и положений об осуществлении.

86. Сохраняется необходимость в оказании технической помощи и поддержки тем государствам-участникам, которым еще необходимо выполнить некоторые требования статьи VII. Чтобы такая помощь была максимально эффективной, должны быть выполнены следующие условия:
- a) соответствующие государства-участники должны принять ясные решения, которые обяжут их соответствующие ведомства осуществлять процесс выполнения их обязательств согласно статье VII;
  - b) до получения помощи от ОЗХО государства-участники должны выявить и привлечь все заинтересованные стороны, имеющие отношение к национальному осуществлению Конвенции, и обеспечить, чтобы все соответствующие заинтересованные лица участвовали в предоставлении помощи;
  - c) просьбы о помощи должны содержать подробную информацию об условиях, в которых происходит осуществление Конвенции, о том, что необходимо данному государству-участнику для осуществления уже определенных им конкретных мер помощи, и о задачах, которые оно планирует выполнить благодаря запрашиваемой помощи;
  - d) должен быть установлен предельный срок для направления просьб о помощи, чтобы Секретариат мог должным образом планировать свою программу помощи (в частности, в том что касается посещений государств-участников по линии технической помощи) и оптимизировать использование людских и финансовых ресурсов, в том числе ресурсов, предоставленных государствами-участниками, которые предложили помощь;

- e) государства-участники, запрашивающие помощь, должны поддерживать регулярные контакты с Секретариатом на этапе планирования, а также после предоставления помощи, с тем чтобы были приняты необходимые последующие меры, чтобы отслеживался прогресс в направлении достижения целей, поставленных в национальных планах действий, чтобы эти цели были достигнуты и чтобы можно было проводить оценку эффективности предоставленной помощи;
- f) программа помощи и поддержки, осуществляемая Секретариатом, должна и впредь предусматривать широкий круг мер, которые дополняют друг друга, обеспечивают их экономичность, позволяют оказывать поддержку (в том числе на месте) отдельным государствам-участникам, которые запросили помощь, и способствуют обмену опытом и предоставлению помощи между государствами-участниками, на двусторонней или региональной и субрегиональной основе.



## Appendix 1

### STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS, INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF MEASURES TAKEN UNDER THE PLAN OF ACTION REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS AS AT 17 OCTOBER 2005

#### Introduction

1. This Appendix contains an overview by State Party of the implementation of Article VII obligations, as well as of the measures each State Party has taken under the plan of action, including the assistance it has received, the results of that assistance, and any further follow-up necessary. The information includes:
  - (a) an indication of whether the key elements of the plan of action have been implemented;
  - (b) whether the legislation adopted covers the key areas of national implementation;
  - (c) a summary of the measures taken by the State Party to meet the objectives under the plan of action; and
  - (d) a summary of the assistance received under the plan of action, the results achieved, and any further follow-up required.
2. The following table explains the column headings in the profiles that follow, and explains how the content in those columns is presented.

**TABLE 13: EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS IN THE STATUS TABLES IN APPENDIX 1**

<b>Column Heading</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
National Authority established	An X indicates that a National Authority has been designated or established. It should be noted that some National Authorities have been designated on a purely interim basis. Also, the column should be seen in conjunction with other entries when an assessment is being made of whether the National Authorities are fully functional and authorised.
Article VII(5) submission received	An X indicates that the State Party has submitted the information required under Article VII, paragraph 5.

<b>Column Heading</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Legislation covers all key areas	An X indicates that the State Party's legislation covers all key areas. In many cases, only the core provisions under paragraph 1 of Article I are covered by legislation whilst States Parties may cover other aspects by policies or administrative decisions. Also, only five States Parties have explicitly confirmed to the Secretariat that its legislation covers these key prohibitions with regard to acts of individuals serving in its military and police forces; in all other cases the Secretariat proceeds from the understanding that such individuals are bound by implementing legislation or directly by the Convention's prohibitions because they serve in State institutions.
Text of Adopted Measures Provided	An X indicates that the State Party has provided the OPCW with the text of the legislative and/or administrative measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article VII. Such a submission was required by the First Review Conference—see paragraph 7.83(c) of RC-1/5, dated 9 May 2003.
Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	An X indicates that the State Party has adopted legislative and/or administrative measures to fully control transfers of scheduled chemicals as required by the Convention. An (X) indicates that some control measures have been adopted by the State Party, but not all that are required.
Submission of Initial Declarations	An X indicates that the initial declarations required under Articles III and VI have been submitted by the State Party; an (X), that an initial declaration under Article III or VI has been submitted by the State Party.
Status of Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	An X indicates that the State Party has submitted an annual declaration on past activities in 2004 under Article VI. This submission was due by 31 March 2005.
Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	An X indicates that information on potentially declarable Article VI facilities has been submitted to the State Party, and that initial or additional declarations have been received, or that responses indicate that the situation has been reviewed and that no additional declarations were required. "Ongoing" indicates that information on potentially declarable Article VI facilities has been submitted to the State Party, which is in the process of reviewing it, and that follow-up may be required. In some cases, insufficient data were found in open sources to pinpoint possible declarable facilities. In all these cases, no further action is considered necessary by the Secretariat, and N/A has been entered in the corresponding cell.
Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	An X indicates that the State Party's legislative measures include penalties for the failure to provide data to the National Authority regarding activities and/or facilities that are declarable under the Convention.

Column Heading	Explanation
Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Year(s) of submission
Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review	An X indicates that the review has been carried out and that the State Party has found that its regulations in the field of trade in chemicals are consistent with the requirements of the Convention.

3. The information included in the table section entitled “Legislative Coverage” is drawn from the responses of States Parties to the second legislation questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Chemical Weapons Convention (S/317/2002, dated 18 September 2002)<sup>12</sup> as well as from the submissions of States Parties under Article VII, paragraph 5. Not all States Parties have responded to the questionnaire or made submissions. Also, in some cases the Article VII, paragraph 5, submission has consisted of the text or a translation of the actual legislation, while in others a summary of or information about the legislation has been provided.
4. The column headings in the second section of the table correspond to the questions asked in the second legislation questionnaire, and they correlate to the elements that comprehensive legislation covers, as set out in paragraph 6 of the plan of action.
5. The information in the tables that follow was sent under cover of a *note verbale* to each State Party in June and July 2005, with a request to confirm the accuracy of the data by 31 August 2005. All responses received from States Parties by 17 October 2005 have been taken into account.
6. States Parties that find that their legislative situation is not accurately portrayed in this table are requested to contact the Office of the Legal Adviser so that their files and the information in this table can be updated or corrected.

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<sup>12</sup> In the tables that follow, the first legislation questionnaire is abbreviated to LQ1; the second, to LQ2.

Afghanistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Afghanistan on 24 October 2003.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan stated that it had been unable to prepare any implementing legislation, but that it intended to do so as soon as possible. Model legislation was provided. Afghanistan indicated that it might need legislative-drafting assistance, but no formal request was made at that time.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan that included an offer of assistance.
4. 22 March 2005: Afghanistan attended a briefing session for States Parties not represented in The Hague, where the status of its Article VII implementation was reviewed, and options for possible assistance measures were discussed.
5. May 2005: A copy of the Convention in Farsi and of draft implementing legislation, which had been prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran, were provided to Afghanistan during consultations.
6. 1 and 2 September 2005: A National Authority workshop, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, was conducted by the Secretariat for Afghanistan and Tajikistan supported by Belarus, Islamic Republic of Iran, Netherlands, Russian Federation, and United States of America. The draft legislation prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran was reviewed and revised and the internal timetable for completing the action plan was discussed. Afghanistan reported that a Convention working group was established in July 2005 and mandated to review the Convention, to make recommendations regarding policies, procedures, and laws, and to submit a report including those recommendations by 1 November 2005.

Albania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X		Ongoing	X	1998 and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Albania on 29 April 1997.
2. 2003: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation in April 2003; some of the comments were incorporated by the Albanian authorities and the legislation passed through parliament by July. In September 2003, Albania submitted to the Secretariat its Law no. 9092, dated 3 July 2003, for the implementation of the Convention.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Head of the National Authority asked that the Secretariat review Albania's legislation and propose further regulations that might be necessary to implement export controls, and anything further needed to cover chemical weapons destruction activities. He indicated Albania needed implementation support for customs and for enforcement of export controls.
4. January 2005: The Secretariat informed Albania that it was reviewing the legislation and preparing draft subsidiary regulations. Examples of import/export control measures had been identified, as well as States Parties that would be willing to assist in establishing measures to control scheduled chemicals under the Convention. Albania was asked whether it was still interested in receiving such assistance.
5. Albania has a member in the NLE.

Algeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2001	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Algeria on 29 April 1997.
2. Algeria has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Andorra										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	?	X	X	N/A	?		No (Ongoing)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		Source
Yes	Criminal	?	Criminal	?	?	?	?	?		VII,5

1. The Convention entered into force for Andorra on 29 March 2003.
2. 23 June 2003: Andorra sent a *note verbale* stating that “[a] committee of the Andorran Parliament is presently drafting an amendment to the Penal Code. Nevertheless, Article 3.4 of the Andorran Constitution integrates treaties and international agreements into the Andorran legal order. Monetary sanctions, up to the closing of the facility, can be applied.”
3. 29 November 2004: At a bilateral meeting between the Secretariat and Andorra during the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Head of the National Authority stated that, in the Andorran legal system, the Convention already had full force and effect. He added that Andorra’s amended penal code would be approved by mid 2005, thus criminalising violations of the Convention. He said that scheduled chemicals were already being controlled by customs, and that, if there were any other areas that needed to be covered, ministerial orders could be issued to regulate them.
4. 25 April 2005: Andorra sent a *note verbale* containing an Article VII, paragraph 5, submission, together with the text of its legislation. Further clarification has been sought by the Secretariat.

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

The Convention entered into force for Antigua and Barbuda on 28 September 2005.



Argentina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	No	2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Argentina on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1998: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* acknowledging that the submission made by Argentina under Article VII, paragraph 5, had been recorded.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, Argentina stated that draft implementing legislation was before Congress and that it was hoped it would be adopted by November.
4. July 2005: The Permanent Representation updated the Secretariat by fax on the status of Argentina's national implementation measures and legislation.
5. Argentina has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Armenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		N/A	No	2003	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Armenia on 29 April 1997.
2. November 2002: Armenia submitted its response to LQ2, which reflected gaps in its legislation.
3. April 2003: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* offering assistance.
4. May 2004: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* requesting information on progress achieved in finalising the text of implementing legislation and of related administrative measures.
5. July 2004: At a National Authority training course in The Hague, Armenia reported that, with the help of the United States Agency for International Development, the Convention had been translated into Armenian and published. Following that step, the National Authority began discussions with the Ministry of Justice on implementing legislation. The Ministry insisted that, given Armenia's monist system, no further implementing legislation was needed.
6. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Armenia stated that it has an umbrella law on weapons of mass destruction, covering nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, but that it realised it needed specific legislation to be able to implement Convention obligations effectively, and that the National Authority also needed to get various branches of government more actively involved in the legislative process.
7. June 2005: Armenia confirmed a proposal to organise a seminar in Yerevan on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons.

Australia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Australia on 29 April 1997.
2. Australia has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Austria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Austria on 29 April 1997.
2. Austria has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Azerbaijan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2 e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X	X	2003, 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Azerbaijan on 30 March 2000.
2. 28 November 2000: Azerbaijan sent a *note verbale* which stated that “in accordance with part 2 of Article 148 (Acts Included in Legislative system of Republic of Azerbaijan) of the Azerbaijani Constitution - international treaties of which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party, shall be inalienable compound part of the legislative system.”
3. 30 November 2000: Azerbaijan requested legislative assistance; the Secretariat sent examples of implementing legislation in December 2000.
4. October 2004: At a regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan stated that a law on export controls was at the stage of parliamentary hearings, and that its customs law and penal code would have to be amended.
5. June 2005: At the Regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan explained that it had a law on export controls, and that it would need assistance to draft its implementing legislation. The Secretariat received a copy of its law on export controls and a document entitled “Information on the legislation of the Azerbaijan republic regarding the Chemical Weapons”.
6. 4 July 2005: Azerbaijan requested a TAV by a team of legal experts to discuss Article VII implementation and provide legal expertise.
7. August 2005: Azerbaijan participated in the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia.
8. 30 August 2005: The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation, including penal-code provisions, as well as a National Authority decree.
9. A TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America will be conducted on 26 and 27 October 2005.

Bahrain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bahrain on 29 April 1997.
2. December 2004: Draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment during consultations at OPCW headquarters.
3. 10 January 2005: The Secretariat received a letter stating that “Bahrain has studied the checklist in detail, and believes that it is already in compliance with the majority of the requirements. We will continue to work expeditiously to ensure full compliance with the Convention’s other requirements, in cooperation with the OPCW...the Government of Bahrain will shortly appoint an inter-ministerial committee, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to act as its National Authority...your offer of a training course for the National Authority is greatly appreciated, and I look forward to working with you to finalise the details of such training.”
4. 14 – 17 March 2005: At a subregional meeting in Qatar, Bahrain indicated that its draft implementing legislation had been completed, and that it would enact its legislation by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
5. 20 – 23 March 2005: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Bahrain that included legislative drafting.

Bangladesh										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		Ongoing	No	2004 and 2005	No (Under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bangladesh on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2002: Bangladesh requested comments on draft legislation. The Secretariat provided its comments.
3. 12 May 2004: Bangladesh submitted a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating “Draft Legislation on the implementation of the Convention in Bangladesh has been prepared [...] the proposed legislation will be placed at a high-level inter-ministerial meeting on 15 May, 04 for further consideration by all the concerned Ministries in Bangladesh. Following this inter-ministerial meeting the draft will have to be placed for the consideration of the Cabinet. Once the Cabinet approves the draft, it will be submitted for approval in the National Parliament.” A fax received the same day stated: “...it is difficult to provide a realistic target date for the enactment of the said Legislation [...]”
4. May and June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
5. August 2005: Bangladesh submitted its response to LQ2.
6. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangladesh indicated that its draft legislation was to be approved the following week by the Cabinet.
7. Bangladesh has two members in the NLE.

Belarus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (Each year: no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belarus on 29 April 1997.
2. Belarus has a member in the NLE and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.



Belgium										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	No	2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	LQ2 and VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belgium on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 August 2005: The Permanent Representation submitted the following information:
  - “- The Convention...after being approved by the federal and regional parliaments...is since then applied on a voluntary and informal base.
  - In September 1997 the federal Council of Ministers approved draft legislation on its implementation.
  - However, in the further legislative process the Conseil d'État recommended the federal government to consider regional competences in specific matters dealt with in the draft legislation.
  - A new draft, prepared by the National Authority and the competent federal ministries in cooperation with the regions has been finalised and is ready for approval by the federal and regional governments.
  - After their approval and – on the federal side – a re-examination by the Conseil d'Etat, the drafts, with similar content on the federal and regional levels, will be submitted to the federal and regional parliaments.”
3. 22 September 2005: Belgium submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment. The Secretariat responded with written comments.

Belize										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										

National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belize on 31 December 2003.
2. 2003: Belize attended an Article VII seminar in St Maarten from 20 to 22 May, and the Secretariat conducted a TAV in Belize in December, in advance of the Convention's entry into force for Belize.
3. July 2004: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, held in Managua, Nicaragua, Belize indicated that legislative drafting had yet to commence.
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Belize that included an offer of assistance.
5. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Belize provided a copy of its draft implementing legislation for comments to the Secretariat, and stated that, upon receipt of the inputs by the Secretariat, it expected the process to advance quickly and that the legislation should be adopted by November. The representative further stated that the National Authority would not be formally established until the national implementing legislation was approved; that the National Authority functions were presently performed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and that, once the legislation had been approved, it would be the Ministry of Defence that would assume the functions of the National Authority.
6. 16 August 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* forwarding its comments on the draft legislation.
7. A joint TAV by the United States of America and the Secretariat is under discussion.

Benin										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Benin on 13 June 1998.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Benin stated that implementing legislation and the adoption of the penal code were still pending, and that there were resource problems.
3. 10 September 2003: Benin sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that it had not yet adopted legislation explicitly prohibiting the production, acquisition, stockpiling or use of chemical weapons. However, arrangements were being made to put in place a general legislative and regulatory framework for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, for terrorism, and for transnational crime.
4. February 2004: Benin attended the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal.
5. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister that included an offer of assistance.
6. 6 and 7 July 2005: During an ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL) treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, discussions were held with the representative from Benin regarding Article VII, the outstanding steps under the plan of action, and the possibilities for assistance. This was followed up in writing by the Secretariat. The response has not yet been received.
7. Benin has two members in the NLE.

