



OIAC

Conférence des États parties

Onzième session
5 – 8 décembre 2006

C-11/DG.6
23 novembre 2006
FRANÇAIS
Original : ANGLAIS

NOTE DU DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

**RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII DE
LA CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES CHIMIQUES,
AU 1^{er} NOVEMBRE 2006, PRÉSENTÉ À LA ONZIÈME SESSION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTATS PARTIES**

1. À sa dixième session (novembre 2005), la Conférence des États parties ("la Conférence") a adopté une décision sur la relance du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-10/DEC.16 du 11 novembre 2005), dans laquelle elle demandait au Secrétariat technique ("le Secrétariat"), entre autres, de présenter au Conseil exécutif ("le Conseil"), à sa quarante-septième session, un rapport détaillé sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques ("la Convention"), rapport que le Conseil soumettrait ensuite à la Conférence pour examen à sa onzième session. Le Secrétariat a présenté ledit rapport (EC-47/DG.7 du 18 octobre 2006) et l'a fait suivre d'un additif dans lequel il communiquait l'état actualisé de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII au 1^{er} novembre 2006 (EC-47/DG.7/Add.1 du 3 novembre 2006).
2. Le présent rapport comprend les renseignements contenus dans le document EC-47/DG.7 et les mises à jour faisant l'objet du document EC-47/DG.7/Add.1. Il présente ainsi les progrès réalisés par les États parties dans la mise en œuvre de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII entre le 11 novembre 2005 et le 1^{er} novembre 2006, qui reste la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport. Conformément à la décision C-10/DEC.16, le rapport met l'accent, en particulier, sur la mise en place ou la désignation des autorités nationales, ainsi que sur la promulgation de la législation de mise en œuvre et l'adoption de mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention.
3. Le nombre d'États parties n'ayant pas encore désigné ou établi leur autorité nationale a baissé, passant de 27 au début de la période de référence (date à laquelle il y avait alors 174 États parties) à neuf à la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport (à laquelle il y avait 181 États parties). Le nombre d'États parties qui n'avaient pas encore promulgué de législation ni adopté de mesures administratives en vue de mettre en œuvre la Convention, ni informé le Secrétariat de telles mesures, est tombé à 69 au cours de la même période. Huit autres États parties ont rempli cette obligation au cours de la période de référence. Des détails sur l'état des efforts que font les 69 États parties restants pour s'acquitter de ces obligations figurent dans les tableaux 2



et 3 de l'annexe au présent rapport. On trouvera une analyse détaillée de l'historique et des causes sous-jacentes des retards qu'ont enregistrés les États parties pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII dans le rapport présenté par le Directeur général à la dixième session de la Conférence (C-10/DG.4/Rev.1 EC-M-25/DG.1 du 2 novembre 2005; C-10/DG.4/Rev.1/Add.1 EC-M-25/DG.1/Add.1 du 8 novembre 2005; et C-10/DG.4/Rev.1/Corr.1 EC-M-25/DG.1/Corr.1 du 10 novembre 2005); cette analyse ne sera pas reprise ici.

4. Dans la décision C-10/DEC.16, chaque État partie qui n'avait pas encore désigné ou établi une autorité nationale, ou qui n'avait pas encore promulgué de législation de mise en œuvre était invité à renforcer son interaction avec l'OIAC, à informer cette dernière, de préférence avant la fin de 2005, des difficultés qu'il rencontrait pour adopter les mesures nécessaires à la mise en œuvre de ses obligations au titre de l'Article VII, à communiquer au Secrétariat ses plans concernant les mesures de mise en œuvre nationale et à tirer parti de l'assistance mise à disposition. Tous les États parties concernés ont désormais communiqué ces renseignements, qui figurent dans l'appendice 1.
5. De plus en plus d'États parties qui n'ont toujours pas de législation de mise en œuvre travaillent sur leurs projets et demandent et reçoivent du Secrétariat et d'autres États parties une assistance technique ainsi que des observations sur leur projet de législation.
6. La quarante-cinquième session du Conseil a marqué une étape importante dans la relance du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII. Au paragraphe 2 du dispositif de la décision C-10/DEC.16, chaque État partie qui n'avait pas encore désigné ou établi une autorité nationale était exhorté à informer l'OIAC de la désignation ou de la mise en place de son autorité nationale avant ladite session. À la date de l'établissement du présent rapport, neuf États parties ne l'avaient pas encore fait et devraient prendre des mesures pour s'assurer qu'ils pourront atteindre l'objectif général de la relance du plan d'action avant la onzième session de la Conférence, qui se tiendra du 5 au 8 décembre 2006. Les renseignements communiqués par ces États parties sur leur situation figurent dans le tableau 2 de l'annexe au présent rapport.
7. D'autres mesures doivent également être prises par les 69 États parties auxquels il reste encore à adopter des mesures législatives et administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention et à informer le Secrétariat de ces mesures. Le délai pour la communication de ces renseignements était la quarante-septième session du Conseil, qui s'est tenue du 7 au 10 novembre 2006. Au cours de la période à l'étude, 62 de ces États parties ont informé le Secrétariat de ces mesures. Les renseignements qu'ils ont communiqués figurent dans le tableau 3 de l'annexe au présent rapport.
8. De nombreux autres États parties qui ont rempli leurs obligations au titre des paragraphes 4 et 5 de l'Article VII continuent d'étoffer leurs mesures législatives et administratives en vue de respecter toutes les dispositions de la Convention.
9. Le Secrétariat continue d'apporter aux États parties, sur demande, une assistance systématique et adaptée à leurs besoins, grâce à différents moyens d'action. Une partie de cette assistance continuera d'être offerte dans le cadre de missions d'assistance technique, comprenant une aide directe sur place pour la mise en place des autorités