Bhutan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Bhutan on 17 September 2005.
2. September 2004: At a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Beijing, China, Bhutan requested assistance with the translation of the Convention into Dzongkha.
3. December 2004: Bhutan informally provided the Secretariat with relevant provisions of its penal code, which partially cover its obligations under the Convention.
4. 18 and 19 May 2005: The Secretariat visited Bhutan to help it prepare for the entry into force for it of the Convention.
5. 6 – 8 September 2005: Bhutan attended the regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bolivia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X		Ongoing	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bolivia on 13 September 1998.
2. 11 November 2002: Bolivia submitted its responses to LQ1 and LQ2.
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
4. June 2003: During a regional meeting in Mexico City, the representative of Bolivia provided the latest version of draft legislation for on-site Secretariat review and comment, and stated that the bill establishing the National Authority and specifying its mandate would be submitted to parliament in July.
5. 19 October 2003: During a meeting with the Secretariat at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Bolivia indicated that it had prepared a draft law regulating arms, munitions, explosives, and chemical substances, and that this draft law was under consideration by the Congress of Bolivia.
6. March 2004: During the fifth regional meeting of National Authorities, held in La Paz, Bolivia, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
7. 21 June 2004: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Bolivia transmitted a copy of its decree establishing the National Authority as of 25 May 2004, and tasking it with preparing the necessary regulations to implement the Convention.
8. April 2005: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Colombia, Bolivia submitted its draft legislation for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
9. 6 and 7 October 2005: Bolivia participated in the legislative workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community, in Lima, Peru. Bolivia submitted draft legislation for on-site review and comment.
10. Bolivia has a member in the NLE.

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		X	No	2004 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bosnia and Herzegovina on 29 April 1997.
2. 3 July 2003: The Director-General wrote a letter to Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he drew attention to the need for implementing legislation.
3. 27 to 28 April 2004: The Secretariat conducted a training course for the National Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina, during and after which the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina that included an offer of assistance.
5. 10 May 2005: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Bosnia and Herzegovina stated that the draft legislation had been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval; that amendments to the Penal Law had also been made to cover the requirements of the Convention; that the draft legislation would be forwarded to Parliament; and that it was expected to be adopted by the end of the summer of 2005.

Botswana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	X		X	No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Botswana on 30 September 1998.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Botswana that included an offer of assistance.
3. 22 March 2005: A bilateral meeting at the Permanent Representation of Botswana in Brussels was held to discuss, *inter alia*, the establishment of a National Authority in Botswana.
4. May 2005: During the legislation workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia, a bilateral meeting was held at which the Secretariat offered direct technical assistance, provided a copy of the National Legislation Implementation Kit and explained in detail the legislative requirements under the Convention.
5. 21 to 24 June 2005: A national awareness-raising workshop for personnel involved in the implementation of the Convention was conducted by the Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, and bilateral consultations with stakeholder ministries were conducted. The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat. Botswana indicated that its focal point was the Office of the President.
6. August 2005: Botswana participated in the OPCW technical workshop on the declaration of transfers of scheduled chemicals. The Secretariat held consultations on progress made under the plan of action by Botswana. Botswana made a submission under Article VII, paragraph 5.

Brazil										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	?	2003 (No programme)	No (amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
							Yes		<i>Note verbale</i>	

1. The Convention entered into force for Brazil on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 September 1997: Brazil sent a *note verbale* stating: "Although the texts of the aforementioned legal documents already in force enable Brazil to fully implement the Convention, a bill has been sent to Congress which provides for administrative and penal sanctions for specific breaches to the Convention."
3. 6 March 2001: Brazil transmitted a translation of its implementing legislation to the Secretariat.
4. 6 March 2002: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, the Brazilian embassy stated that "more rigid controls of dual/use chemical substances have been established, as called for in the Convention."
5. October 2002: Brazil stated at the 7th Session of the Conference: "With the future adoption of legislation about administrative and penal sanctions for violations of the CWC...we will have adopted all necessary legal tools to implement the CWC nationally".
6. 9 December 2004: Brazil indicated in its response to the trade questionnaire that the review of existing regulations had been carried out under Article XI(2)(c), (d), and (e), and that penalties beyond those specified in law 9112 were found to be necessary.
7. 13 August 2005: In consultations with the Secretariat, Brazil indicated that draft law 26/1998 was under consideration by the Senate to reinforce existing administrative and criminal sanctions, and that it anticipated that the amendment process would be completed in 2005.
8. Brazil has a member in the NLE.



<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Brunei Darussalam on 27 August 1997.
2. 2002 and 2003: Brunei Darussalam submitted draft legislation for review and comment by the Secretariat. The Secretariat provided its comments.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Brunei Darussalam that included an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: The Secretariat and Japan conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment, and the internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.

<b>Bulgaria</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Bulgaria on 29 April 1997.

Burkina Faso										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Burkina Faso on 7 August 1997.
2. 12 August 2002: The embassy of Burkina Faso informed the Secretariat by a *note verbale* that an “National Authority has been established and has since June 2002 been working on a first draft of implementing legislation.”
3. July 2003: During an advanced course for National Authority personnel, the participant from Burkina Faso submitted draft legislation for Secretariat review and comment.
4. August 2003: During the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Burkina Faso discussed the draft legislation with the Secretariat. The Secretariat subsequently sent its written comments.
5. February 2004: During the regional workshop for National Authorities in West Africa, held in Senegal, the representative of Burkina Faso noted that the Secretariat’s comments on its draft implementing legislation had been incorporated and that the draft had been sent for review to the Parliament’s legal commission.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso that included an offer of assistance.
7. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, the representative of Burkina Faso stated: “Having submitted the draft to the General Secretariat of Government, the National Authority has already received the approval of the Council of Ministers. The draft is now at its final step: in Parliament for discussion and approval. It will be studied at the next session of Parliament in September to comply with the November deadline.” This information was confirmed by e-mail in August 2005.
8. Burkina Faso has a member in the NLE.

Burundi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										

National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Burundi on 4 October 1998.
2. 19 November 2002: The Secretariat received a response to LQ2.
3. August 2003: During the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Burundi reported that work on national implementing legislation had begun.
4. 5 September 2003: Burundi sent a *note verbale* stating: "The National Authority is drafting legislation to be integrated into the Burundi Penal Code".
5. June 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Burundi that included an offer of assistance.
7. 24 to 25 February 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America and the Secretariat in Bujumbura, Burundi. A draft bill and a national plan of action were drafted, and the electronic versions were left with the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation.
8. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Burundi stated that the draft bill prepared in February 2005 had been forwarded to the General Secretariat of the Government to be studied by the Council; that after this step, the Council would submit the draft to Parliament; and that, because of the "electoral process of the Senators", the draft could not be analysed by the Council before October.
9. 23 August 2005: Burundi sent a *note verbale* notifying the Secretariat that a new government had been formed and a new parliament convened. The *note verbale* also indicated that "the National Authority will take all necessary measures to promote the passing of draft legislation by the new organs in order to respect the November deadline."
10. Burundi has a member in the NLE.

Cambodia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cambodia on 18 August 2005.
2. 5 – 8 September 2005: Cambodia participated in the meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Support for national implementation was discussed with the Cambodian representatives.
3. 13 October 2005: The Secretariat received a request for a TAV, and a first draft of legislation.
4. 17 October 2005: A first draft of legislation was proposed. Australia undertook to have it translated into Khmer.
5. A TAV by the Secretariat and Australia is being organised for 13 to 16 December 2005.

Cameroon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cameroon on 29 April 1997.
2. 15 January 2003: Cameroon submitted its response to LQ2.
3. June 2003: During a basic training course for National Authorities, Cameroon reported that it was willing to start working on its national implementing legislation.
4. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Cameroon reported that it had not yet prepared a draft law pursuant to Article VII(5), and that it was encountering problems in doing so.
5. September 2003: Cameroon sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat requesting assistance with implementing legislation.
6. 28 November 2004: During a bilateral meeting At the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Cameroon reported that Burkina Faso's draft bill was being used as a model; that it would only adapt the sanctions; and that it was expected that in May or June 2005 the bill would be sent to the President and to Parliament.
7. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Cameroon that included an offer of assistance.
8. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Cameroon's draft legislation was provided to the Secretariat for comment. The Secretariat's comments were sent to Cameroon by *note verbale* on 25 July 2005.
9. 2 October 2005: Cameroon reported by e-mail that "a last inter-ministerial meeting has been held on this draft and the draft will be passed on to Parliament by the relevant body".
10. Cameroon has a member in the NLE.

Canada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Yes	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Canada on 29 April 1997.
2. Canada has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Cape Verde										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cape Verde on 9 November 2003.
2. May 2005: Cape Verde participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States, which was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.



Chad										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Chad on 14 March 2004.
2. 2003: In preparation for the entry into force of the Convention for Chad, a TAV was conducted by France and the Secretariat.
3. 26 March 2004: Chad sent a *note verbale* that stated that it still had to put in place a number of measures (laws, decrees, orders) to implement the Convention and to establish a National Authority. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests the Technical Secretariat's technical assistance in order to accomplish those two goals.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Chad submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comment; which it provided.
5. Chad has a member in the NLE.

Chile										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	No	1997, 1998, and 1999 (Each year, no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Chile on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2005: Chile participated in the technical workshop on declarations of transfers of scheduled chemicals, held in The Hague, and the Secretariat conducted bilateral consultations with Chile on its status with respect to the plan of action.
3. Chile has a member in the NLE.

China										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for China on 29 April 1997.
2. 11 August 2005: China sent a *note verbale* to which was attached an explanatory note on the information on China's efforts under the plan of action and steps taken in implementing Article VII of the CWC. The *note verbale* also stated, "Through common efforts by the central government of China and the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), the implementation legislation of the Hong Kong SAR is already in force. The obligations undertaken by China under the Convention are being complied with in the Hong Kong SAR, with the submission of relevant declarations to the OPCW by the government of the Hong Kong SAR through the central government. With regard to the Macau SAR, preparations for the implementation of the Convention there are presently underway in an orderly manner. As for the implementation of the Convention in the Taiwan region, China will continue to seek a proper solution to this issue on the premise of 'one China'."
3. China has a member in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Colombia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		No (Under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Colombia on 5 May 2000.
2. July 2003: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which it provided.
3. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, the participant from Colombia recalled that Colombia had made its Article VII(5) submission (including the texts of the relevant legislative provisions), and stated that its implementing legislation is comprehensive, that some gaps have been identified, and that a task force on legislation was established to address them.
4. April 2005: During the annual meeting of GRULAC National Authorities, held in Cartagena, draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
5. 8 to 12 August 2005: During the technical workshop on the declaration of transfers, bilateral consultations on the progress on the plan of action were conducted.
6. 6 and 7 October 2005: Colombia participated in the legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community. Draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment.

Cook Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cook Islands on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2001: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
3. June 2004: At the workshop on the practical implementation and universality of the Convention for PIF States, held in Fiji, draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
4. June 2005: During the annual meeting of the PIF States held in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of the Cook Islands stated that its legislation had not yet been finalised as the drafter responsible for it had been on leave.

Costa Rica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X	X	X	No		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Costa Rica on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2003: The NLE commented on Costa Rica's draft legislation. *a note verbale*
3. 22 September 2004: In an e-mail, Costa Rica indicated that it had a draft law on chemical weapons, and that, in addition it would like to amend a law on explosives to include the legal framework for the draft on chemical weapons.
4. February 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
5. June 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities, held in Guatemala City, Costa Rica stated that draft implementing legislation was with the Minister of Health under whose authority the National Authority functions, that the draft would enter the final phase of approval, and that final adoption would likely occur by August 2005.

Côte d'Ivoire										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)	X	Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Côte d'Ivoire on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2002: Côte d'Ivoire sent a letter confirming that implementing legislation was being drafted.
3. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the following obligations had been complied with: initial and annual declarations, budget contributions, agreement on privileges and immunities, inspector visas. It further indicated that draft implementing legislation was being reviewed by ministries before being sent to parliament, that the issue of reporting on the national protection programme was being studied, and that the National Authority was the Commission on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons which was composed of 3 principal organs – an Inter-ministerial Committee, a Technical Committee, and a Permanent Secretariat.
4. September 2003: Côte d'Ivoire requested assistance with legislation and submitted draft legislation for Secretariat review and comment, which it provided.
5. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that draft legislation was currently with the Government Council; that it would be submitted after that to the Council of Ministers; and that the draft would then be forwarded to the National Assembly, whose next session would be held in October. This information was confirmed by e-mail on 31 August 2005.

Croatia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (translations)	X	X		X	X	2000 and 2002	X
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law and policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Croatia on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 November 2004: The National Authority sent a letter to the Secretariat stating that “The Republic of Croatia ... will review all the legislation relevant to the implementation of the Convention by June 2005 and it will make any amendments to the same by November 2005, in order to fully comply with the Convention requirements within the period determined by the OPCW.”
3. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Croatia indicated that it had opted for an integrated approach to implement the Convention, which had supremacy over the Croatian internal law, that it had a criminal law in place which included penal provisions as required by the Convention, and that a copy of the relevant provisions of the Croatian criminal code would be submitted to the Secretariat.
4. 20 July 2005: Croatia submitted its response to LQ2.
5. 18 August 2005: Croatia submitted its national implementing legislation, along with a translation.
6. Croatia has a member in the NLE.



Cuba										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Policy	Yes	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cuba on 29 May 1997.
2. 7 June 2004: Cuba stated in a *note verbale* that its National Authority was currently working on compiling and harmonising the administrative penalties for violations of the norms of the Convention in addition to the criminal penalties already established.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Cuba stated that a draft of administrative measures to complement the national implementing legislation, including sanctions, was up for Parliamentary approval, and that it was hoped that this approval would be granted before November 2005.
4. 7 September 2005: Cuba indicated in a *note verbale* it had new measures in place concerning the plan of action and that it is in full compliance with its obligations under Article VII of the Convention and had taken all measures called for under the plan of action. Copies of the legislation in question were provided to the Secretariat.
5. 19 September 2005: Cuba sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
6. Cuba has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Cyprus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X		X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Cyprus on 27 September 1998.

Czech Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Czech Republic on 29 April 1997.
2. The Czech Republic has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Denmark										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 1999 and 2003	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: Denmark made an additional submission under Article VII(5), dealing with transfers of scheduled chemicals.

Dominica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Dominica on 13 March 2001.
2. 28 August 2002: Dominica stated in a *note verbale* that "...the Biological Weapons Act, chapter 42:62 and the Extradition Act, chapter 12:04 prohibit 'the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, retention or use of biological or microbiological agents or toxins of a type or in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. The Biological Weapons Act also prohibits the use of these agents for hostile purposes or armed conflict. Although there is currently no legislation which codifies the requirements of the [Convention], the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica firmly believes that persons producing/using chemical weapons could be properly prosecuted and punished under these Acts.'"
3. 11 September 2002: Dominica submitted to the Secretariat its response to LQ2.
4. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America with support from the Secretariat. During it, the Secretariat recorded a national plan of action, and draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment by the Secretariat.
5. Dominica has a member in the NLE.

Ecuador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ecuador on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 October 2002: Ecuador made a submission under Article VII(5).
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat held bilateral consultations on legislation.
4. 6 and 7 October 2005: Ecuador participated in the legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community in Lima, Peru, at which model legislation was proposed.
5. Ecuador has a member in the NLE.

El Salvador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for El Salvador on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2004: During a National Authority training course, the participant from El Salvador indicated that it had not enacted implementing legislation, although El Salvador did have legislation that would enable the implementation of certain prohibitions under Article I.
3. April 2005: The United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) conducted a bilateral TAV, during which a preliminary draft bill was prepared and counter-terrorism legislation was reviewed.
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City, El Salvador indicated that it had a national plan of action as well as a draft decree for the establishment of its National Authority, which was with the Office of the Presidency.
5. El Salvador has a member in the NLE.

Equatorial Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Equatorial Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* with an offer of assistance.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Equatorial Guinea that included an offer of assistance.
4. Dates for a bilateral TAV by the United States of America (with Secretariat support) are under discussion.



Eritrea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Eritrea on 15 March 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Eritrea sent a *note verbale* stating that “the State of Eritrea is in the process of establishing a National Authority very soon and enact appropriate legislation. To facilitate the matter the Embassy of Eritrea has been instructed to set up a meeting with the legal department of the OPCW for consultations and guidance and would be calling the Secretariat to make an appointment”.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Eritrea that included an offer of assistance.
4. August 2005: At the VERIFIN training course on National Authorities and chemical databases, held in Helsinki, Finland, the Eritrean participant indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had started discussing legislation. The Secretariat sent sample legislation, a proposal for a first draft, and the National Legislation Implementation Kit.
5. August 2005: Consultations were held between the Secretariat and the Permanent Representation of Eritrea on the plan of action.

Estonia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Estonia on 25 June 1999.

<b>Ethiopia</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	1999 and 2003	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Ethiopia reported that it had already adopted its national implementing legislation, which appeared to be comprehensive and provided for the issuance of more-detailed regulations, but that there was no provision on extra-territorial application. The National Authority, it said, was preparing subsidiary legislation, including on the regulation of scheduled chemicals, and would examine the possibility of extra-territorial application.
3. Ethiopia has a member in the NLE.

Fiji										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Fiji on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 December 2004: Fiji sent a letter stating that: “The draft Chemical Weapons Convention Bill, which is the proposed Fiji national legislation on the...Convention which was prepared with the help of the OPCW and Australian Chemical Weapons Office was tabled in Cabinet in its meeting on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2004....We will provide to the OPCW through your Office a copy of the legislation once it is passed by Parliament.”
3. 1 August 2005: Fiji sent a *note verbale* stating: “1. Fiji’s draft Chemical Weapons Convention Bill 2005 has been tabled in Parliament; 2. The Chemical Weapons Convention Bill 2005 has passed both the First and Second Reading; 3. Parliament has now referred the Bill to the Foreign Relations Sector Committee for their consideration; 4. The Ministry has already appeared twice before the Foreign Relations Sector Committee; 5. Other agencies have also appeared before the Committee; 6. The Foreign Relations Sector Committee has advised us that they propose to refer the Bill back to the House before the end of the year; 7. We are hopeful that the Bill will be passed by Parliament in the not too distant future.”
4. 4 October 2005: Fiji sent an e-mail stating that the Chemical Weapons Bill had been passed by the House of Representatives and would now go to the Senate for its consideration.

Finland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2000, 2001, and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Finland on 29 April 1997.
2. 1 September 2005: Finland sent a *note verbale* stating that “Finland has in place comprehensive legislation to ensure national implementation and enforcement of the prohibitions of the CWC. Other recent legislative measures relate to the strengthening of Finnish penal legislation....”
3. Finland has offered assistance to other States Parties and regularly funds and conducts training courses for States Parties in Helsinki.

France										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 2000 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for France on 29 April 1997.
2. France has a member in the NLE. It has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties, and it has hosted and conducted two basic National Authority training courses in 2005.

Gabon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			?	X		N/A	?		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		Source
Yes	Yes	?	Yes	?	?	?	?	?		LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Gabon on 8 October 2000.
2. 11 November 2002: Gabon submitted its response (in part) to LQ2.
3. April 2005: The Secretariat (supported by Algeria) conducted a TAV at which it provided draft implementing legislation. Some legislation already existed to implement the Convention, particularly penal code provisions that would apply to aspects of Convention norms. A national plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat. Gabon indicated that the Conseil d'État still had to approve the decree establishing the National Authority, which was to take place before November 2005, and that the legislation was unlikely to be adopted before 2006.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Gabon indicated that its draft legislation was now at the State Council, and that it would be submitted afterwards to the Government.
5. Gabon has a member in the NLE.

Gambia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		N/A	No		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	?	No	No	No	No	No	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Gambia on 18 June 1998.
2. 25 July 2003: The Gambia stated in a *note verbale*, “The Government of the Gambia is requesting from OPCW Secretariat to provide technical assistance for drafting the necessary legislation required for effective implementation of the Convention. Thereafter, decision would be taken to establish the appropriate framework to set up a National Authority for administrative and enforcement measures.”
3. April 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV. Bilateral consultations were held with the ministries that are represented on the National Authority, chaired by the Department of State for Defence. The Anti-Terrorism Act of 2002 was submitted under Article VII(5). The remaining gaps in legislation were discussed, and a first draft of regulations was provided. A national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Gambia submitted revised draft regulations for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
5. 11 July 2005: The Gambia sent its response to the trade questionnaire.



Georgia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X + translation	No	X	X	X	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Georgia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to raise awareness for the requirements with respect to national implementation of the Convention, and proposed draft legislation.
3. August 2005: Georgia participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia. It indicated that the draft, which is to be circulated among the relevant ministries for comment, should be ready by October 2005.
4. Georgia has a member in the NLE.

Germany										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law and policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Germany on 29 April 1997.
2. Germany has two members in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Ghana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ghana on 8 August 1997.
2. August 2004: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Ghana and held consultations on legislation.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Ghana that included an offer of assistance.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Ghana stated that it had prepared draft regulations under its Environmental Protection Agency Act of 1994 (Act 490) and its Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1996 (Act 528), as a transitional measure that may be replaced with an Act of Parliament if found necessary.
5. August 2005: Ghana submitted draft regulations for Secretariat review and comment.
6. October 2005: Consultations between Ghana and the Secretariat on the draft regulations will be conducted during the meeting of National Authorities in Africa, to be held on 20 and 21 October 2005, in Abuja, Nigeria.

Greece										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2005	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Greece on 29 April 1997.

Grenada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

The Convention entered into force for Grenada on 3 July 2005.

Guatemala										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		Ongoing	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guatemala on 14 March 2003.
2. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, during which consultations on legislation were held, Guatemala indicated that its legislation related to the Convention (Acuerdo Gubernativo 54-2003) regulated and controlled imports, exports, and production of chemical precursors, and that its law on armaments and munitions also had some relevance to the Convention.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities from Central America, which was held in Guatemala City, this State Party indicated that it expected to be able to formally confirm by November that the functions of its National Authority had been designated. Guatemala also indicated that it had in place legislation that regulated areas relevant to the Convention, though not comprehensively, and that a review of the existing legislation appeared to be required. Guatemala was offered the opportunity to send its present legislation to the Secretariat for comment.
4. 2 August 2005: Guatemala sent its response to LQ2.
5. 9 September 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Guatemala submitted the relevant parts of its law on armaments and munitions.

Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guinea on 9 July 1997.
2. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa held in Senegal, Guinea indicated that it had not prepared draft legislation.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Guinea that included an offer of assistance. Consultations were held about a possible TAV, but Guinea subsequently informed the Secretariat that it was not thought that a TAV would be helpful.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS/ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Secretariat further discussed with representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice possible steps to be taken under the plan of action.
5. August 2005: In response to Guinea's request, the Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code, and a decree establishing a National Authority.

Guyana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guyana on 12 October 1997.
2. 8 April 2003: In its response to LQ2, Guyana stated that its penal code contained no provisions to implement the Convention.
3. 27 August 2003: An e-mail from the State Counsel stated that “a copy of the Australian Chemical Weapons Bill is presently under scrutiny of the local draftsman with a view to drafting and adopting similar legislation. Unfortunately, I am unable to say at this point in time as to when it will be completed and implemented.”
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Guyana that included an offer of assistance.



Holy See										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X		X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		Source
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for the Holy See on 11 June 1999.
2. 20 August 2003: The Permanent Representation stated in a *note verbale* that “... the Holy See communicates that all the key areas in terms of enforcing the Convention are covered: the ratification of the Convention by the Holy See and its particular nature, accord a full submission to the Article VII(5).”

Honduras										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Honduras on 28 September 2005.
2. July 2005: At a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, which was held in Guatemala City, a representative from Honduras discussed a possible request for assistance with the Secretariat.

Hungary										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Hungary on 29 April 1997.

Iceland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2005: Consultations were held between the Permanent Representation and the Secretariat on national implementation.

India										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ongoing	X	2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for India on 29 April 1997.
2. India has several members in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Indonesia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X	X	X	X	2005	No (in progress)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Indonesia on 12 December 1998.
2. April 2004: Following a National Authority training course in Jakarta, Indonesia, the National Authority and the Secretariat met to discuss Indonesia's draft implementing legislation.
3. 1 June 2004: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that "the Department of Foreign Affairs has so far completed the first revision of the bill that includes the necessary inputs offered by the representatives of the Secretariat...and, at present [the draft] is being thoroughly discussed by the national working group on the Convention which consists of several governmental institutions."
4. 17 March 2005: The National Authority sent requested comments on the reporting requirements for scheduled and DOC/PSF<sup>13</sup> chemicals.
5. 24 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that its Government had finalised a draft of the law that covers all key areas, and that the bill has been submitted to Parliament.
6. 30 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a letter that the Ministry of Industry would bring to the President's attention the urgency of having the draft law passed by the House of Representatives before the end of the year. The letter added that, in relation to the establishment of a permanent National

13 Discrete organic chemicals/phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine

Authority for the CWC,...a draft had been finalised and would be officially declared prior to the enactment of the Draft Law." An unofficial translation of the Draft Law was submitted to the Secretariat.

7. Indonesia has a member in the NLE.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for the Islamic Republic of Iran on 3 December 1997.
2. 19 August 2003: The Permanent Representation sent a *note verbale* stating that “Rule 77 of the Iranian Constitution and Article 9 of the Civil Code stipulate that each and every treaty and commitment of the Iranian Government approved by the Parliament is regarded as law and thus, should be abided by all citizens. It is noteworthy that the Iranian legal system is based on Monism and violations of the [Convention] will be prosecuted and punished as a criminal offence under the laws currently in force in the Islamic Republic of Iran....To better implement Article VII of the Convention on National Implementation Measures including its obligation under 1(a), (b), (c), 2 and 3, a draft comprehensive complementary new law to cover shortfalls of present civil penal national code in relation to proper implementing of the Convention has been sent to the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval before its final review and adoption by the Parliament...since the draft law might be modified before the Parliament approval, the full text of the said law will be handed over to the Secretariat in due time.”
3. October 2003: Draft legislation was provided to the Secretariat for on-site review and comment.
4. November 2004: The Islamic Republic of Iran stated at the Ninth Session of the Conference: “Although Iran is considered monist in terms of the legal system, the complementary national implementation legislation act has been adopted by the Cabinet and forwarded to the Parliament for its final approval. This implementation legislation covers all key areas of the Convention, in particular verification of any prohibited activities.”
5. September 2005: At a National Authority Training Course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Secretariat used and revised the draft legislation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the course of providing assistance to Afghanistan.
6. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a member in the NLE, and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.



Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Ireland on 29 April 1997.

Italy										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Italy on 29 April 1997.
2. Italy has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Jamaica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				?	X		N/A	X		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		Source
?	?	?	?	No	No	?	Policy	Criminal		LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Jamaica on 8 October 2000.
2. March 2004: At the regional National Authority meeting in Bolivia, Jamaica indicated that draft legislation had been prepared after consultations with the Secretariat in Panama, and with the assistance of the United Kingdom. It submitted the draft for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
3. November 2004: At the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Jamaica indicated that legislation was on the parliamentary calendar for 2004-2005. Further assistance would be needed with actual implementation and enforcement of export and import controls.
4. November 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Jamaica stated that it was giving priority to enacting legislation to implement Article VII of the Convention during the 2004 – 2005 legislative year.
5. June 2005: During a basic National Authority training course, held in Paris, France, the representative of Jamaica indicated that, although it was not expected to have final approval of their national implementing legislation by November 2005, the process had advanced and a draft was currently being prepared for the consideration of the different Ministries involved.
6. Jamaica has a member in the NLE.

Japan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Japan on 29 April 1997.
2. Japan has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Jordan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Jordan on 28 November 1997.
2. July 2004: At a National Authority advanced training course, the participant from Jordan informed the Secretariat that a Legal Committee and Technical Committee had been set up, and that the Legal Committee needed to prepare the law establishing the National Authority, to assess what existing legislation there was, to amend what was needed and to draft new laws to fill in the gaps.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Jordan, containing an offer of assistance.
4. 22 August 2005: The Permanent Representation of Jordan sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat containing a copy of the draft “Law governing the implementation of the Convention of Chemical Weapons” and a “report and final comments by the Jordanian National Committee for the Implementation of the Convention of Chemical Weapons”. Therein, Jordan indicated that the draft legislation had passed through the Council of Ministers to the Diwan for comment, that it would be returned to the Council of Ministers and forwarded to parliament for consideration and approval, and that following that, the Council of Ministers would present it to the King for promulgation and publication in the Official Gazette.

<b>Kazakhstan</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X	?	2004	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kazakhstan on 22 April 2000.
2. October 2004: During the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, which was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the representatives from Kazakhstan indicated that they were aware that they needed to improve their legislation, and that the Netherlands legislation they had received by e-mail prior to the meeting was very useful for the drafting of its implementing legislation.
3. June 2005: Following the aforementioned regional workshop, the Secretariat, together with the Netherlands and the United States of America, held a legislative-drafting session for Kazakhstan.
4. August 2005: Kazakhstan participated in the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia. It indicated that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources had called a meeting to draft amendments to existing legislation that would fill in existing gaps, and to take additional administrative measures.

Kenya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		X	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kenya on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 August 2004: Kenya sent a *note verbale* stating, “(1) Consultations are ongoing aimed at drawing up a tentative list of key players, who will be crucial to the process of coming up with a draft legislation and/or regulations; (2) the [National Authority] is in the process of nominating a legal expert as a member of the OPCW’s Network; (3) The [National Authority] has put in motion the process of drawing up a list of national programmes for the protection against chemical weapons ...; (4) the [National Authority] is currently in contact with the Ministry of Trade and Industry as well as the Customs and Excise Department on issues relating to Article XI(2)(e) and will report accordingly....”
3. March 2005: the United States of America (with Secretariat support) conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation as well as a national plan of action were prepared.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Kenya indicated that they were revisiting the draft in order to shorten it and to incorporate it into an earlier chemicals control bill of 1995.
5. 18 September 2005: Kenya sent an e-mail stating that they it had two drafts under consideration and that it would decide presently which approach to follow.
6. Kenya has a member in the NLE.

Kiribati										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kiribati on 7 October 2000.
2. 24 November 2004: Kiribati sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that the Solicitor-General was working on implementing legislation: "You would appreciate the difficulties we face in complying to our reporting obligations due to the limited capacity of our small administration and given other competing national priorities. This delay does not, however, mean that we are not committed to the objectives of the Convention and to our obligations and any assistance that can be provided on this would be appreciated."
3. April 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
4. June 2005: During the PIF meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of Kiribati confirmed that national implementing legislation had been drafted and that it would be introduced into Parliament during the following session commencing in late 2005, as the legislative agenda of the current session of Parliament is full.
5. 30 August 2005: Kiribati sent a fax stating that the draft bill had been completed and now had to be processed in advance of the next Parliamentary session, which was to be held towards the end of the year.



Kuwait										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X	X	X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes		Yes	Criminal and admin	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kuwait on 28 June 1997.
2. February 2004: Kuwait sent a letter to the Secretariat stating, in an attachment: “The State of Kuwait has prepared a draft law for the penal enforcement of the Chemical Weapons Convention which has been sent to the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW. The State of Kuwait will adopt this text as soon as possible after ensuring that it covers all the requirements of the Chemical Weapons Convention benefiting in this regard from the comments and views of the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW (Office of the Legal Adviser).”
3. February 2004: The Secretariat provided comments on Kuwait’s draft legislation.
4. March 2005: Kuwait attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in Qatar during which Kuwaiti draft legislation was discussed.
5. Kuwait has two members in the NLE.

Kyrgyzstan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X <sup>14</sup>		X	No	X	X	N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	?	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kyrgyzstan on 29 October 2003.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan provided information on its import-and-export regime. Draft amendments to the criminal code were provided to the Secretariat.
3. November 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national seminar in Kyrgyzstan, at which the participants agreed that further detailed work on the draft would be conducted in a working group involving representatives of interested ministries.
4. June 2005: At the regional meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan indicated that it was in the process of establishing a National Authority, that an inter-ministerial committee was working to establish the export-control system, that it had a stringent licensing system for import and export, and that in May 2004 it had enacted regulations for dual-use chemicals.
5. 4 July 2005: The Kyrgyz Permanent Representation submitted implementing legislation in Russian.
6. 3 August 2005: Kyrgyzstan submitted its response to LQ2.
7. August 2005: At the regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the draft law amending its criminal code was being discussed by the ministries concerned. The draft provisions, as well as a complete set of the existing legislation to implement the Convention, were provided to the Secretariat for comment. The Secretariat has prepared its comments, which are now being translated into Russian.
8. Kyrgyzstan has a member in the NLE.

<sup>14</sup> Translation of the Kyrgyz legislation is pending, following which its scope will be reviewed .

Lao People's Democratic Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	Yes	2004 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which draft amendments to the penal code were requested and consultations on the legislative approach were conducted. The internal timetable for completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
3. July 2005: The Secretariat commented on existing draft legislation and proposed penal code amendments.
4. 23 August 2005: The Lao People's Democratic Republic sent a *note verbale* enclosing its response to LQ2 and a note regarding the establishment of its National Authority and national legislative measures to implement the Convention. This note stated that the Lao People's Democratic Republic was in the process of amending its penal law, which would cover terrorist and other criminal acts involving the use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. According to the *note verbale*, the drafting committee was collecting comments and inputs from the ministries and agencies concerned in order to make the amended draft more comprehensive before it was submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and adoption.
5. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reiterated that it was in the process of amending its penal law.

Latvia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2002 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Latvia on 29 April 1997.
2. Latvia has a member in the NLE.

Lesotho										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Lesotho on 29 April 1997.
2. 4 July 2002: Lesotho sent a *note verbale* stating, “Lesotho has made arrangements to have in place the necessary legislative and administrative matters. The Bill has been drafted and will be presented before the 6<sup>th</sup> Parliament....”
3. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Lesotho stated that a draft bill had been submitted for adoption by Parliament.
4. Lesotho has a member in the NLE.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing		2005	?
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 5 February 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to assist with the preparation of the initial declaration.
3. May 2004: The Secretariat conducted a subsequent TAV to assist with the drafting of legislation.
4. December 2004: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a letter stating that “The Committee which is responsible for preparing the draft legislation has taken into consideration the comments by [the Secretariat] and has prepared a final version. It has been forwarded to the specialised department for presentation to the People’s General Congress for discussion and promulgation in accordance with the internal legal process in the Jamahiriya.”
5. August 2005: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a *note verbale* stating that a “draft national law, that is consistent with the provisions of the CWC and that fulfils its requirements, has been developed. This draft law will be submitted to the Basic People’s Congresses at their first forthcoming session for adoption and ratification.”