nationales, la rédaction de mesures législatives et administratives, la sensibilisation aux obligations de la Convention et la formation du personnel des autorités nationales. Le soutien à la mise en œuvre qu'offrira le Secrétariat à l'avenir continuera d'aider les États parties à mener à bien leurs travaux législatifs, à garantir une mise en œuvre nationale complète et efficace et à résoudre les questions pratiques de mise en œuvre au plan national. Ce soutien aidera également à promouvoir l'application de la Convention et facilitera la coopération entre les autorités nationales. Les consultations ouvertes que tiennent les États parties au siège de l'OIAC sur les progrès réalisés en application de la décision C-10/DEC.16, ainsi que les examens réguliers par le Conseil, sont utiles en ce sens qu'elles permettent de cadrer et de renforcer les efforts dynamiques du Secrétariat en vue d'aider les États parties.

10. De plus, des États parties continuent d'apporter une assistance, notamment au moyen de missions d'assistance bilatérale (parfois en association avec le Secrétariat), de l'organisation et de l'accueil de cours de formation ainsi que de contributions financières. Cette détermination agissante d'États parties qui prodiguent des encouragements et prêtent assistance à d'autres et sensibilisent d'autres États parties à la nécessité de mettre intégralement en œuvre l'Article VII, est cruciale pour le succès du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII et de la relance de ce plan et elle devrait être encouragée à l'avenir, afin que les États parties continuent de coopérer.
11. Les consultations entre États parties se poursuivent. Le Secrétariat communique régulièrement des renseignements sur ses mesures d'appui à la mise en œuvre (séminaires et ateliers régionaux et à l'échelle de l'OIAC à l'intention des autorités nationales, ainsi que missions d'assistance technique), et les consultations sont utiles pour coordonner les activités d'assistance, partager des renseignements et discuter de la façon dont l'on peut atteindre les résultats le plus efficacement.
12. Comme il a déjà été indiqué, en novembre 2005 le Directeur général avait écrit à tous les États parties qui étaient visés dans le paragraphe 2 de la décision C-10/DEC.16, pour les informer des dispositions de la décision et offrir l'assistance du Secrétariat pour la mise en place de leur autorité nationale et la rédaction de leur législation de mise en œuvre. Avant la quarante-cinquième session du Conseil, le Directeur général avait écrit à nouveau aux États parties qui avaient fait peu ou pas de progrès dans la mise en place ou la désignation de leur autorité nationale pour les encourager à prendre des mesures sans tarder. Après la quarante-sixième session du Conseil, le Secrétariat a écrit à ces États parties, en les invitant à communiquer tous autres renseignements qu'ils pourraient souhaiter transmettre, afin de permettre à la Conférence d'examiner plus avant l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, conformément au paragraphe 14 de la décision C-10/DEC.16. Les États parties étaient invités à communiquer ces renseignements avant le 29 septembre 2006, pour permettre au Secrétariat de les inclure dans le rapport qu'il a présenté au Conseil à sa quarante-septième session.
13. En outre, au nom du Directeur général, le Conseiller juridique et le Directeur de la Division de la coopération internationale et de l'assistance ont contacté les représentants permanents de 22 États parties au cours de la période de référence, afin d'examiner les perspectives de ces pays quant à la réalisation des objectifs de la décision C-10/DEC.16, ainsi que toute assistance dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

14. Dans la version de ce rapport qu'il a présenté au Conseil à sa quarante-septième session, le Secrétariat invitait le Conseil à prendre note des nouveaux progrès importants faits par les États parties et à continuer à encourager ceux qui n'avaient pas encore informé le Secrétariat de la désignation ou de la mise en place de leur autorité nationale et/ou des dispositions qu'ils avaient prises pour promulguer les mesures législatives et administratives requises au titre de l'Article VII de la Convention, compte tenu de l'ensemble des objectifs et des échéances stipulés dans la décision C-10/DEC.16.
15. Dans ce rapport, le Secrétariat invitait également le Conseil à rappeler le paragraphe 12 de la décision C-10/DEC.16, dans lequel la Conférence a décidé que, dans le cas où un État partie n'aurait présenté aucuns renseignements, conformément au paragraphe 2 de cette décision, d'ici à la quarante-septième session du Conseil, ou qu'il aurait communiqué des renseignements qui, de l'avis du Conseil, exigeraient un supplément d'information, le Conseil tiendrait des consultations avec l'État partie concerné, en tenant compte également de la suite donnée par l'État partie à l'alinéa *a* du paragraphe 3 de ladite décision, et lui demanderait de prendre des mesures pour remédier à la situation. Dans ce contexte, le Secrétariat appelait également l'attention du Conseil sur les informations contenues dans l'annexe audit rapport.

Annexe :

Rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques, au 1^{er} novembre 2006, présenté à la onzième session de la Conférence des États parties

Appendices (en anglais seulement) :

Appendice 1 : Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, by State Party, As at 1 November 2006, As Shown by the Indicators Used in Past Reports on the Article VII Plan of Action (État de la mise en œuvre des obligations prescrites à l'Article VII, par État partie, au 1^{er} novembre 2006, selon les indicateurs utilisés dans des rapports antérieurs sur le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII)

Appendice 2 : Graphs Indicating Progress As at 1 November 2006 in Implementing Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (Graphiques indiquant les progrès dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques au 1^{er} novembre 2006)

Annexe

**RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII DE
LA CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES CHIMIQUES,
AU 1^{er} NOVEMBRE 2006, PRÉSENTÉ À LA ONZIÈME SESSION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTATS PARTIES**

Introduction

1. La décision de la Conférence sur la relance du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-10/DEC.16) comprend un certain nombre de points qui appellent des mesures de la part des États parties et du Secrétariat. Les progrès réalisés à cet égard au 1^{er} novembre 2006 sont exposés dans le présent rapport. Y figure un aperçu général de l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, fondé sur les indicateurs mentionnés dans la décision sur le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-8/DEC.16 du 24 octobre 2003). Le rapport présente également les mesures d'assistance prises par le Secrétariat depuis la dixième session de la Conférence ainsi que les nouvelles mesures qu'il envisage de prendre pendant le reste de l'année 2006.

Aperçu général de l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII

2. Depuis la dixième session de la Conférence, les États parties ont continué de faire des progrès pour respecter leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII. Le tableau ci-après présente un aperçu général des tendances concernant chaque indicateur clé utilisé pour mesurer les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII.

TABLEAU 1 : APERÇU GÉNÉRAL DES PROGRÈS RÉALISÉS DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII

Obligations	Nombre (et pourcentage) d'États parties ayant rempli leurs obligations	
	au 11 novembre 2005 ¹ (174 États parties)	au 1 ^{er} novembre 2006 (181 États parties)
Désignation ou mise en place d'une autorité nationale	147 (84 %)	172 (95 %)
Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	105 (60 %)	112 (62 %)
Couverture de tous les domaines clés par la législation	59 (34 %)	72 (40 %)
Communication du texte des mesures adoptées	83 (48 %)	96 (53 %)

¹ Les statistiques sont tirées des documents C-10/DG.4/Rev.1 EC-M-25/DG.1, C-10/DG.4/Rev.1/Add.1 EC-M-25/DG.1/Add.1 et C-10/DG.4/Rev.1/Corr.1 EC-M-25/DG.1/Corr.1.

Obligations		Nombre (et pourcentage) d'États parties ayant rempli leurs obligations	
		au 11 novembre 2005 ¹ (174 États parties)	au 1 ^{er} novembre 2006 (181 États parties)
Mesures de contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits	Toutes les mesures	74 (43 %)	84 (46 %)
	Certaines mesures	13 (7 %)	14 (8 %)
Présentation des déclarations initiales	dans leur intégralité	149 (86 %)	158 (87 %)
	au titre de l'Article III uniquement	7 (4 %)	7 (4 %)
	au titre de l'Article VI uniquement	1 (1 %)	0 (0 %)
Projet relatif à l'Article VI	Déclarations présentées ou données vérifiées	73 (41 %)	81 (45 %)
	Vérification des données du Secrétariat en cours	24 (14 %)	17 (9 %)
Sanctions pour non-communication des données sur les déclarations au titre de l'Article VI		67 (39 %)	79 (44 %)
Présentation des renseignements visés dans le paragraphe 4 de l'Article X		71 (41 %)	101 (56 %)
Confirmation de l'examen visé dans l'alinéa e du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI		47 (27 %)	56 (31 %)

Désignation ou mise en place des autorités nationales, promulgation de la législation et adoption de mesures administratives

3. Dans le rapport susmentionné, présenté à la dixième session de la Conférence, concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, il était indiqué que 27 États parties devaient encore notifier à l'OIAC la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale, comme le prescrit le paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII. Le Secrétariat avait également signalé que 69 États parties n'avaient toujours pas informé l'OIAC des mesures législatives et administratives qu'ils avaient prises pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, comme le prescrit le paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII. Au total, 72 États parties devaient encore envoyer des renseignements à l'OIAC au titre du paragraphe 4 ou 5 de l'Article VII ou des deux. Ce nombre avait augmenté à 74 à la date de l'établissement du premier rapport d'avancement sur la relance du plan d'action (EC-44/DG.6 du 1^{er} mars 2006), à mesure que d'autres États adhéraient à la Convention. Avant la quarante-quatrième session, le nombre d'États parties qui n'avaient toujours pas envoyé de renseignements à l'OIAC au titre du paragraphe 4 ou 5, ou des deux, de l'Article VII, était tombé à 69. Avant la quarante-cinquième session, le nombre d'États parties avait augmenté pour s'établir à 178 et le nombre d'États parties qui n'avaient pas encore envoyé à l'OIAC des renseignements au titre du paragraphe 4 ou 5, ou des deux, de l'Article VII était de 72. À la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport, ce nombre était tombé à 69, sur un total de 181 États parties.