Liechtenstein										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	N/A	X	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (Each year, no programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Liechtenstein on 24 December 1999.

Lithuania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	Yes	1998 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Lithuania on 15 May 1998.
2. 2 September 2005: Lithuania sent a fax attaching the latest information on the steps it had taken to meet the objectives of the plan of action, and in which it indicated in particular that the “export/import of scheduled chemicals was incorporated into the existing legal system of control of strategic goods and technologies.



<b>Luxembourg</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		N/A	No		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No		LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Luxembourg on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2005: The Secretariat held consultations with Luxembourg on its implementing legislation.

<b>Madagascar</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Madagascar on 9 November 2004.
2. December 2003: The Secretariat conducted a TAV in advance of the entry into force of the Convention for Madagascar.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Madagascar that included an offer of assistance.
4. 14 – 17 October 2005: A joint TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and the United States of America.

Malawi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Malawi on 11 July 1998.
2. November 2003: At an NLE meeting, Malawi stated that it currently had no chemical management policy and lacked implementing legislation to fulfil obligations it had assumed under the Convention. There were various provisions dealing with chemicals or relating to the regulation of the use, import and export of certain restricted or banned chemicals which were scattered in various statutes. Efforts had in the past been made to prepare a national chemical management policy and draft legislation dealing with the administration of chemicals and toxic substances.
3. 4 July 2004: Malawi indicated in an e-mail that “[it] has no implementing legislation and currently efforts are being made to secure modest funding from donor agencies to engage a local chemical legislation expert to conduct consultations and adapt precedents of legislation of other common law countries by preparing a preliminary draft Chemical Weapons Bill. This bill could form the basis of negotiations with stakeholders before submission of the final Bill to Cabinet and Parliament.”
4. August 2004: Malawi requested funding in order to pay the drafting consultant.
5. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Malawi, which included an offer of assistance.
6. August 2005: Malawi submitted a request for a TAV.
7. 7 September 2005: The Secretariat proposed a first draft of implementing legislation.
8. October 2005: Consultations will be held with Malawi during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Abuja, Nigeria. Among the topics to be discussed are dates for a follow-up national-awareness course to be provided by the Secretariat and draft legislation.
9. Malawi has a member in the NLE.

Malaysia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	Ongoing	Ongoing	Yes	2004	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Malaysia on 20 May 2000.
2. July 2003: Malaysia sent a *note verbale* stating that "...With respect to administrative measures we wish to inform the Technical Secretariat that the Government of Malaysia had, on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2000, amended the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1998 which is a subsidiary legislation under the Customs Act 1967. This amendment prohibits the importation into Malaysia of certain toxic chemicals and their precursors covered under the [Convention]....These chemicals include Schedules 1, 2 and 3 chemicals as well as the unscheduled Docs/PSFs<sup>15</sup> under the Convention."
3. September 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Malaysia and held consultations on draft legislation.
4. August 2005: Malaysia sent a *note verbale* stating that its national implementation legislation, the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005, had been passed by Parliament and was gazetted as law on 16 June 2005. The said Act covers all key areas of the Convention. The authorities in Malaysia are currently finalising the subsidiary legislation under the Act....Malaysia is in the process of establishing its permanent National Authority".
5. 1 September 2005: Malaysia sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
6. Malaysia has a member in the NLE.

15 Discrete organic chemicals/phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine

Maldives										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Maldives on 29 April 1997.
2. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Maldives which included an offer of assistance.

Mali										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mali on 29 April 1997.
2. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Mali requested comments on its draft legislation. Mali indicated that it might request a TAV to sensitise the relevant stakeholders to what steps still needed to be taken, and that a written request for this TAV was pending. Mali also stated that, once the draft was completed, an interministerial meeting would be held, after which the draft would be submitted for adoption; and that it would then be transmitted to the National Assembly.
3. July 2005: The Secretariat submitted comments on draft legislation.
4. 16 August 2005: Mali sent an e-mail stating that its draft legislation would be submitted to the National Assembly at its next session, in October 2005.

Malta										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Malta on 29 April 1997.

Marshall Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Marshall Islands on 18 June 2004.
2. June 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat, at which time a draft Convention-implementing bill was reviewed and amended, and work was undertaken to complete the initial declaration. The Marshall Islands designated its National Authority after this TAV.
3. 7 September 2005: The Marshall Islands sent an e-mail in which it stated that the aforementioned bill was being prepared for introduction to Parliament, and that it was to be tabled before the end of the session of Parliament (1 October 2005). The message added that, if it was not tabled during that session, or if a Parliamentary Committee was requested to review the bill, Parliament would next consider the bill in January or February 2006.



Mauritania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	X	X		X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mauritania on 11 March 1998.
2. May 2003: Mauritania sent its response to LQ2.
3. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal, Mauritania stated that there was no specific implementing legislation, and it welcomed the possibility of legal assistance (no formal request was submitted).
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Mauritania that included an offer of assistance.
5. March 2005: Mauritania sent a communication stating that an inter-ministerial committee had been established to set up the National Authority.

Mauritius										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X	2004	No(Amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mauritius on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 March 2005: During a briefing for delegations in Brussels, the Secretariat conducted bilateral consultations at which the Mauritius Act was discussed, in particular Section 18, which provides that the Minister will issue regulations.
3. 29 July 2005: Mauritius submitted its response to the trade questionnaire and stated in its communication: "Mauritius has already enacted legislation to cover the licensing of production facilities, import/export controls and procedures for inspection. In this respect, a copy of the Dangerous Chemicals control Act 2002 is enclosed."
4. 15 September 2005: Mauritius submitted its Act for review by the Secretariat, which commented on it.

Mexico										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X	X	Ongoing	No		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	No	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mexico on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 November 2002: Mexico sent a *note verbale* indicating that Congress was examining a draft federal law on weapons and munitions, chemical substances, and explosives.
3. November 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Mexico stated that its Government had “redoubled its efforts and set up the necessary institutional structure to identify, propose, and establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures, in good time for the Tenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties.”
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Mexico stated that it was working with a view to having its national implementing legislation adopted by November.
5. 26 August 2005: Mexico sent a *note verbale* indicating that the Federal Executive Committee was expected to submit the draft legislation to the Union Congress in September.
6. 30 August 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
7. Mexico has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

<b>Micronesia, Federated States of</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Federated States of Micronesia on 21 July 1999.
2. June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to assist in drafting legislation and in raising awareness of the Convention.
3. 10 August 2005: Micronesia sent a draft Bill to the Secretariat for comment. In its communication, the Federated States of Micronesia indicated that it intended to submit the draft legislation to the President in August 2005, and thereafter to Congress for the session starting in September 2005.
4. 15 August 2005: The Secretariat's comments on the draft bill were sent.

Monaco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Monaco on 29 April 1997.

Mongolia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X		N/A	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mongolia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2003: Consultations were held between Mongolia and the Secretariat on the requirement regarding the extraterritorial application of implementing legislation.

Morocco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			?	X	X	X	?	2003 (No programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	No	Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Morocco on 29 April 1997.
2. January 2003: Morocco sent an updated response to LQ2.
3. 20 January 2003: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Morocco stated that penal legislation was at an advanced stage of preparation, and that, as soon as it was adopted, the authorities would be able to fill out LQ2.
4. January 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
5. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Morocco indicated that its drafting committee had incorporated the comments provided by the Secretariat on its draft legislation, and that the final draft law had been submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government to be discussed and commented on by the Council of Ministers. Morocco said that it would then be approved by the Parliament and promulgated in the official bulletin.
6. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Morocco that contained an offer of assistance.
7. Morocco has a member in the NLE.

Mozambique										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mozambique on 14 September 2000.
2. May 2005: Mozambique participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.



Namibia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Namibia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2003: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Namibia indicated that it had a Commission made up of five ministries as members (Foreign Affairs, Trade, Home Affairs, Health, and Finance), which were acting in place of a National Authority. It added that it had not yet adopted national implementing legislation.
3. May 2005: A TAV was conducted following the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia. Namibia was briefed on the legislative requirements of the Convention, on modalities for the preparation and submission of declarations, and was provided with samples of legislation. Namibia informed the Secretariat that, in a separate session, the National Authority would prepare a report for Cabinet on Namibia's obligations under the Convention, including a review of any existing legislation relevant to the Convention and proposals for specific steps for the preparation of new legislation or subsidiary regulations, depending on what laws were already in place.

Nauru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nauru on 12 December 2001.
2. January 2003: Nauru submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General sent a letter to the Foreign Minister of Nauru that contained an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: During the PIF meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of Nauru confirmed that it required assistance in preparing its legislation to implement the Convention, and indicated that subregional assistance in Nauru, which might be organised together with the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, would be an efficient way of delivering such assistance.

Nepal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	(X)		N/A	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Nepal on 18 December 1997.
2. February 2004: Nepal sent its response to LQ2.
3. 4 February 2004: Nepal stated in a *note verbale* that it “has initiated the necessary steps to enact the CWC Implementing Act by constituting a National Legislation Drafting Committee under the convenorship of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.”
4. February 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for completing the national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.

Netherlands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Netherlands on 29 April 1997.
2. The Netherlands has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

New Zealand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for New Zealand on 29 April 1997.
2. New Zealand has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Nicaragua										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			No	X		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nicaragua on 5 December 1999.
2. December 2002: Nicaragua submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 28 April 2004: Nicaragua sent a *note verbale* indicating the steps it would take in 2004. It said it would identify existing legislation in force covering Convention violations, draft national implementing legislation, and identify declarable industries.
4. July 2004: Nicaragua hosted a subregional meeting of National Authorities, which included a segment on legislation.
5. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City, Nicaragua indicated that, on 25 February 2005, the special law for the control of arms, munitions, explosives and other relevant material had entered into force. Nicaragua also indicated that this law included an explicit prohibition of chemical weapons as well as the import, distribution, transfer, possession and transit and typifies violations; that the National Authority was reinforcing its structure and working mechanisms, that it was also working on administrative measures to complement the aforementioned law, and that Nicaragua was preparing a national profile in the context of the Programme of Control and Arms Limitation in Central America for a reasonable balance of forces, in order to promote transparency and mutual confidence, and to identify the institutional capabilities of the Parties to the Programme to implement the obligations of international arms-control and non-proliferation treaties, including the Convention.
6. Nicaragua has a member in the NLE.

Niger										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EU	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Niger on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat offered assistance to Niger under the plan of action.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Niger that contained an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Niger stated that its National Authority had been designated but was not yet functioning, and that a review of its penal code showed that it covered only the general sanctions. Niger has to implement administrative measures.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Niger and the Secretariat held consultations on Article VII, the plan of action, and possible assistance. The Niger requested a proposed draft of legislation.
6. August 2005: The Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code and the first draft of a decree establishing a National Authority.

Nigeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X		Ongoing	No	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nigeria on 19 June 1999.
2. March 2004: Nigeria indicated by letter that its National Authority was an inter-ministerial council responsible for implementing the Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and that the following had been accomplished: a National Register on Chemicals had been completed, outreach was being planned, revised draft legislation was being prepared along with draft legislation for the BWC, and assistance from the Secretariat was being sought to review the existing law that will impact on the implementing legislation for the Convention and the BWC.
3. November 2004: At the Ninth Session of the Conference, Nigeria made the following statement: "Nigeria is vigorously pursuing the domestication of the Convention in the country through the enactment of implementing legislation."
4. May 2005: The United States of America (with Secretariat support) conducted a bilateral TAV at which draft legislation was reviewed in detail and amendments were proposed. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria confirmed that draft implementing legislation was still being revised.
6. 15 July 2005: Nigeria submitted its response to LQ2.
7. Nigeria has a member in the NLE.



Niue										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Niue on 21 May 2005.
2. June 2005: The Secretariat held a workshop in Tonga, in which representatives from Niue participated. These representatives developed draft implementing legislation and a national plan of action regarding the next steps in their legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.

Norway										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Norway on 29 April 1997.
2. Norway has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Oman										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Oman on 29 April 1997.
2. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Oman, which included an offer of assistance.

Pakistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Pakistan on 27 November 1997.
2. Pakistan has a member in the NLE.

Palau										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2 and VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Palau on 5 March 2003.
2. 10 August 2005: Palau sent a *note verbale* in which it indicated that, on 3 August 2005, it had adopted Republic of Palau Public Law 7-8 entitled “Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act”, in order to implement the Convention. A copy of this Act was provided.
3. Palau has four members in the NLE.

Panama										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		N/A	No	2003 and 2004 (Each year, no programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Panama on 6 November 1998.
2. 30 March 2004: Panama sent a *note verbale* notifying the approval of one decree creating an inter-institutional technical group to advise the National Authority.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Panama stated that it had received the draft model legislation from the Secretariat; that this was still under consideration by the advisory group to the National Authority; and that no further progress in this regard had been made. Upon the invitation of the Panamanian National Authority, a member of the NLE participated in a working session with legal experts in Panama City. Panama also indicated that it had made considerable progress in identifying its declarable activities and in reaching out to industry. It reiterated its offer to host a regional training centre for the OPCW as expressed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Director-General during his visit to the OPCW.
4. Panama has a member in the NLE.

Papua New Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Papua New Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: At a regional meeting in Fiji, Papua New Guinea indicated that it was aware that chemicals of potential relevance to the Convention were -used in its mining, timber, pesticide, and detergent-production industries; that RCAs were also present in Papua New Guinea, including in private possession; that, although scheduled chemicals and RCAs might be imported only on the basis of a license issued by the Department of Environmental Conservation, customs had no mechanisms to account for transfers of such chemicals; that the top-priority issue was illegal imports of small and light weapons; and that the draft legislation circulated at the workshop would provide a useful impetus for putting national implementation of the Convention in place.
3. June 2005: The Secretariat, with the support of Australia, conducted a TAV in Papua New Guinea, which included work on a national plan of action, draft legislation, and industry outreach. Papua New Guinea confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was its focal point and would possibly be its future National Authority.

Paraguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Paraguay on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2004: At a regional National Authority meeting held in Bolivia, Paraguay reported that a National Authority decree and regulations would be drafted by June 2004, and that they would be adopted by the end of the year.
3. April 2004: The Secretariat made an offer of assistance.
4. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Paraguay that included an offer of assistance.
5. Dates for a possible TAV are being discussed by Paraguay and the Secretariat.



Peru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X	X	X	No	2005	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Peru on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course, at which Peru confirmed that it had sufficient legislation with regard to penal legislation and extradition, but not with regard to controls on transfers of scheduled chemicals. It also stated that it needed administrative norms and procedures to prepare for inspections. Draft legislation was discussed and reviewed in detail.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Head of Peru's National Authority requested and received a copy of Spain's legislation, which he indicated Peru would use as a basis for supplements to its basic law implementing the Convention. He added that Peru's parliamentary calendar for 2005 was quite full, but that he expected the bill to be submitted in April.
4. 6 and 7 October 2005: Peru participated in the legislation workshop conducted in Lima, Peru, by the Secretariat for the Andean Community. The Secretariat conducted also a TAV in Lima, in which Peru's draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment.
5. 11 October 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comment.
6. Peru has a member in the NLE.

Philippines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		Ongoing	No	2002	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Philippines on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the National Authority of the Philippines. Subsequently, the Philippines sent a *note verbale* in which it stated that the Interim Philippine National Authority was working with other government agencies on a draft comprehensive anti-terrorism law that would include penal provisions related to the implementation of the Convention, and that it was working with other government agencies on draft legislation concerning weapons of mass destruction, which would include appropriate Convention provisions. Other implementation issues would be subject to Executive or Department-level administrative orders. Inspection and other related activities were being coordinated with the Department of Science and Technology and the industrial community. The National Authority also indicated that related and parallel efforts were made to consolidate existing import-export control regulations.
3. June 2005: The Philippines sent a *note verbale* in which it stated that the NA appreciated the comments of the Secretariat on the proposed anti-terrorism act, and that they would be discussed among the concerned government agencies. Although a separate implementing law for the Convention was being considered, the government had given top legislative priority to the proposed anti-terrorism act. The act contained penal provisions that were expected to cover certain aspects of the Convention. Other matters not covered by the act would have to be included in an Executive Order then being drafted. The National Authority also stated that it appreciated the offer of a visit by technical experts from the United States of America.
4. August 2005: Consultations on national implementation, legislation, and a possible TAV were conducted between the Philippines, the United States of America and the Secretariat.
5. The Philippines has a member in the NLE.

Poland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Poland on 29 April 1997.