4. À la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport, neuf États parties devaient encore notifier à l'OIAC la mise en place ou la désignation de leur autorité nationale conformément à l'alinéa *a* du paragraphe 2 de la décision C-10/DEC.16 et au paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII de la Convention. En vertu de la décision C-10/DEC.16, cette notification devait intervenir avant la quarante-cinquième session du Conseil. Le tableau ci-après présente la liste de chacun de ces neuf États parties, selon la date d'entrée en vigueur de la Convention à leur égard, et résume les derniers renseignements que chacun d'entre eux a communiqués à l'OIAC sur la désignation ou la mise en place de son autorité nationale, ainsi que sur tous problèmes qu'il a rencontrés, comme le lui exhorte l'alinéa *a* du paragraphe 3 de la décision C-10/DEC.16 (pour des détails supplémentaires, voir l'appendice 1).

TABLEAU 2 : ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 1^{er} NOVEMBRE 2006, N'AVAIENT PAS ENCORE NOTIFIÉ À L'OIAC LA DÉSIGNATION OU LA MISE EN PLACE DE LEUR AUTORITÉ NATIONALE

N ^o	Date d'entrée en vigueur	État partie	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale
1.	11 mars 1998	Mauritanie	En mars 2005, la Mauritanie a adressé une communication indiquant qu'un comité interministériel avait été mis en place pour instituer l'autorité nationale.
2.	6 juin 2003	Timor-Leste	En mai 2005, Timor-Leste a participé au cours de formation de base pour les autorités nationales des États lusophones, qui était organisé par le Portugal et le Secrétariat, à Lisbonne. Le projet de législation du Portugal a été fourni à titre de modèle. En raison de difficultés logistiques créées par une crise politico-militaire, Timor-Leste a annulé sa participation à un cours de formation de niveau avancé pour les autorités nationales qui s'est tenu à l'intention des États lusophones, au Portugal, en juin 2006.
3.	24 octobre 2003	Afghanistan	En septembre 2006, l'Afghanistan a participé à la réunion sous-régionale des autorités nationales d'Asie centrale, qui s'est tenue au Kirghizistan, et au cours de laquelle les obligations de désigner une autorité nationale et d'adopter une législation ont été examinées. Le Secrétariat a été invité à poursuivre cette démarche au niveau formel par l'intermédiaire du Représentant permanent par intérim à Amsterdam, aux fins de coordination.

N°	Date d'entrée en vigueur	État partie	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale
4.	9 novembre 2003	Cap-Vert	En juin 2006, le Cap-Vert a participé au cours de formation de niveau avancé pour les autorités nationales des États lusophones, qui était organisé par le Portugal et le Secrétariat, au Portugal. Les participants du Cap-Vert ont indiqué que ce pays notifierait vraisemblablement la mise en place de son autorité nationale provisoire à l'OIAC avant la fin de juin 2006 et que cette formalité aurait été réalisée en 2005, mais que des élections générales ont retardé le processus. En septembre 2006, le Secrétariat a reçu un courriel du Cap-Vert indiquant qu'un rapport d'avancement serait bientôt publié.
5.	18 août 2005	Cambodge	Dans une lettre du 20 septembre 2006, le Cambodge a fait connaître ce qui suit : Le Conseil des ministres a adopté le 2 juin 2006 un décret royal portant création de l'autorité nationale pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques, nucléaires, biologiques et radioactives (l'autorité nationale) que le Roi avait ratifié et promulgué le 27 juillet 2006. Il faut espérer que la création du secrétariat général de l'autorité nationale sera achevée d'ici la fin de 2006.
6.	28 septembre 2005	Honduras	En juin 2006, le Secrétariat a effectué une mission d'assistance technique au Honduras, qui a porté principalement sur la mise en place d'une autorité nationale et la rédaction d'une législation. Cette mission d'assistance technique a été co-organisée par un membre du réseau OIAC de juristes. Un courriel du 10 août 2006 indiquait que des mesures avaient été prises pour lancer la mise en place de l'autorité nationale.
7.	17 septembre 2006	Comores	Les Comores sont un nouvel État partie. Le 15 septembre 2006, le Secrétariat a envoyé une note verbale, leur proposant une assistance.
8.	3 juin 2006	Monténégro	Le Monténégro a déposé son instrument de succession à la Convention le 23 octobre 2006. La Convention est entrée en vigueur à son égard le 3 juin 2006.

N°	Date d'entrée en vigueur	État partie	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale
9.	20 octobre 2006	République centrafricaine	La République centrafricaine est un nouvel État partie à l'égard duquel la Convention est entrée en vigueur le 20 octobre 2006. Les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, elle a participé à la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie. Le Secrétariat a tenu des consultations séparées avec la délégation pour pleinement informer ses membres des obligations de cet État partie au titre des Articles III, VII et VIII. Une mission d'assistance technique a été demandée pour février 2007 afin d'aider à créer l'autorité nationale.

5. Les États parties qui n'ont pas encore désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale font des progrès constants dans la réalisation de cette obligation. À la date de l'établissement du présent rapport, seuls deux États parties (le Monténégro et les Comores) n'avaient pas encore fourni au Secrétariat les renseignements à jour sur la mise en place ou la désignation de son autorité nationale. On se rappellera que les Comores ne sont devenues un État partie que le 17 septembre 2006. Le Monténégro n'a succédé à la Convention que le 23 octobre 2006.
6. Il y a cependant un changement en cours dans la stratégie du Secrétariat en matière de soutien à la mise en œuvre : on s'éloigne du soutien au départ pour la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale pour aller davantage vers l'identification des mesures de mise en œuvre nationale et le soutien à l'application de ces mesures, et donc vers un renforcement de la capacité des autorités nationales sur le long terme. Le soutien pour le lancement, lorsqu'il est demandé, sera également, bien entendu, apporté à l'avenir, notamment aux nouveaux États parties.
7. Ainsi qu'il a été noté ci-dessus, 69 États parties n'avaient pas encore notifié au Secrétariat, à la date de l'établissement du présent rapport, les mesures qu'ils avaient prises pour promulguer la législation, y compris la législation pénale, et pour adopter des mesures administratives de mise en œuvre de la Convention. La liste de ces États parties figure dans le tableau 3, avec les derniers renseignements disponibles sur les progrès réalisés dans ce domaine. La décision C-10/DEC.16 stipule que cette notification devait se faire avant la quarante-septième session du Conseil, qui s'est tenue du 7 au 10 novembre 2006. L'appendice 1 contient d'autres détails concernant chaque État partie.
8. À la fin de la période de référence, 56 de ces 69 États parties avaient soumis leur projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat pour observations, avaient reçu une proposition de celui-ci concernant un projet de législation ou avaient reçu dans ce domaine un soutien sur place ayant abouti à la préparation d'un projet de législation. Ces États continuent à travailler en vue de la promulgation de leur législation. Pour les détails concernant l'état des projets, voir le tableau 3 et l'appendice 1.

9. Le Secrétariat a exprimé sa reconnaissance à l'Union européenne et aux États parties ci-après pour leur appui financier volontaire aux efforts de soutien à la mise en œuvre déployés par l'OIAC au cours de la période de référence : Japon, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas et République de Corée. Le Secrétariat a également exprimé sa reconnaissance aux États parties ci-après pour avoir mis à disposition des personnes-ressources lors des activités de soutien à la mise en œuvre au titre de l'Article VII au cours de la même période : Argentine, Australie, Bélarus, Cuba, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, France, Iran (République islamique d'), Japon, Portugal et Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.

TABLEAU 3 : DERNIÈRES INFORMATIONS COMMUNIQUÉES PAR LES ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 1^{er} NOVEMBRE 2006, DEVAIENT ENCORE NOTIFIER À L'OIAC LA LÉGISLATION DE MISE EN ŒUVRE NATIONALE ET LES MESURES ADMINISTRATIVES QU'ILS AVAIENT ADOPTÉES