Portugal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation needed)	X	X		Ongoing	No	2003 and 2005	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Portugal on 29 April 1997.
2. November 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Portugal stated that “we are in the final stage of approving the national legislation needed to fully implement the Convention...and which will complete the legislation already in force.”
3. February 2005: Portugal sent a *note verbale* stating that the “finalised legislation text was sent to the Council of Ministers last October for subsequent approval by the Portuguese Parliament, being returned to the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] during the same month with the request to include several amendments. During the Ninth Session of the Conference...the Portuguese delegation discussed these proposed amendments with the Office of the Legal Adviser ....At present, the legislation text is being reviewed by the National Authority. As soon as possible, the legislation text will be presented to the Council of Ministers for its final approval.”
4. August 2005: Portugal indicated by e-mail that the draft legislation had been sent on 4 August 2005 to the Cabinet of the State Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and that Cabinet lawyers were already preparing comments on and modifications to the law, which was expected to be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September.
5. September 2005: Portugal indicated by e-mail that the Portuguese bill implementing the Convention was now ready and in line for inclusion on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, and that it would then be sent to Parliament for final approval.
6. Portugal has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Qatar										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Qatar on 3 October 1997.
2. March 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session.
3. 28 August 2003: Qatar sent a *note verbale* stating, "The National Committee for the Prohibition of Mass Destruction Weapons in the State of Qatar is tasked with the revision and updating of national legislative and administrative measures and follow up [to] the implementation of the provisions of the [Convention]. The Committee is now in the process of preparing these measures in coordination with the concerned agencies in the State of Qatar ... the Qatari National Committee is kindly requesting the [Secretariat] to render assistance and technical advice to our committee in this field so as to accomplish this job as soon as possible."
4. October 2003: The Secretariat conducted a TAV at which legislative requirements were discussed and a draft Qatari act implementing the Convention was prepared, presented, and discussed with the Head of the National Committee and the Deputy Head of the Committee. This draft law was to be sent to the relevant ministries for comments.
5. March 2005: Qatar hosted a subregional workshop on the Convention, which was combined with bilateral work on implementation measures.
6. September 2005: Qatar sent a *note verbale* providing information on measures that had been taken to implement the Convention. The *note verbale* stated, in particular, that "the Cabinet during its regular meeting...held on 20 July 2005, has approved the draft law in principle. At present, the Legislative Department of the Cabinet's General Secretariat and the Permanent Committee for Legislative Affairs are taking the necessary steps for reviewing the draft law, which shall subsequently be brought before the Shura Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, for adoption and for the necessary measures to be taken in this regard."

Republic of Korea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Korea on 29 April 1997.
2. The Republic of Korea has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Republic of Moldova										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X				X		N/A	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	?	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Moldova on 29 April 1997.
2. September 2002: The Republic of Moldova sent its response to LQ2.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Republic of Moldova indicated that draft legislation had been submitted to Parliament and would be adopted before the end of the year.
4. June 2005: At the regional meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova stated that its law implementing the Convention had entered into force, and that Moldova was in the process of amending its penal code to incorporate the requirements of the Convention. The Republic of Moldova also indicated it would need to request assistance in drafting regulations.
5. The Republic of Moldova has three members in the NLE.

Romania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Romania on 29 April 1997.
2. Romania has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.



Russian Federation										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on 5 December 1997.
2. The Russian Federation has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Rwanda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Rwanda on 30 April 2004.
2. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Rwanda that included an offer of assistance.
3. 24 February to 4 March 2005: The United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, conducted a bilateral TAV at which legislative requirements were discussed in detail. In addition, a draft bill was prepared. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. March 2005: Rwanda sent a request for assistance and at the same time indicated that a National Authority had been established.
5. April 2005: The Secretariat requested details on what was needed in addition to the assistance that had been provided in February.
6. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, further consultations were held on Rwanda's situation with regard to national implementation.
7. August 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated that it is "working on the draft legislation related to the implementation of the Convention".

Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Kitts and Nevis on 20 June 2004.
2. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America, with support of the Secretariat. During it, the Secretariat provided sample legislation with comments, and proposed draft regulations. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.

Saint Lucia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Lucia on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America, with the support of the Secretariat. During which draft amendments to the implementing legislation and draft regulations were submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
3. Saint Lucia has two members in the NLE.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X			N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 18 October 2002.
2. April 2004: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submitted an updated response to LQ2.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines that included an offer of assistance.
4. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) during which the text of the legislation was submitted to the Secretariat. It was agreed that the Secretariat would propose a first draft of the regulations, which it sent on 26 March 2005). A review was conducted of the steps that still needed to be taken under the plan of action, and the Secretariat was provided with a copy of the internal timetable according to which Saint Vincent and the Grenadines envisaged completing them.
5. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a member in the NLE.

Samoa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Samoa on 27 October 2002.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Samoa, which included an offer of assistance.
3. June 2005: Samoa participated in the workshop conducted by the Secretariat in Tonga. Draft legislation was prepared and Samoa developed its national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.
4. 15 June 2005: Samoa sent a *note verbale* stating that the drafting of a national legislation on the prohibition of chemical weapons for Samoa was still at its initial stages, and that, as a result, the responses to the LQ2 were not yet available.

San Marino										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			?	X		N/A	?		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for San Marino on 9 January 2000.
2. 8 February 2000: The Department of Foreign Affairs sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that “our legal system provides that an international agreement, when ratified through the appropriate parliamentary procedure, becomes, *ipso facto*, part of our legal system. Therefore, the...Convention is directly applicable, there is no need, according to our internal legal system of further implementing legislation. Moreover art. 251 of the San Marinese Penal Code prohibits the development, transfer and utilization of various types of arms without the required authorization.”
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of San Marino that included an offer of assistance.

Sao Tome and Principe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sao Tome and Principe on 9 October 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sao Tome and Principe that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: Sao Tome and Principe participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States held by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, representatives from Sao Tome and Principe expressed a wish to work with the National Authority of Portugal. A formal request has yet to be received.
5. 3 October 2005: Sao Tome and Principe submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.



Saudi Arabia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X (EUC for Schedule 3 unclear)	X	X	X	?	2002	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	?	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saudi Arabia on 29 April 1997.
2. 30 March 2004: The Secretariat provided comments on Saudi Arabia's draft bill.
3. 11 – 15 September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a training course for Saudi Arabia's National Authority, at which Saudi Arabia noted that new legislation was being drafted to replace the existing law.
4. March 2005: At a subregional meeting in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia confirmed that its draft legislation would be submitted to legislators by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
5. A possible TAV is under discussion for early 2006.

Senegal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2005	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Senegal on 19 August 1998.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Senegal reported that it was planning to prepare an umbrella law dealing with the Convention, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; that it was interested in receiving legal technical assistance from the Secretariat; and that the request would follow.
3. March 2004: At the regional workshop in Senegal, Senegal reported that it was in the process of preparing the umbrella law.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Senegal that included an offer of assistance.
5. May 2005: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation received in March 2005. The United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) conducted a bilateral TAV at which draft legislation was reviewed and amended so that it could be finalised and submitted to parliament, and a national plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
6. July and August 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, and during bilateral meetings at the Secretariat from 12 to 13 August 2005, representatives of Senegal provided updates on the progress made with Senegal's national plan of action, and they indicated that a draft bill on implementing the Convention had reached the Council of Ministers.
7. 12 August 2005: Draft regulations were submitted to the Secretariat for comment.
8. 27 September 2005: Senegal sent a *note verbale* containing its response to the trade questionnaire, and a note stating, "Main legislation already drafted. To be examined by the government, the Supreme Court, and the Parliament before submission to the OPCW. Should be completed in 2006. Penalties for failure to provide data are included. Implementation of Article X paragraph 4 is prepared...."

Serbia and Montenegro										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X		2001 and 2004	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Serbia and Montenegro on 20 May 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Serbia and Montenegro stated in a *note verbale*: “The existing national legislation regulates production, procurement, utilization and possession of toxic chemicals and it also applies to the matters handled by the [Convention]. However, the steps have also been taken to bring into force the laws which will deal with these matters in particular. As far as personal and territorial power of national legislation is concerned, it is compatible with the laws stipulated in the Convention. Therefore the national legislation and the agreements that have been concluded with foreign parties provide good basis for legal cooperation with other countries pertaining to the issues tackled by the Convention.”
3. November 2003: Serbia and Montenegro participated in the meeting of the Network of Legal Experts during which legislation was discussed and samples and model provided.
4. 19 May 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro reported that there were difficulties with preparing the draft legislation.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Serbia and Montenegro that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Montenegro indicated that it would soon complete its national implementing legislation, and that it hoped that the draft would soon be submitted to Parliament.
7. Serbia and Montenegro has three Members in the NLE.

Seychelles										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	(X)		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Seychelles on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 September 2002: The Seychelles submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 18 June 2004: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Seychelles sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat in which it stated that the Seychelles “has designated the MFA as the National Authority to liaise with the OPCW and other State Parties. The Ministry also wishes to advise the Secretary General that Government is currently preparing the national implementing legislation to give effect to its obligations under the treaty.”
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Seychelles that included an offer of assistance.
5. 10 and 11 October 2005: A joint TAV will be conducted by the Secretariat and the United States of America.

Sierra Leone										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sierra Leone on 30 October 2004.
2. February 2004: During the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa held in Senegal, assistance was offered to Sierra Leone by the Secretariat in advance of its accession to the Convention.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone that included an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Secretariat held consultations with representatives from Sierra Leone on possible assistance.

Singapore										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2004 and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Singapore on 20 June 1997.

Slovakia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2002, and 2004	No (Amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Slovakia on 29 April 1997.
2. 25 August 2005: Slovakia sent a *note verbale* in which it indicated that amendments to Act number 129/1998 that had been prepared by the National Authority were going through the approvals process, which would be completed by the end of 2005. The *note verbale* also stated that, once the amendment had been passed, the wording of the amended Act would be sent to the OPCW.

Slovenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Slovenia on 11 July 1997.



Solomon Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Solomon Islands on 23 October 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the Solomon Islands in advance of the Convention's entry into force for it.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Solomon Islands that included an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: At the PIF meeting held in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of the Solomon Islands indicated that legislative drafting assistance from the OPCW would be most welcome, and that the Solomon Islands could be a convenient venue for a subregional TAV also involving Nauru and Vanuatu.

South Africa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for South Africa on 29 April 1997.
2. South Africa has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Spain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Spain on 29 April 1997.
2. Spain has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Sri Lanka										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sri Lanka on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 February 2003: Sri Lanka submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 22 October 2003: Sri Lanka indicated in an e-mail that “on 3 September 2003...approval was given [by the Cabinet] to the legal draftsman to draft necessary legislation on the [Convention] in Sri Lanka. Already the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the legal draftsman to initiate the necessary work.”
4. 7 November 2003: At a bilateral meeting during a workshop for the NLE, the representative of Sri Lanka indicated that the assistance received through the NLE meeting would suffice to initiate drafting, and that drafting the legislation would take approximately three months.
5. 7 September 2005: Sri Lanka submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
6. Sri Lanka has a member in the NLE.

Sudan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Sudan on 23 June 1999.
2. 24 July 2003: The permanent representation of the Sudan indicated in a *note verbale* that “the competent authorities in Sudan have already drafted...legislation for the implementation of the Convention, which is now under final review before being submitted to the Cabinet for approval.”
3. August 2003: At the regional National Authority meeting held in Khartoum, the Sudan stated, “The President has issued a provisional ordinance having force of law to give effect to the law implementing the CWC. This provisional ordinance will be submitted to the next session of the Assembly for ratification. If the Assembly ratifies the text without amendments it shall be promulgated as law. (Article 90 of the Constitution of Sudan).”
4. 28 November 2003: During the annual National Authority meeting, the Sudan’s representative indicated that its draft law had been promulgated and that regulations were being prepared.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sudan that included an offer of assistance.
6. May 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Sudan’s legislation was used as a sample for other States Parties. The Sudan indicated that its National Authority had not been fully established because some designated representatives had not been appointed and subsidiary regulations under the legislation had yet to be prepared.
7. The Sudan has five members in the NLE.

Suriname										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Suriname on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1999: Suriname stated in a fax message that "[t]o carry out [the Convention] the Suriname government has already put together a National Authority (NAS). The formalities around the setting of the National Authority have to follow a constitutional way and are at present in hands of the Privy Council. Anticipating on the formal setting the NAS have carried out a lot of activities, regarding the OPCW".
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Suriname that included an offer of assistance.

Swaziland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EU	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Swaziland on 29 April 1997.
2. 10 October 2002: Swaziland transmitted its draft implementing legislation for comment to the Secretariat, which were provided.
3. 29 August 2003: Swaziland sent a *note verbale* stating that “the Draft Legislation is now finished [...] Swaziland is now busy with Elections and when the Parliament opens the Draft will be sent to the House for adoption.”
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Swaziland that included an offer of assistance.
5. 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, Swaziland submitted its existing draft bill for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The participants indicated that the draft would be submitted to the National Authority for review before it would be submitted to the Attorney-General’s office and ultimately to Parliament for approval.
6. 13 September 2005: Swaziland sent a letter indicating that “the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Bill was during the month of July sent to the Attorney General’s chambers for scrutiny and onward transmission to Parliament for debate. However, at this stage we are unsure of when it will be debated but we hope that the latest period will be next session of Parliament in January next year.”

Sweden										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sweden on 29 April 1997.
2. Sweden has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.



Switzerland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Switzerland on 29 April 1997.
2. Switzerland has a member on the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Tajikistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	?	2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	?	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tajikistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 October 2003: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Tajikistan indicated that a special commission had been set up to study what laws were already in place and to decide how to establish the National Authority. The representative of Tajikistan also reported that a response to LQ2 would be submitted by the end of 2003.
3. 4 December 2003: Tajikistan made its Article VII(5) submission.
4. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, samples of legislation were requested by Tajikistan. They were subsequently provided by the Secretariat.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tajikistan that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, sample legislation made available by the Netherlands and Belarus was provided to Tajikistan.
7. August and September 2005: Tajikistan hosted the annual subregional meeting of Central Asian National Authorities. Following the meeting, the Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, during which draft legislation was proposed and discussed with the Tajik authorities.
8. Tajikistan has a member in the NLE.

Thailand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Thailand on 9 January 2003.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes							VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 20 July 1997.
2. 8 March 2004: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia indicated to the Secretariat its intermediate steps and target dates for the enactment of implementing legislation.
3. 17 May 2004: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent a *note verbale* with a copy of the amended provisions of its Criminal Code.
4. 17 – 19 May 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest, Romania, the Secretariat was informed that progress had been made in drafting implementing legislation following a National Authority training course that had been held in January 2004; that the draft legislation had been submitted to parliament for approval; and that the adoption process for the legislation would likely be concluded by October 2004.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, it was indicated to the Secretariat that the draft law, which was based on the legislation of Slovenia, was ready and, that the penal law related to the Convention had been adopted.
7. 22 June 2005: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent a *note verbale* stating that in April 2004 amendments to the Criminal Code had entered into force, thereby establishing new criminal offences in compliance with the Convention. Furthermore, the State Party informed the Secretariat that the drafting of implementing legislation that would cover the largest part of national obligations under the Convention was in progress. The State Party also indicated that, after enacting this law, it would respond to LQ2.
8. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has a member in the NLE.

Timor-Leste										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Timor-Leste on 6 June 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Timor-Leste that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: Timor-Leste participated in the basic training course for National Authorities of lusophone States, conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.

Togo										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Togo on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal, Togo stated that it had encountered financial and logistical problems in the work of its National Authority, and that no draft law pursuant to Article VII had yet been developed.
3. 11 May 2004: Togo stated in a *note verbale* that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation would be grateful if the Secretariat could kindly send four copies of the Convention as well as two copies of the report of the Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council. These were subsequently sent by the Secretariat.
4. 26 May 2004: Togo's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation sent a *note verbale* requesting a TAV and indicating that the establishment of a National Authority, which could respond to LQ2, depended on the provision of this assistance.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Togo that included an offer of assistance.
6. July 2005: Togo was invited to attend the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, but was unable to attend.
7. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria. Consultations were held between the participant from Togo and the Secretariat on the plan of action and possible assistance. This was followed up by the Secretariat in writing. No response has yet been received.
8. Togo has a member in the NLE.

Tonga										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tonga on 28 June 2003.
2. 14 – 16 June 2004: Tonga attended an awareness workshop in Fiji.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tonga that included an offer of assistance.
4. 25 March 2005: Tonga indicated in an e-mail that it was ready to address Convention matters and would benefit from OPCW assistance, particularly in relation to preparing its initial declaration (likely to be “nil”) and in drafting implementing legislation. The e-mail indicated that the procedure for preparing legislation was for Crown Law/the Ministry of Justice to prepare a draft, which would then be sent to the Law Reform Committee for vetting, and thereafter to the Parliament.
5. June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV, at which representatives from Tonga developed draft implementing legislation and a proposed national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process as well as a *pro forma* initial declaration.

Trinidad and Tobago										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Trinidad and Tobago on 24 July 1997.
2. 15 August 2003: Trinidad and Tobago indicated in an e-mail message that “the draft implementing legislation to give effect to the Convention is being studied by the relevant stakeholders in Trinidad and Tobago. [A] meeting is being held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs involving producers of DOC and other chemicals with a view to making declarations pursuant to Article VI of the Convention. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs performs an interim role in matters pertaining to the Convention pending the establishment of the National Authority. The latter requires the passage of implementing legislation. In this regard, the Ministry should be grateful if the International Cooperation Division would assist in the vetting of the said draft legislation.”
3. May 2003: At bilateral consultations during an Article VI workshop, Trinidad and Tobago reported that draft legislation had been prepared and was being commented on by the stakeholders; that it would be submitted to parliament at the end of 2003 and would be adopted in the first quarter of 2004; and that the draft would be sent to the Secretariat for comment.
4. March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the aforementioned draft had been revised to take account of the Secretariat's comments, and that it would be sent for approval. It added, however, that, even without legislation, Trinidad and Tobago could gather the information it needed for declarations, and that it had successfully received its first inspection.
5. March 2005: At a briefing session in Brussels, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the bill was before the legislative review committee of the Cabinet, after which it would be introduced in parliament. It was hoped that it would be passed before the Tenth Session of the Conference.
6. Trinidad and Tobago has a member in the NLE.