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
1.	Afghanistan	24-10-2003	L'Afghanistan a participé à la réunion sous-régionale des autorités nationales d'Asie centrale, qui s'est tenue au Kirghizistan, du 27 au 29 septembre 2006. Au cours de celle-ci, il a déclaré que les élections parlementaires avaient eu lieu, que le Parlement s'était réuni, que les membres du Gouvernement et de la Cour suprême avaient été nommés, que quelques questions législatives avaient été examinées et que, en raison du conflit et des activités terroristes dans le pays, le Parlement s'était occupé à titre prioritaire de questions de sécurité. Il a également indiqué que, dans l'intervalle, le Comité interministériel sur la Convention avait élaboré un avant-projet de législation, dont le Ministère de la justice poursuivait l'étude et qui serait envoyé au Secrétariat pour examen et observations. Des consultations ont été tenues sur les obligations en suspens au titre de l'Article VII et le Secrétariat a été invité à continuer de s'occuper de cette question par l'intermédiaire du Représentant permanent par intérim à Amsterdam, à des fins de coordination.
2.	Antigua-et-Barbuda	28-09-2005	Dans un courriel du 14 juillet 2006, Antigua-et-Barbuda a indiqué qu'un avant-projet de loi avait fait l'objet d'une première lecture et que cet avant-projet serait en principe débattu par le Parlement à sa session d'août.
3.	Bahreïn	29-04-1997	Le 3 octobre 2006, Bahreïn a fait parvenir au Secrétariat le projet final de sa législation, que le Secrétariat avait traduit d'arabe en anglais à la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport.
4.	Belize	31-12-2003	Lors de consultations tenues pendant la septième réunion régionale des autorités nationales d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes, qui a eu lieu au Mexique les 22 et 23 mai 2006, le Belize a indiqué que son projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été examiné en première lecture, que deux autres examens seraient nécessaires avant que le projet de loi parvienne au stade définitif et que six mois devaient séparer ces examens. Le Belize a indiqué que la principale difficulté tenait au fait qu'il n'avait pas suffisamment de personnel formé pour travailler à la mise en œuvre de la Convention.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
5.	Bénin	13-06-1998	<p>Dans une lettre du 17 juillet 2006, le Bénin a présenté au Secrétariat une demande d'assistance et une description des activités pour lesquelles il sollicitait une assistance, y compris une session de rédaction de la législation. Un plan d'action national en 11 étapes était également joint. Le Bénin a participé à un atelier juridique à l'intention des autorités nationales d'Afrique centrale et de l'Ouest, qui s'est tenu au Burkina Faso du 25 au 27 juillet 2006, et au cours duquel le plan d'action national du Bénin a été examiné. Dans le plan, le Bénin indiquait qu'il tiendrait un atelier en octobre 2006 pour discuter du compte rendu de l'atelier juridique du Burkina Faso et qu'un atelier de rédaction se tiendrait à Grand-Popo également en octobre en vue de parachever la proposition de loi, atelier au cours duquel le Bénin souhaiterait bénéficier de l'appui du Secrétariat. Il y a lieu de penser que la Cour suprême rendra son avis sur la législation en mars 2007.</p>
6.	Bhoutan	17-09-2005	<p>Le Bhoutan a participé à la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales d'Asie, qui s'est tenue à Djakarta (Indonésie) du 5 au 7 septembre 2006. Des consultations ont eu lieu avec la délégation bhoutanaise sur l'Article VII et sur la législation actuelle du Bhoutan. Des consultations sont en cours sur une éventuelle mission d'assistance technique du Secrétariat.</p>
7.	Brunéi Darussalam	27-08-1997	<p>Dans une note verbale du 13 septembre 2006, le Brunéi Darussalam a indiqué que le Service de rédaction du Bureau du Procureur parachevait actuellement le projet de loi de 2005 sur les produits chimiques.</p>
8.	Burundi	04-10-1998	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Burundi a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Il faut sensibiliser davantage les politiques à la Convention. Le projet de législation actuellement examiné en Conseil des ministres sera approuvé. Toutefois, l'autorité nationale a besoin de soutien politique pour consolider son travail et être en mesure d'exercer quelque influence sur le processus d'approbation au Parlement.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
9.	Cambodge	18-08-2005	<p>Dans une lettre du 20 septembre 2006, le Cambodge a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Après la création du Secrétariat général de l'autorité nationale pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques, nucléaires, biologiques et radioactives (l'autorité nationale), cette dernière supervisera l'adoption d'un projet de loi et de mesures administratives relatifs à la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, et plus particulièrement l'adoption d'une législation pénale. Entre-temps, quelques objectifs ont été atteints : la Convention, le décret royal et le projet de sous-décret portant création du Secrétariat général de l'autorité nationale, et autres documents juridiques relatifs au contenu de la Convention ont été traduits avec l'aide du Gouvernement australien. La Convention sera distribuée aux agents de l'autorité nationale et à d'autres fonctionnaires, pour une meilleure compréhension de ce qui est nécessaire, et pour que la Convention et le plan d'action puissent être