Tunisia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tunisia on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Tunisia indicated that its National Authority had established a working group responsible for preparing a draft law to implement the Convention, and that, as soon as the draft was ready, it would be sent to the Secretariat for comment.
3. 27 November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Tunisia indicated to the Secretariat that the Ministry of Justice had been assigned the task of preparing implementing legislation.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tunisia that included an offer of assistance.
5. 22 March 2005: Tunisia stated in a *note verbale* that it would meet the deadline and did not require assistance.
6. 28 April 2005: In a *note verbale* Tunisia indicated that it had prepared draft national implementing legislation, and it requested the assistance of the OPCW so that it could regulate the trade in chemicals in conformity with the Convention.
7. May 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which, with the assistance of the Ministry of Justice, it prepared comprehensive draft legislation to implement the Convention. Tunisia stated that this draft would be circulated to all Ministries concerned and would be submitted to the department of the Legal Adviser of the Government; that it would be discussed at a later stage in the Council of Ministers under the authority of the president; that the draft would then be submitted to the Constitutional Council for advice before its submission to the Parliament for approval; and that it would be approved and promulgated in the Official Journal before November 2005.

Turkey										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	No	2002 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkey on 11 June 1997.
2. 23 August 2004: Turkey indicated in an e-mail that the work on the draft text of its Convention legislation had entered its final stage, and that the draft was expected to be sent to the Parliament before the end of 2004.
3. November 2004: In a statement to the Conference at its Ninth Session, Turkey stated, "With a view to developing our national CWC legislation, we are at the final stage, giving last touches to the draft bill which will be presented to the Parliament soon."
4. 29 November 2004: During a bilateral meeting with the Secretariat at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Turkey reported that Article 174 of the draft amendments to the penal code had been reviewed and revisions suggested to cover Article I of the Convention comprehensively, that scheduled chemicals were covered under Turkey's export-control regulations, and that an updated response to LQ2 and a response to the trade questionnaire would be sent.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkey that included an offer of assistance.
6. 11 March 2005: Turkey indicated that Article 174 of its penal code had entered into force on 1 April 2005.
7. 27 July 2005: The Secretariat was informed that the draft implementing legislation had been reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presented to the Prime Minister on 6 July 2005, that the National Authority was now awaiting the opinion of other related institutions and ministries, and that the draft was expected to be passed on to Parliament following those consultations.
8. 13 October 2005: Turkey reported in a *note verbale* that draft implementing legislation had been presented to Parliament on 5 October 2005.

Turkmenistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	X			No	(X)		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkmenistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan that included an offer of assistance.
3. 23 August 2005: Turkmenistan stated in a *note verbale*: “The Constitution of Turkmenistan prohibits the production or transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Under the Counter-terrorism Law of 2003, the use or threat of use of nuclear, radiological, chemical or biological substances is considered to be an act of terrorism and is punishable of 5-10 years. [...] Precursor chemical are regulated under the legislation implementing the narcotics conventions.” Also enclosed was its response to LQ2.

Tuvalu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tuvalu on 18 February 2004.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tuvalu that included an offer of assistance.
3. June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a workshop in Tonga, at which the representative from the Tuvaluan Office of the Attorney-General developed draft implementing legislation and a proposed national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process, as well as a *pro forma* initial declaration.
4. September 2005: An e-mail indicated that at the moment no progress could be reported.

Uganda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	No	No	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uganda on 30 December 2001.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Uganda stated that there was no specific implementing legislation in place, although some of the Convention's requirements were covered by certain provisions of other laws and regulations and by the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2000; it added, however, this Act was more specific to the BWC.
3. 6 and 7 September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course in Kampala, Uganda, at which the participants agreed that new implementing legislation would be required rather than amendments to existing laws. A group would draft a note for the Cabinet to authorise the new law and then draft legislation. They also noted that two pieces of legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994 and the Pesticides Control and Management Act 1996, empowered the National Authority to require declarations and to monitor production and trade in hazardous chemicals.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uganda that included an offer of assistance.
5. 30 March 2005: Uganda indicated by e-mail that the National Authority had prepared a memorandum to the cabinet requesting authorisation to begin drafting, and that they were expecting an answer soon.
6. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The Secretariat was informed that the draft would be submitted for cabinet review and then to Parliament, and that a progress report would be submitted to the Conference at its Tenth Session.
7. Uganda has a member in the NLE.

Ukraine										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2002, and 2003	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Ukraine on 15 November 1998.

United Arab Emirates										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Arab Emirates on 28 December 2000.
2. 30 July 2003: The United Arab Emirates indicated in a *note verbale* that “the national authorities of the United Arab Emirates have drafted a national law for the regulation and control of the use of the Chemical Materials and Chemical Weapons, which has been submitted to the Ministerial Technical Committee for discussion. The national authorities of the U.A.E. will inform you as soon as the above mentioned draft [has been] adopted as law.”
3. October 2003: The Secretariat commented on a draft submitted by the United Arab Emirates.
4. 4 to 7 April 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course, at which the United Arab Emirates indicated that draft national implementing legislation, on which the Secretariat provided on-site comments, would soon be circulated for comments and eventual approval by the pertinent authorities, in the hope that it would be adopted by the end of 2004.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates that included an offer of assistance.
6. March 2005: At a subregional workshop, the United Arab Emirates indicated that the draft legislation would be submitted to legislators by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
7. The United Arab Emirates has a member in the NLE.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 April 1997.
2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.



United Republic of Tanzania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Republic of Tanzania on 25 July 1998.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, the participants from the United Republic of Tanzania reported that they expected to initiate the process of drafting national legislation soon; that the United Republic of Tanzania had reviewed existing legislation for arms control, chemicals and anti-terrorism in order to begin drafting its implementing legislation; and that a paper had been tabled with the cabinet for the establishment of a National Authority.
4. Consultations regarding possible assistance are ongoing and will be pursued further during the regional meeting of National Authorities to be held in Abuja, Nigeria..

United States of America										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United States of America on 29 April 1997.
2. The United States of America has two members in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Uruguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X				X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uruguay on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2004: At the regional National Authority meeting held in La Paz, Bolivia, Uruguay indicated that it would be adopting its legislation as a presidential decree this year and that after elections, it would start the longer process of drafting new criminal penalties for the commission of acts prohibited by the Convention.
3. September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, which included a session in which it provided on-site legislative-drafting assistance.
4. 29 October 2004: Uruguay indicated in an e-mail that in September 2004 the government had passed Decree No. 322/04, which controls the production of chemical and toxic material that could be used to produce chemical weapons, and that the decree included penal and administrative sanctions.
5. 11 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uruguay that included an offer of assistance.
6. Uruguay has three members in the NLE.

Uzbekistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X <sup>16</sup>	?	X	?	X	X	X	?	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	?	?	No	LQ2 and VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uzbekistan on 29 April 1997.
2. September 2003: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia, held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan indicated to the Secretariat that there was a need for a wide range of assistance.
3. 7 May 2004: Uzbekistan submitted draft legislation for review and comment by the Secretariat.
4. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan informed the Secretariat that its National Authority had developed an initial draft implementing law, which was being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice.
5. 4 and 5 November 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national seminar on the implementation of the Convention in Tashkent. During the seminar the draft legislation sent to the Secretariat in May 2004 was revised and amended.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan that included an offer of assistance.
7. 19 July 2005: Uzbekistan stated in a *note verbale* that "Uzbekistan's National Authority has already submitted draft of National Plan of action to the Secretariat which needs to be translated. National legislation covers all key areas."
8. August 2005: Uzbekistan participated in the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia, and indicated that a law was adopted on crimes against public security, including chemical and biological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.
9. Uzbekistan has a member in the NLE.

<sup>16</sup> Uzbekistan's submission is being translated. Its scope will be reviewed once that has been done.

Vanuatu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

The Convention entered into force for Vanuatu on 16 October 2005.

Venezuela										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		Ongoing	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Venezuela on 2 January 1998.
2. 15 September 2003: Venezuela sent the Secretariat a draft decree establishing the National Authority, and stated that, as foreseen in Article 3 of the decree, the National Authority would draft the implementing legislation once it was established.
3. 10 – 12 March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in La Paz, Bolivia, Venezuela indicated to the Secretariat that some pre-existing legislation existed; that the law drafted in 1998 had not been adopted; that in 2003, a draft had been sent to the Ministry of Sciences, Defence, Industry and Petrochemicals; and that Venezuela would establish its National Authority by the end of 2004.
4. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, the representative of Venezuela indicated that the establishment of the National Authority had been delayed and that, until it was established, the implementing legislation could not be prepared.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Venezuela that included an offer of assistance.
6. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, Venezuela indicated that it had made progress in reaching out to industry and in preparing its declarations for 2005; that it did not have specific implementing legislation, but that some parts of existing legislation were relevant to the Convention; that the draft decree for the formal establishment of the National Authority was expected to be adopted by November, and that it would then be the responsibility of the National Authority to prepare the draft national implementing legislation.
7. October 2005: Venezuela participated in the legal workshop conducted by the Secretariat in Lima, Peru, for the Andean Community, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation.
8. Venezuela has a member in the NLE.

Viet Nam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	Not yet	X
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Viet Nam on 30 October 1998.
2. 10 – 17 March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a training course for the National Authority in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, during which consultations on legislation were conducted and draft legislation in Vietnamese was submitted for review and comment, with a request that it be translated. The Secretariat was not able to meet that request.
3. 27 November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Viet Nam indicated in consultations with the Secretariat that the Prime Minister had instructed the National Authority to cooperate with the relevant agencies in Viet Nam to draft the necessary decrees to implement the Convention fully. Further consultations on the draft legislation were conducted during the Ninth Session of the Conference.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam that included an offer of assistance.
5. 7 – 14 September 2005: Together with the Secretariat, the National Authority of Viet Nam organised a national-awareness workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Viet Nam.
6. 8 September 2005: Viet Nam confirmed that a government decree on the implementation of the Convention had entered into force in mid-August. This decree, together with the relevant Articles of the Vietnamese Penal Code 1999, comprised the full set of the legislative and administrative measures to implement the Convention. Copies of the legislation were provided to the Secretariat.
7. Viet Nam has a member in the NLE.

Yemen										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Yemen on 1 November 2000.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Yemen that included an offer of assistance.
3. July 2005: Yemen sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Cabinet had approved the draft presidential decree establishing the National Authority, and that the President's signature was still pending.
4. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Yemen reiterated that it was ready to put in place a decree establishing the National Authority.



<b>Zambia</b>										
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action</b>										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				(X)	X		Ongoing	No	N/A	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Zambia on 11 March 2001.
2. 24 March 2003: The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation.
3. 27 to 29 August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Zambia reported that it was processing its draft implementing legislation.
4. 8 July 2004: A revised draft bill was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comment.
5. 27 July 2004: Zambia requested assistance with the establishment of its National Authority.
6. August 2004: Zambia submitted a revised draft bill to the Secretariat for review and comment, which the Secretariat provided.
7. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zambia that included an offer of assistance.
8. 5 -7 May 2005: The Secretariat, with support from South Africa, conducted a TAV, during which revised draft legislation was reviewed and commented upon.
9. 18 – 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, Zambia submitted revised draft legislation for on-site review and comment by the Secretariat. An internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
10. 13 September 2005: Zambia sent an e-mail indicating that draft implementing legislation was undergoing scrutiny by various ministries and would then be passed on to the Cabinet for approval.
11. 14 October 2005: Zambia sent an update to the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the steps it was taking under the plan of action.
12. 21 – 24 November: A National Authority training course will be conducted by the Secretariat.

Zimbabwe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		Ongoing	X	1999 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal and admin	?	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Zimbabwe on 29 April 1997.
2. 31 July 2003: The Secretariat and Zimbabwe held consultations on Zimbabwe's Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act.
3. 27 to 29 August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Zimbabwe stated that it had already adopted implementing legislation, but that it needed assistance to develop an enforcement mechanism.
4. 19 October 2003: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Zimbabwean legislation was discussed, including the issue of the extra-territorial application of penal provisions.
5. 27 November 2004: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Secretariat and Zimbabwe discussed the provision for regulations to be drafted under Zimbabwe's basic Convention law. It was indicated that this task had not yet begun.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe that included an offer of assistance.
7. May 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that there were gaps in the legislation and that regulations had yet to be drafted. A proposed first draft of regulations was provided.

## Appendix 2

### STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR, AND OFFERS OF, ASSISTANCE UNDER THE PLAN OF ACTION REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS AS AT 26 AUGUST 2005

**TABLE 1: REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE<sup>17</sup>**

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
1.	Afghanistan	Draft legislation was proposed by the Secretariat and the Islamic Republic of Iran in May 2005. In September 2005 technical assistance was provided to Afghanistan in the area of legislative drafting and the setting up of a National Authority, after a subregional National Authority workshop in Tajikistan.
2.	Albania	At Albania's request, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation in 2003 and 2005.
3.	Armenia	Armenia confirmed a proposal it had made earlier that it organise, with the support of the Secretariat, a seminar in Yerevan on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons.
4.	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan requested legislative assistance in 2000; the Secretariat sent examples of implementing legislation in December 2000. Upon request, in September 2005, Azerbaijan was provided with Belarus's National Authority decree. A TAV concerning Article VII implementation, including legislative drafting, was requested for 2005 and held in October 2005. Draft legislation was proposed in September 2005.
5.	Bahrain	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. In March 2005 it conducted a National Authority training course, during which it reviewed and commented on draft legislation. In the same month Bahrain attended a subregional workshop on the Convention.
6.	Bangladesh	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2002. From 31 May to 2 June 2005 it conducted a National Authority training course, at which a national action plan was prepared and comments on draft legislation provided.
7.	Belgium	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and 2005.
8.	Belize	The Secretariat conducted a TAV in 2003 and provided comments on draft legislation in August 2005.
9.	Benin	Benin sent a letter to the Secretariat in June 2003 requesting assistance and equipment for its National Authority. Consultations were held with the National Authority in 2003 and 2004 on a possible TAV. Consultations will be held on a joint TAV by the United States of America and the Secretariat in November 2005. The TAV will focus on legislative drafting and include an industry component.

<sup>17</sup> The Secretariat has also provided legislative assistance to a number of States not Party in support of their imminent accession or ratification. For details, please see the further report by the Director-General on the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention (EC-42/DG.7 C-10/DG.3, dated 2 September 2005).

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
10.	Bolivia	The Secretariat commented twice on draft legislation in 2003, and once in 2004. In April 2005 it gave legislative assistance in Cartagena after a regional workshop. Bolivia received more such assistance during the meeting of the Andean Community that took place on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Peru.
11.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	In June 2003 Bosnia and Herzegovina sent a letter to the Secretariat requesting assistance. The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2004, during which it commented on draft legislation. It commented on additional drafts in 2004 and 2005.
12.	Botswana	Botswana attended a subregional workshop in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005, at which the Secretariat briefed officials on preparing implementing legislation. The Secretariat conducted a TAV from 21 to 24 June 2005 to raise awareness of the requirements of the Convention among the various stakeholders and to initiate work on a national action plan. The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation during the TAV.
13.	Brunei Darussalam	The Secretariat commented on draft legislation in 2002 and 2003. From 8 to 10 June 2005 it provided training on the establishment of a National Authority and on the involvement of government and industry in implementing the Convention, as well as legislative assistance (with the support of an expert from Japan). Brunei Darussalam's draft bill was reviewed, amendments were proposed, and a national action plan was prepared.
14.	Burkina Faso	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003. Burkina Faso attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which a national action plan was prepared.
15.	Burundi	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. In February 2005 the United States of America and the Secretariat made a TAV to Burundi, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were completed.
16.	Cambodia	Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV by the Secretariat, Australia, and Japan. At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in September 2005, Cambodia indicated that it would send a request for legal assistance.
17.	Cameroon	Cameroon requested assistance with legislative drafting in a <i>note verbale</i> sent in August 2003. It hosted the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which the status of draft legislation was reviewed by the Secretariat. The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in July 2005.
18.	Cape Verde	In May 2005 the Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation during a National Authority training course in Portugal.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
19.	Chad	The Secretariat supported a TAV conducted by France in 2003 in preparation for the entry into force of the Convention. On 26 March 2004 Chad sent a <i>note verbale</i> requesting assistance with drafting legislation and with the setting up of a National Authority. Chad attended the Director-General's lunch in Brussels on 10 March 2005 and the legal workshop held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005. Later that month the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. Consultations will be held with Chad during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2005.
20.	Colombia	Existing legislation was submitted for comment in 2003, before a national training course on the implementation of the Convention conducted by the Secretariat in June 2003. The Secretariat's comments were provided in July 2003. In conjunction with the regional workshop held on 21 and 22 April 2005, the Secretariat, the United States of America, and Spain provided assistance on legislation. A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat in September 2005, addressing issues related to declarations and transfers. Legislative assistance was provided again by the Secretariat at a meeting of the Andean Community held on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
21.	Cook Islands	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001 and 2004. Informal discussions were held during the Pacific Islands Forum in Auckland, New Zealand, in June 2005.
22.	Costa Rica	A member of the NLE commented on draft legislation in 2003, and the Secretariat submitted comments in 2005.
23.	Côte d'Ivoire	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003. The Permanent Representative attended the briefing for delegations in Brussels on 22 March 2005. Côte d'Ivoire attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005.
24.	Cyprus	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2003.
25.	Dominica	In March 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which they reviewed and commented on draft legislation, and received Dominica's timetable for completion of the plan of action.
26.	Ecuador	The Secretariat provided legislative assistance during a meeting of the Andean Community on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
27.	El Salvador	The Secretariat, Argentina, and Spain conducted a National Authority training course in 2004. The United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, provided legislative assistance after the regional workshop held in Colombia on 25 and 26 April 2005. The assistance included the submission of a proposal for a first draft of legislation, and a review of and comments on anti-terrorism legislation.
28.	Eritrea	On 12 August 2003, Eritrea sent a <i>note verbale</i> indicating it would request a meeting with the Office of the Legal Adviser at which it might receive guidance. The Director-General sent a letter containing an offer of assistance to Eritrea in February 2005. Consultations between Eritrea and the Secretariat on the outstanding items under the plan of action were conducted in August 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
29.	Ethiopia	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001. Ethiopia attended the subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 23 May 2005, during which its national implementing legislation was discussed.
30.	Fiji	The Secretariat provided comments on three successive versions of draft legislation in 2004. The Secretariat and Australia held a National Authority seminar, which included a legislative workshop, in 2004. Fiji sent a letter on 22 December 2004 requesting technical assistance with (a) subsidiary legislation, operating procedures, and the amendment of customs-and-excise laws; (b) further training of National Authority officers, officials representing local industry, and other stakeholders in implementation; (c) design of local courses; (d) sponsorship of exchanges of National Authority personnel in the Asia-Pacific region, further Asia-Pacific seminars, and participation in OPCW seminars and training; (e) design of an industry-outreach programme; (f) advice on integrating the Convention into the formal education system; (g) advice on increasing public awareness of the Convention; and (h) provision of publications for an information centre. By a letter dated 10 January 2005, the Secretariat confirmed the availability of the assistance requested, and asked for details regarding the objectives and logistics of, and Fiji's participation in, the Asia-Pacific seminar on the Convention. A letter from the Minister of Home Affairs, Immigration and National Disaster Management of Fiji requested assistance in setting up a working group of experts "of the National Authority and the Chemicals Register". Informal discussions were held during a Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, in June 2005.
31.	Gabon	In a letter dated 21 December 2004, Gabon stated that it "is experiencing some difficulties with drafting a law covering all key aspects of the CWC. Although established as an interministerial body, the National Authority needs assistance with training its members. To address the foregoing, the organisation of a seminar in Libreville in April/May 2005 is requested." Gabon attended the lunch held by the Director-General in Brussels on 10 March 2005 and the briefing on 22 March 2005. The Secretariat, with support from a national expert from Algeria, conducted a training course for the Gabonese National Authority from 27 to 29 April 2005.
32.	Gambia	By a <i>note verbale</i> dated 25 July 2003, the Gambia requested the Secretariat "to provide technical assistance for drafting the necessary legislation required for effective implementation of the Convention. Thereafter, decision would be taken to establish the appropriate framework to set up a National Authority for administrative and enforcement measures." The Gambia attended the briefing held on 22 March 2005. A TAV was conducted on 13 and 14 April 2005, during which the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. It appeared that a set of regulations promulgated by the Minister of Environment under the existing Act was necessary. The Secretariat provided further comments on the Gambia's draft implementing regulations at a subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
33.	Georgia	By a letter dated 8 August 2003, Georgia requested a TAV in order, <i>inter alia</i> , to address issues related to national implementing legislation. The Secretariat conducted a TAV from 23 to 25 May 2005 to raise awareness and help identify necessary steps under the plan of action, and provided draft legislation.
34.	Ghana	By a letter dated 16 June 2003, Ghana requested “assistance both in the completion of the questionnaire and the drafting of national implementation measures.” The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in August 2004, at which it examined existing legislation on hazardous chemicals to adapt it for implementation of the Convention. Ghana attended the subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 23 May 2005, during which the Secretariat provided comments on an initial draft of its national implementing regulations. The Secretariat is preparing comments on draft regulations that Ghana submitted for comment in August 2005.
35.	Guatemala	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in July 2004. Guatemala hosted the subregional meeting of National Authorities from Central America on 19 and 20 July 2005.
36.	Guinea	A National Authority training course was under discussion for 2005, but on 7 February 2005 the Secretariat received an e-mail message indicating that such an event would not be useful at the moment. A Secretariat proposal for draft amendments to the penal code and for a decree establishing a National Authority was provided in August 2005.
37.	Indonesia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in April 2004 and reviewed and commented on draft legislation. It reviewed and commented on draft legislation again in Jakarta, and gave further advice on specific aspects of the legislation, on two occasions in 2005. The United States of America is planning a bilateral TAV in 2006, with support from the Secretariat.
38.	Iran, Islamic Republic of	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and in August 2005. The Islamic Republic of Iran hosted the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia from 6 to 8 September 2005.
39.	Jamaica	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in March 2004. Jamaica participated in the regional meeting of GRULAC National Authorities, which was held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 10 to 12 March 2004. Jamaica attended a briefing on the implementation of the plan of action in March 2005. Consultations are ongoing regarding a subregional workshop in Jamaica in October 2005.
40.	Jordan	Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV. Under cover of a <i>note verbale</i> dated 22 August 2005, Jordan sent draft legislation to the Secretariat.
41.	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan hosted the second regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia in October 2004. The fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, and a national seminar on implementing the Convention, took place in Kazakhstan in June 2005. The Secretariat, supported by the Netherlands and the United States of America, worked with Kazakhstan on its implementing legislation during the workshop.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
42.	Kenya	By a letter dated 14 February 2005, Kenya requested training “for officers from the following institutions...: the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Legislative Drafting Division of the Attorney-General’s Office, the Department of Defence, and the Police Department”. The United States of America and the Secretariat made a TAV to Kenya in March 2005, during which a draft bill and a national action plan were prepared. The Secretariat held a bilateral meeting with Kenya during the legal workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, in May 2005, to review the progress made in adopting the draft bill and implementing the action plan.
43.	Kiribati	In November 2004 Kiribati sent an e-mail indicating that it would appreciate any assistance that could be provided. The Secretariat submitted comments on draft legislation in April 2005. Follow-up consultations were held during the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, in June 2005.
44.	Kuwait	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. Kuwait attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in March 2005.
45.	Kyrgyzstan	By a letter dated 19 November 2003, Kyrgyzstan requested assistance in the form of a seminar for experts from the Kyrgyz ministries and agencies that would be dealing directly with the Convention. The Secretariat gave a National Authority training course, including a legislative drafting session, in November 2004. Follow-up consultations were held at the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that took place in Almaty, Kazakhstan, from 6 to 8 June 2005. Comments were provided on draft legislation in October 2005.
46.	Lao People’s Democratic Republic	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in March 2005. Draft amendments to the penal code were requested, and consultations on the legislative approach were conducted. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was set. In July 2005 the Secretariat commented on existing legislation and proposed amendments to the penal code. At the request of this State Party, in September 2005 the Secretariat sent it Viet Nam’s implementing legislation.
47.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	In February 2004 the Secretariat, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America conducted a joint TAV to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a letter dated 22 February 2004 requesting legislative assistance in May 2004 and an Article VI training workshop in the near future for personnel from the National Authority, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Production Affairs, and representatives from relevant industries. The Secretariat conducted a TAV in May 2004, during which draft legislation was prepared by a drafting committee. The Secretariat conducted a further TAV in October 2004 to address chemical-industry issues.
48.	Luxembourg	The Secretariat provided comments on legislation in February 2005.



	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
49.	Madagascar	The Secretariat conducted a TAV in December 2003 to assist with preparations for entry into force. The Secretariat received Madagascar's request for model implementing legislation through the member of the NLE from the ICRC in 2005, and provided it. A joint TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America was held on 14 and 17 October 2005. The focus of the TAV was on legislative drafting, setting up a National Authority, and preparing a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration.
50.	Malawi	In an e-mail dated 10 August 2004, Malawi requested funding in order to pay the fees of a local consultant who would review existing legislation on chemicals and draft a bill. The Secretariat consulted with potential donor States Parties about how this request could be met. The Director-General renewed an offer of assistance to Malawi in February 2005. Malawi attended the subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005. Consultations will be held with Malawi during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2005. Among the items up for discussion are dates for a follow up national-awareness course to be conducted by the Secretariat.
51.	Malaysia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, and provided comments and held consultations on draft legislation, in July and September 2003. In June 2004 it also held a technical workshop that was attended by representatives from the chemical industry. Consultations are ongoing on a bilateral TAV by the United States of America in 2006, with support from the Secretariat.
52.	Mali	In a letter to the Director-General received on 11 May 2005, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation indicated that a request for assistance would soon be submitted. Implementing legislation was discussed at the legal workshop for States Parties in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005. Mali's representatives indicated that it might submit a formal request for assistance. The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in July and August 2005.
53.	Marshall Islands	The Marshall Islands participated in the Convention workshop in Nadi, Fiji, in June 2004. In early March 2005 it requested a TAV, which the Secretariat conducted on 21 and 22 June 2005. During the TAV, the Secretariat reviewed draft legislation and proposed amendments, and helped prepare a national action plan.
54.	Mauritius	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2002 and on existing acts in 2005.
55.	Mexico	The Secretariat organised an awareness workshop for industry in March 2005 and commented on legislation in September 2005.
56.	Micronesia, Federated States of	The Secretariat conducted a TAV on 24 June 2005, during which the plan of action and Micronesia's obligations under the Convention, including its Article VII obligations, were discussed. The Secretariat also provided comments on draft legislation that had been submitted in August 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
57.	Monaco	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001 and 2002.
58.	Morocco	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001 and 2004. In February 2005 the Director-General sent a letter containing an offer of assistance to Morocco.
59.	Mozambique	Mozambique attended the National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 2005. A possible follow-up meeting of these States Parties is anticipated for the fourth quarter of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral-assistance measures is also to be discussed. The Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation in May 2005.
60.	Namibia	Namibia attended the 22 March 2005 briefing by the Director-General. A subregional workshop, which included a legislative-drafting component, was conducted from 18 to 20 May 2005, and was followed by a separate TAV to Namibia on 23 May 2005, at which Namibian participants started preparations to review existing legislation so that they could make decisions on the preparation of new or subsidiary legislation.
61.	Nauru	By a letter dated 19 November 2002, Nauru requested funding for a consultant so that draft legislation and the responses to LQ1 and LQ2 could be prepared. The Secretariat responded on 31 January 2003, setting out the terms under which such assistance could be offered. During the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of Nauru confirmed that it required assistance in preparing its implementing legislation.
62.	Nepal	By a <i>note verbale</i> dated 4 February 2004, Nepal requested the Secretariat to make available training facilities for two officials of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. In February 2005, the Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, during which it reviewed and provided comments on draft legislation.
63.	Nicaragua	The Secretariat, Argentina, and Spain held a National Authority training course in 2004. By a fax dated 1 March 2005, the National Authority of Nicaragua requested a follow-up TAV during the third week of July 2005. The Secretariat conducted the TAV in September 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
64.	Niger	Consultations on possible assistance are ongoing. The Niger attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which the Niger's need for assistance was discussed. In August 2005 the Secretariat suggested both draft amendments to the penal code and a draft National Authority decree.
65.	Nigeria	By a letter dated 28 November 2003, Nigeria requested "assistance to enable the National Authority to accelerate action towards the enactment of its national implementing legislation....In this regard the [National Authority] proposed to organise a national stakeholders' seminar to review the draft implementing legislation [and one] to review some of the existing laws of the Federation that will impact on the national implementing legislation." In a subsequent letter dated 22 March 2004, Nigeria stated that "assistance from the Secretariat is being sought to review the existing law that will impact on the implementing legislation for the CWC and BTWC." <sup>18</sup> In 2004, the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. The United States of America conducted a bilateral TAV, with the support of the Secretariat, on 26 and 27 May 2005. Comments were provided on Nigeria's existing draft bill, and amendments were proposed. A national action plan was prepared. A regional seminar combined with a TAV by the Secretariat is scheduled for October 2005.
66.	Niue	The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Niue and other States Parties on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
67.	Palau	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and 2004. Palau participated in the workshop on the Convention that was held in Nadi, Fiji, in June 2004.
68.	Panama	The Secretariat and Argentina held a National Authority training course in July 2004. In May 2005 the Secretariat prepared draft model legislation, which is under consideration by the National Authority.
69.	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea attended the briefing by the Director-General on 22 March 2005. The Secretariat conducted a TAV (supported by an expert from Australia) from 20 to 22 June 2005, at which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared and industry-outreach measures were taken.
70.	Paraguay	As at the cut-off dated for this report, Paraguay and the Secretariat were discussing dates for a possible TAV.
71.	Peru	The Secretariat and Argentina conducted a National Authority training course in 2004. Peru participated in the Regional Meeting of GRULAC National Authorities held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 10 to 12 March 2004. Legislative assistance was provided by the Secretariat during a meeting of the Andean Community on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Peru.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
72.	Philippines	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2003, during which it provided comments on draft legislation. A Secretariat delegation headed by the Legal Adviser visited Manila from 3 to 8 April 2005 for the 112th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and met with authorities in the Philippines responsible for implementing the Convention. In May 2005 the Secretariat received draft anti-terrorism legislation for review, and submitted its comments to the Philippines. The United States of America is planning a TAV for 2006, with the support of the Secretariat.
73.	Portugal	The Secretariat and Spain conducted a National Authority training course in 2003. The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation every year from 2002 to 2005, and submitted a first draft of regulations in May 2005. Portugal sent a <i>note verbale</i> , dated 12 March 2004, requesting (a) comments on the final draft of their implementing legislation, (b) assistance in drafting the subsidiary regulations, (c) assistance with the preliminary data that it had gathered for inclusion in its initial declarations, (d) training of escort teams for OPCW inspections, and (e) financial sponsorship for Portuguese experts to attend meetings and workshops. The Secretariat provided bilateral assistance to Portugal during the workshop for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon in May 2005.
74.	Qatar	By a <i>note verbale</i> dated 28 August 2003, Qatar requested that the Secretariat “provide assistance and technical advice to its National Committee for the Prohibition of Mass Destruction Weapons”. The Secretariat conducted a TAV in 2003, during which draft legislation was prepared. A National Authority training course was conducted in June 2004. Qatar hosted a subregional workshop on the Convention in March 2005. The workshop was combined with bilateral work on legislation and other implementation measures.
75.	Republic of Moldova	A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and Romania in 2003, during which the Secretariat reviewed and provided comments on draft legislation. At the Regional Meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia in June 2005, the Republic of Moldova requested assistance in drafting regulations.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
76.	Rwanda	In January 2004 the Secretariat conducted a TAV to Rwanda in advance of its ratification of the Convention in March of that year. In February 2005, the United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, made a TAV, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared. In a letter dated 14 March 2005, Rwanda requested the Secretariat “to organise a workshop in Kigali on the following subjects: the Convention; adaptation of Convention provisions into national legislation; OPCW inspections; declarations and annual reports. The workshop will allow the National Authority to better understand its role and to intensify its efforts to implement the Convention in general and the Action Plan by November 2005 in particular.” The Secretariat responded by letter in April 2005, requesting details of the assistance needed. Rwanda attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005.
77.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	In March 2005, the Secretariat, together with the United States of America, conducted a TAV during which the Secretariat provided sample legislation with comments on necessary amendments, and proposed draft regulations.
78.	Saint Lucia	In March 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which they reviewed and commented on draft amendments to its implementing legislation and its draft regulations. The internal timetable for completion of the action plan was set by Saint Lucia and provided to the Secretariat.
79.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	In March 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, which included a National Authority training course. During the TAV, implementing legislation was reviewed and draft regulations were discussed. The internal timetable for completion of the action plan was received. A set of draft regulations was prepared and sent to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by the Secretariat in March 2005.
80.	Samoa	Samoa requested assistance in drafting implementing legislation by a <i>note verbale</i> dated October 2004. The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Samoa and other States Parties on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
81.	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe attended the National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties, held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 2005. During it, a first draft of legislation was proposed. Sao Tome informally requested the assistance of the Portuguese National Authority in providing legal assistance. A possible follow-up meeting of lusophone States Parties is anticipated for the end of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral-assistance measures is also to be discussed. Sao Tome attended the legal workshop held in Cameroon from 5 to 7 July 2005, where it reiterated its informal request for assistance from the Portuguese National Authority.
82.	Saudi Arabia	The Secretariat provided comments on legislation in 2003, and made a TAV in September 2004 that included a legislative-drafting session. It commented again on draft legislation in late 2004. Saudi Arabia attended a subregional workshop for National Authorities, which was held in Qatar in March 2005. A follow-up TAV and a seminar are under discussion for 2006.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
83.	Senegal	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 3 September 2002, Senegal stated that it “wishes to receive assistance from the Secretariat to put in place legislative and administrative measures to implement the CWC.” In February 2004 the Secretariat held a workshop in Senegal for National Authorities from West Africa. It also submitted comments on Senegalese draft legislation in May 2005. The United States of America made a bilateral TAV to Senegal, together with the Secretariat, on 30 and 31 May 2005, during which existing draft legislation was reviewed and amendments were proposed, and a national action plan was prepared. An additional bilateral meeting took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, in August 2005.
84.	Serbia and Montenegro	In a letter dated 11 June 2003, Serbia and Montenegro requested assistance in drafting comprehensive national implementing legislation. Two legal experts from Serbia and Montenegro visited OPCW headquarters during the NLE meeting in November 2003 for consultations.
85.	Seychelles	A joint TAV was conducted by the United States and the Secretariat in October 2005. The workshop focussed on legislative drafting and completing Seychelles’s initial declaration.
86.	Solomon Islands	In March 2004, the Secretariat conducted a TAV in advance of the entry into force of the Convention for the Solomon Islands.
87.	Sri Lanka	Comments were requested and provided on Sri Lanka’s draft legislation in September 2005.
88.	Sudan	Draft legislation was commented on in 2002 and 2003. The Sudan requested assistance in preparing subsidiary legislation (regulations) and other implementation issues during the subregional workshop held in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005. The Secretariat put Sudanese officials in touch with the Algerian National Authority, which had offered to provide assistance, so that Algeria could provide that assistance and the two States Parties could share their experiences.
89.	Swaziland	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003, and provided further comments on it and proposed amendments to it during the workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern and Southern Africa, which was held in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005.
90.	Tajikistan	The Secretariat held a National Authority training course for Tajikistan on 1 and 2 September 2005, during which draft legislation was proposed and discussed.
91.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2004, and helped prepare a first draft of implementing legislation in 2004.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
92.	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste attended the National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 2005. The Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation at this training course. A possible follow-up meeting of these States Parties is anticipated for the autumn of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral assistance measures is to be discussed.
93.	Togo	Togo sent <i>notes verbales</i> dated 10 March 2004 and 26 May 2004 requesting assistance with the establishment of a National Authority and with the legislation required by Article VII, which Togo proposes to put in place rapidly.
94.	Tonga	The Secretariat conducted a TAV for Tonga and other States Parties on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
95.	Trinidad and Tobago	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 1999, 2000, and 2004, and held a National Authority training course in 2004. Trinidad and Tobago attended the briefing in Brussels on 22 March 2005.
96.	Tunisia	Following a request in April 2005, the Secretariat conducted a TAV from 30 May to 1 June 2005, which focussed on legislative drafting.
97.	Turkey	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004.
98.	Turkmenistan	Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV towards the end of 2005. Turkmenistan attended the Director-General's briefing in Brussels on 10 March 2005. Turkmenistan has indicated informally that it will need some additional time to complete its preparations before a TAV would be useful.
99.	Tuvalu	In September 2003 the Secretariat conducted a TAV to Tuvalu in preparation for the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party. In early March 2005, Tuvalu requested a TAV. The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Tuvalu and other Member States on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
100	Uganda	By a letter dated 3 March 2004, Uganda requested assistance with a national-implementation workshop to be held in May 2004 and with the drafting of the necessary legislative and administrative measures. In September 2004 the Secretariat held a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session. The Secretariat also provided comments on Uganda's draft legislation at the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, which was held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005.
101	United Arab Emirates	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004, and in April of that year held a National Authority training course that included a legislative drafting session. The United Arab Emirates attended the subregional workshop for National Authorities that was held in Qatar in March 2005.
102	United Republic of Tanzania	The United Republic of Tanzania attended the Director-General's briefing on 10 March 2005 in Brussels, and a subregional workshop in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005. Consultations on dates for a possible TAV are ongoing.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
103	Uruguay	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and 2004, and held a National Authority training course in September 2004, during which it commented on draft legislation.
104	Uzbekistan	Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat commented on it during a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session.
105	Venezuela	Consultations on a possible TAV are ongoing between the Secretariat and Venezuela. The Secretariat provided legislative assistance during an Andean Community meeting on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
106	Viet Nam	The Secretariat held a National Authority training course and commented on draft legislation in 2004. Consultations with the Secretariat on legislation were conducted during the Ninth Session of the Conference. An outreach workshop and training course for industry and customs officials was conducted in September 2005.
107	Zambia	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation once in 2003 and twice in 2004. The Secretariat received a <i>note verbale</i> from Zambia requesting assistance in establishment a National Authority. The latest version of Zambia's draft legislation was received for comment on 6 April 2005. On 5 and 6 May 2005, the Secretariat, with the support of an expert from South Africa, made a TAV that focussed on legislation. During the TAV it reviewed the most recent draft bill and proposed amendments. Zambia attended the subregional workshop in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005, and a bilateral meeting was held during which the draft bill was readied for adoption. A national-awareness workshop is being prepared by the Secretariat, to be conducted from 21 to 23 November 2005.