mis en œuvre efficacement. L'autorité nationale projetait la mise en place d'un certain nombre de stations pour superviser, contrôler, observer et tester les produits chimiques et substances connexes qui sont échangés, transférés, conservés ou utilisés au Cambodge. Le plan prioritaire pour les trois stations (proposées pour l'aéroport de Phnom Penh et pour les postes de contrôle frontaliers de Bavet et de Poy Pet) serait soumis au Gouvernement royal pour approbation, et à l'OIAC. Entre-temps, l'assistance ci-après serait nécessaire : le parrainage de deux candidats agents de l'autorité nationale pour assister à des cours de formation, des réunions, des ateliers ou des séminaires; formation étendue, à l'interne et à l'externe, dans tous les domaines liés à la Convention, pour tous les agents de l'autorité nationale; mise à disposition de spécialistes de l'OIAC pour un cours de formation à l'intention de l'autorité nationale au Cambodge; équipement de protection individuelle et autre équipement connexe destiné à la formation des fonctionnaires ou des agents de l'autorité nationale; assistance pour ce qui est des instruments et du matériel d'analyse de produits chimiques et autres substances connexes pour les trois stations susmentionnées; complément d'assistance pour la traduction de l'anglais en khmer et du khmer en anglais, assistance qui était fournie par le bureau d'aide australien de Phnom Penh; et assistance financière pour l'acquisition de matériel de bureau pour l'autorité nationale et son secrétariat général.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
10.	Cameroun	29-04-1997	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Cameroun a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Le 12 octobre 2006, la Convention a été publiée au Journal officiel—étape prescrite par la constitution pour donner effet, au plan national, au traité. L'effet juridique de la publication est de confirmer l'entrée en vigueur du traité; d'affirmer la suprématie des dispositions du traité sur la législation nationale, y compris le droit commercial; d'intégrer l'Annexe sur les produits chimiques dans les normes nationales; d'affirmer l'applicabilité de la Convention aux personnes; de permettre sa diffusion dans le public; et de renforcer l'urgence d'aligner la législation nationale sur les principes de la Convention. Un nouveau Code de procédure pénale a été adopté en juillet 2005 et il est procédé à une mise à jour du Code pénal. La législation de mise en œuvre de la Convention est en cours de rédaction, conformément à ces deux lois. À court et à moyen termes (2-5 ans), la mise en œuvre nécessitera un budget global estimé à deux milliards de francs CFA. Un effort national concerté sera donc recommandé, et envisagé, pour prendre les mesures nécessaires afin de débloquer le financement.</p>
11.	Cap-Vert	09-11-2003	<p>Le Cap-Vert a participé au cours de formation de niveau avancé pour les autorités nationales d'États lusophones, qui a été animé par le Portugal et le Secrétariat, au Portugal, les 6 et 7 juin 2006. Les participants du Cap-Vert ont indiqué que, selon le tout dernier plan, l'objectif était de commencer à rédiger la législation de mise en œuvre en utilisant le projet portugais et d'autres modèles, et qu'ils seraient heureux aussi de recevoir une visite du Secrétariat au cours de laquelle ils pourraient tenir des discussions avec des experts juridiques du Cap-Vert sur tout problème relatif au projet, pour veiller à ce que le texte soit compatible avec la Constitution et le droit pénal du Cap-Vert.</p>
12.	Comores	17-09-2006	<p>État partie depuis le 17 septembre 2006. Le 15 septembre 2006, le Secrétariat a envoyé une note verbale aux Comores pour leur proposer une assistance en matière de législation de mise en œuvre nationale et leur a transmis les documents de base. Le Secrétariat n'a reçu aucune information à ce jour.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
13.	Côte d'Ivoire	29-04-1997	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la Côte d'Ivoire a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Le projet de législation pénale attendait toujours l'approbation du Parlement, qui était alors en session. On espère que le Parlement approuvera ce projet pour que la date limite de décembre 2006 puisse être respectée; mais il convient de se rappeler que des élections doivent se tenir prochainement. Une fois adoptée, la législation habilitera l'autorité nationale et lui donnera l'autorité nécessaire pour obtenir les données pour les déclarations en particulier.</p>
14.	Djibouti	24-02-2006	<p>Dans un courriel du 8 octobre 2006, Djibouti a soumis son plan national d'action comportant les mesures ci-après: 1) contacter les ministères compétents afin de désigner un interlocuteur principal et les membres de l'autorité nationale; 2) tenir un atelier sur la mise en œuvre à l'intention de l'autorité nationale, avec l'appui du Secrétariat; 3) tenir un atelier de sensibilisation pour les parlementaires, avec l'appui du Secrétariat; 4) rédiger une législation de mise en œuvre; 5) élaborer un décret présidentiel portant création de l'autorité nationale; 6) mettre en place un programme national de protection contre les armes chimiques. Djibouti a aussi demandé une subvention de l'Union européenne par l'intermédiaire de l'OIAC.</p>
15.	Émirats arabes unis	28-12-2000	<p>Le 9 octobre 2006, le Secrétariat a reçu une note verbale l'informant que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été envoyé au Conseil des ministres pour approbation.</p>