**TABLE 2: ASSISTANCE OFFERED OR PROVIDED**

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
1.	Algeria	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 22 September 2004, Algeria offered assistance, upon request, to African States Parties provided that the Secretariat furnished financial support. A national expert from Algeria supported a training course for the Gabonese National Authority that was conducted by the Secretariat from 27 to 29 April 2005. Algeria has two Members in the NLE.
2.	Argentina	Argentine sent <i>note verbales</i> dated 11 and 12 March 2004 offering assistance with implementation of the Convention based on Argentina's experience with protection and assistance, the NLE, and declarations, and providing the names of the relevant experts. Argentina has also provided assistance to other States Parties.
3.	Australia	Letter dated 19 March 2004: Bilateral assistance (most significantly to Fiji) was provided in 2004. “[A]ssistance we would be willing to provide to other States Parties in South East Asia or the South West Pacific [includes]: making relevant national documents available such as legislative texts, outlines of implementation measures, operational procedures, and outreach material; making financial contributions to some projects such as conferences, workshops and assistance visits; making experts available free of charge for regional and national implementation workshops, training courses, meetings of National Authorities; and conducting bilateral discussions, including providing free expert advice, on operational issues associated with the implementation of the CWC.” Australia supported a TAV by the Secretariat to Papua New Guinea in June 2005, and is ready to support a joint TAV to Cambodia towards the end of 2005.
4.	Austria	Offer of assistance by the NLE member.
5.	Belarus	Belarus has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Belarus has a Member in the NLE.
6.	Canada	Offer of assistance by an NLE member (November 2003), reiterated in Canada’s statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference.
7.	China	China sent a <i>note verbale</i> dated 13 April 2004 stating, “China has so far gained some experience in the setting up of Convention-implementing bodies, training of relevant personnel, and making of implementation legislations, etc. China is willing to share its experience in this respect with all other States Parties, and offer, as needed, assistance within its capacity in the training of implementation-related personnel, identification of declarable facilities, submission of declarations and other information required by the Convention, and reception of on-site inspections, etc. China will as always work with the OPCW and all other States Parties in a continued effort to advance the Plan of Action Regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations.” Reiterated in China’s statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference. China sent a <i>note verbale</i> dated 11 August 2005, attaching an explanatory note: “China has...hosted the second regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, two inspector-training courses, and two regional seminars on the implementation of the Convention....China is ready to share its experiences in the implementation of the Convention and to provide assistance to countries that request it.” China has a member in the NLE.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
8.	Cuba	Cuba sent <i>note verbale</i> dated 7 June 2004 indicating that the National Authority can offer its experience and advice to States Parties upon request for drafting national implementing legislation. On 2 and 3 August 2005 Cuba hosted a regional workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on inspection escorts. Cuba has a member in the NLE.
9.	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic has offered the assistance of its NLE member. In November 2004 it made a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference indicating that its National Authority had prepared and distributed a publication on the national implementation of the Convention, and that an English-language version was available.
10.	Finland	By a letter dated 11 February 2005, Finland indicated that it was supporting national implementation in other States Parties, and that it would continue to do so by arranging courses on declarations and other National Authority obligations through its National Authority and chemical-database course (NADC), as well as by arranging theoretical and practical courses on verification (basic and advanced training courses). The letter also noted that chemists from developing countries had been trained by VERIFIN since 1990, and that 124 trainees from 65 countries had participated in basic, advanced, and NADC courses. In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 1 September 2005, Finland stated, “The Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases is arranged biannually, also in 2005-2007, in collaboration with VERIFIN and the TS”.
11.	France	France sent a <i>note verbale</i> dated 6 February 2004 stating, “France is ready to provide to the Organisation a legal consultant, in case there is a need, for States that have made a request for one....The competent French authorities reserve the right to select, on a case-by-case basis, the expert who can best serve as such”. France hosted National Authority training courses for the OPCW in June and October 2005. France has a member in the NLE.
12.	Germany	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 20 February 2004, Germany stated, “Germany will continue to support national implementation in other States Parties in the following ways and subject to available resources: (1) the provision of expert advice to the authorities of other States Parties through the participation of German experts in relevant OPCW conferences, workshops and seminars; (2) The provision of expert advice and support directly to the authorities of other States Parties, upon request, particularly in the fields of Article VI declarations, clarification of AND discrepancies and CWC national legislation; (3) The provision of support of other kinds including by electronic means (e.g., linkage of the Germany National Authority website to the OPCW website containing a.o. the complete implementing legislation of Germany in English; (4) The participation of a Germany legal expert in the OPCW Network of Legal Experts; (5) The participation of a German expert in the OPCW protection network.”

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
13.	India	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 27 February 2004 India stated, “India has nominated a panel of five Legal Experts whose expertise and experience can be utilized by the OPCW for those Member States who are yet to enact their National CWC Act and also those having difficulties in implementing certain provisions of their National CWC Act”. In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 19 May 2005 India stated that it was offering to make the expertise of two of its NLE members available for bilateral TAVs in connection with the implementation of the action plan.
14.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A <i>note verbale</i> dated 24 December 2004 stated, “The National Authority...has expressed its readiness to assist Afghanistan, upon request, in establishment or designation of National Authority and to offer its expertise in relation to national implementation measures.” The Islamic Republic of Iran hosted the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia from 6 to 8 September 2005. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a Member in the NLE.
15.	Italy	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 19 April 2004, Italy stated that, since the entry into force of the Convention, it had provided assistance to Albania, Ethiopia, and Libya, and that it could do the same for other States Parties in the following areas: expert advice on declarations, identification of declarable chemical-industry sites; provision of experts for implementation-support projects, including training courses; organisation of workshops on universality and the implementation of the Convention; presentations on legislation; and invitations to experts from National Authorities, designed to foster the exchange of experiences.
16.	Japan	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 27 January 2004, Japan stated that the assistance it could provide to other States Parties included providing materials related to the implementation of the Convention, lectures or briefings on the technical aspects of the implementation of the obligations of the Convention, and annual seminars on issues related to counter-terrorism. Japan has a member in the NLE, and supported a TAV by the Secretariat to Brunei Darussalam from 8 to 10 June 2005 by making an expert available. Japan made a voluntary financial contribution to support the meeting of National Authorities held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in September 2005.
17.	Mexico	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 29 August 2005, Mexico indicated that the Mexican Government had decided to offer assistance to States Parties in Central America and the Caribbean in order to contribute to the Article VII action plan. Mexico has a member in the NLE.
18.	Netherlands	The Netherlands has made a generous financial contribution to support programmes related to the implementation of the Convention. It has also indicated that it would make experts available to provide assistance to other States Parties, and has participated, or plans to participate, in bilateral TAVs following the regional workshop that took place in Kazakhstan in June 2005 and in Tajikistan in September 2005.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
19.	New Zealand	In a letter dated 24 February 2004, New Zealand offered “assistance towards national implementation by States Parties in the Pacific region....Any decision to assist would have to be taken on a case-by-case basis, and depend ultimately on the resources available at the time. One way may be explaining the New Zealand system and legislation as a possible model for States Parties in the Pacific region. We would also be willing to provide advice and, where appropriate, contacts in Pacific Island countries to assist the OPCW in its activities.” New Zealand provided assistance to other States Parties at the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland in June 2005.
20.	Norway	A fax dated 19 December 2003 stated, “Norway has provided Euro 15.000,- in support of the organisation of the Fifth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America to take place in Bolivia in early 2004. In addition, Norway is prepared to consider providing further support on the basis of well developed projects for national implementation of the Convention.” Norway has a Member in the NLE, and provided financial support for the regional meeting on implementation issues held in May 2005 in Namibia.
21.	Portugal	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 12 March 2004, Portugal offered assistance with implementing legislation and basic analytical training for the African lusophone countries—“Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (PALOP)”—as well as Timor-Leste. A workshop on these topics was conducted on 2 and 3 May 2005. Nomination on 25 January 2005 of a member to the NLE.
22.	Republic of Korea	The government has made a generous financial contribution to be used in promoting the implementation of the Convention.
23.	Romania	Romania has offered the assistance of its NLE member. It participated in a TAV to the Republic of Moldova in 2003, and has provided bilateral assistance to other States Parties.
24.	Russian Federation	In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, November 2004, the Russian Federation indicated that it was prepared to provide assistance to other States in developing national legislation that would ensure the implementation of the Convention, and to share its experiences in running its National Authority.
25.	South Africa	South Africa supported a TAV to Zambia by the Secretariat in May 2005.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
26.	Spain	By a letter dated 27 January 2004, Spain indicated that it could offer the following assistance: “Providing theoretical or practical courses on verification and declaration obligations, primarily for Spanish-speaking countries...offer forms and documentation, either hard copies or through their website ...Receive personnel from other National Authorities in the office of the Secretary General of the National Authority (for less than a week) to learn work methodologies... receiving personnel from other National Authorities during national or international inspections as observers... providing CAQ (basic and advanced courses for National Authorities, specialized seminars on transfers, legislation)...providing presentations on complete legislation obligations and providing information about legislation through the Network of Legal Experts or bilaterally”.
27.	Sweden	By a letter dated 5 April 2004, Sweden indicated that in 2000 it had provided assistance to Kenya in identifying declarable industrial facilities, and that in 2004 it had assisted Slovenia with legal issues. It also stated that it was ready to provide similar support to other States Parties. Sweden has a member in the NLE and in the Declarations Network. It has also made medical experts available.
28.	Switzerland	<p>A <i>note verbale</i> dated 9 March 2005 stated that the “Swiss National Authority is able to provide assistance towards national implementation in other States Parties in two ways: support to the National Authorities in fulfilling their obligations under article VI of the Convention...; subject to availability, to help a State Party fill its Industrial Declaration, which is a complement to the first proposal. Such help could also be provided as a training course addressing a number of countries. This offer of training could take place up to twice a year, and the requesting State Party or States Parties would need to pay for the travel and daily allowance expenses of its/their representatives”. Enclosed was a description of the Swiss Declaration Database, which Switzerland is ready to distribute to interested States Parties.</p> <p>On 9 May 2005, the Swiss delegation held a demonstration of its declaration software for the Secretariat as well as, separately, for interested delegations. This software is part of the Swiss offer to help a State Party, subject to the availability of a Swiss expert, to make its industry declarations. Switzerland has a member in the NLE.</p>
29.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A <i>note verbale</i> dated 29 January 2004 stated that the “United Kingdom will continue to support national implementation in other States Parties in the following ways: (1) The provision of expert advice to the authorities of other States Parties through the participation of UK experts in relevant OPCW conferences, workshops and assistance visits. (2) The possible provision of expert advice and support direct to the authorities of other States Parties, upon request. (3) The provision of support of other kinds, including possible financial contributions towards relevant OPCW conferences, workshops and assistance visits. (4) The participation of a British legal expert in the OPCW Network of Legal Experts.” The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has offered to host a National Authority training course in 2006. The United Kingdom has provided assistance to other States Parties.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
30.	United States of America	<p>A <i>note verbale</i> dated 30 January 2004 stated that the United States of America is willing to provide assistance to States who request it, in the following areas: establishing a National Authority; drafting penal legislation, establishing administrative measures for the implementation of declaration requirements;...identification of possible industry sites ...; development of mechanisms by which a government can coordinate with industry...; providing lessons learned from hosting industry inspections”.</p> <p>During the Ninth Session of the Conference, the United States stated that it “stands ready to assist the Secretariat and Member States through bilateral contacts, close coordination with the Secretariat, responses to requests for assistance, and participation in regional workshops. [It] has collaborated with Romania...in developing an ‘Implementation Assistance Program’ to provide information and assistance to States Parties in need.”</p> <p>The United States of America has, on numerous occasions, provided assistance to other States Parties, particularly through bilateral TAVs. The United States of America has a member in the NLE.</p>