N ^o	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
16.	Érythrée	15-03-2000	<p>Lors d'un cours de formation organisé par l'Institut finlandais pour la vérification de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques (VERIFIN) et portant sur les autorités nationales et les bases de données chimiques, qui s'est tenu en Finlande, en août 2005, le participant érythréen a indiqué que le Ministère des affaires étrangères avait entamé l'examen de la législation.</p> <p>En août 2005, des consultations sur le plan d'action ont eu lieu entre le Secrétariat et la Représentation permanente de l'Érythrée auprès de l'OIAC, consultations au cours desquelles l'Érythrée a expliqué les difficultés qu'elle rencontrait dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII. Elle a également réaffirmé qu'elle était déterminée à poursuivre la mise en œuvre, même si ce processus devait se faire pas à pas. Après cette réunion, le Secrétariat a reçu une notification de l'Érythrée dans laquelle celle-ci l'informait qu'elle avait désigné son autorité nationale intérimaire.</p> <p>Le Secrétariat et les États parties restent en contact avec la Représentation permanente de l'Érythrée pour discuter de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.</p>
17.	Grenade	03-07-2005	<p>Une réunion de haut niveau avec le Représentant permanent de la Grenade auprès de l'OIAC a été organisée le 31 janvier 2006. La Grenade a participé à un atelier à l'intention des rédacteurs de textes législatifs des Caraïbes orientales, qui s'est tenu à Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis les 24 et 25 avril 2006. Pendant l'atelier, la Grenade a reçu une législation d'application type et des possibilités de mise en œuvre nationale ont été examinées.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
18.	Guinée	09-07-1997	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la Guinée a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Il y a eu des causes fondamentales du retard dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Par exemple, la Guinée a souffert des retombées des guerres civiles dans des pays voisins, qui ont duré plus d'une décennie et ont poussé trois millions de personnes à chercher refuge en Guinée. Ces conflits ont eu de multiples conséquences, notamment la perturbation du fonctionnement normal de l'administration. Un autre facteur important a été le changement constant au niveau des structures politiques et administratives qui auraient participé à la mise en œuvre de la Convention. La mobilisation de fonctionnaires compétents dans des ministères qui rédigent la législation et la réglementation est souvent lente également. L'état de la mise en œuvre est le suivant : un groupe interministériel au sein de l'autorité nationale travaille à un projet qui sera présenté à la commission des lois de l'Assemblée nationale pour examen, révision et adoption. Ce processus implique énormément de travail et exige beaucoup de suivi et de temps. Un avant-projet est en cours de préparation. Toutefois, il faudra davantage de temps pour rédiger et promulguer la législation. Le séminaire qui s'est tenu au cours de la visite effectuée par les États-Unis d'Amérique et le Secrétariat en Guinée a rassemblé plusieurs fonctionnaires ministériels, dont certains sont aujourd'hui membres de l'autorité nationale. Le projet de décret sur la composition et les attributions de l'autorité nationale a déjà été rédigé et présenté à la signature du Président.</p>
19.	Guinée équatoriale	29-04-1997	<p>La Guinée équatoriale a participé à un cours de base à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales chargé de la mise en œuvre nationale de la Convention, qui s'est tenu en France, du 13 au 23 mars 2006. Pendant le cours, la Guinée équatoriale a indiqué qu'elle poursuivait l'élaboration de son projet de législation sur la mise en œuvre.</p>
20.	Guyana	12-10-1997	<p>Pendant l'atelier à l'intention des rédacteurs de textes législatifs des Caraïbes orientales, qui s'est tenu à Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis les 24 et 25 avril 2006, le Guyana a reçu une législation d'application type et des possibilités de mise en œuvre nationale ont été examinées.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
21.	Haïti	24-03-2006	<p>Une mission d'assistance technique a été effectuée par le Secrétariat en Haïti du 9 au 11 octobre 2006 pour fournir une aide à la mise en œuvre à l'autorité nationale d'Haïti, mission au cours de laquelle ont été préparés une législation de mise en œuvre et un plan d'action national. Un comité de rédaction provisoire conduit par le Ministre des affaires étrangères a été créé. Une fois que le comité aura finalisé le projet, celui-ci sera envoyé au Secrétariat pour avis. Des consultations ont également été tenues avec le Secrétariat sur la structure de l'autorité nationale, dans laquelle le Cabinet du Premier ministre sera chargé de la présidence de l'autorité nationale. L'autorité nationale d'Haïti a exprimé son intérêt pour les programmes de renforcement des capacités offerts par le Secrétariat.</p> <p>Dans un courriel du 1^{er} novembre 2006, l'autorité nationale a informé qu'une réunion de toutes les parties intéressées, sur un projet de législation de mise en œuvre d'Haïti, se tiendrait la semaine suivante.</p>
22.	Honduras	28-09-2005	<p>Une mission d'assistance technique, organisée par le Secrétariat et un membre du réseau OIAC de juristes, et ciblée sur la création d'une autorité nationale et l'élaboration d'une législation, s'est tenue à Tegucigalpa (Honduras), les 22 et 23 juin 2006.</p>
23.	Îles Cook	29-04-1997	<p>Pendant une réunion sur la sécurité régionale du Forum des Îles du Pacifique, qui s'est tenue aux Fidji, du 18 au 22 juin 2006, des consultations ont eu lieu avec les Îles Cook au cours desquelles celles-ci ont indiqué qu'une assistance supplémentaire s'imposait au niveau de la législation. Dans un courriel du 14 juillet 2006, les Îles Cook ont déclaré qu'elles s'employaient encore à parachever la législation et que la promulgation de celle-ci avait été retardée en raison d'autres priorités législatives urgentes.</p>
24.	Îles Marshall	18-06-2004	<p>Pendant une réunion sur la sécurité régionale du Forum des Îles du Pacifique, qui s'est tenue aux Fidji, du 18 au 22 juin 2006, des consultations ont eu lieu avec les Îles Marshall, au cours desquelles celles-ci ont indiqué que le Parlement devait examiner son projet de législation de mise en œuvre au cours d'une prochaine session.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
25.	Îles Salomon	23-10-2004	<p>Lors d'une réunion de haut niveau, tenue à Bruxelles, le 31 janvier 2006, avec le Représentant permanent des Îles Salomon, celui-ci a déclaré que des tensions économiques et sociales qui, à l'origine, avaient retardé l'adhésion à la Convention, avaient également compromis la capacité des Îles Salomon de l'appliquer. Le Représentant a noté que les Îles Salomon avaient rencontré des difficultés analogues pour l'application d'autres traités internationaux auxquels elles sont partie et pour lesquels une législation nationale de mise en œuvre est requise. Le Représentant a indiqué que l'atelier tenu aux Îles Salomon en 2005 ne s'était traduit que par de maigres résultats pratiques parce que les autorités se concentraient sur d'autres questions internes, la plupart liées au maintien de l'ordre public. Le Représentant a ajouté que les autorités étaient conscientes de leurs obligations au titre de la Convention mais qu'elles n'avaient pas l'infrastructure pour appuyer des activités telles que la collecte des données déclarables.</p> <p>Une mission d'assistance technique a été effectuée aux Îles Salomon du 23 au 25 août 2006 au cours de laquelle un projet de législation et un plan d'action national ont été élaborés.</p> <p>Le 18 septembre 2006, les Îles Salomon ont envoyé une lettre au Secrétariat dans laquelle elles l'informaient qu'elles espéraient élaborer et présenter la législation vers la fin de 2006, en fonction du calendrier et du programme législatif du Parlement national.</p>
26.	Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	05-02-2004	<p>26 octobre 2006 : Dans une note verbale au Secrétariat, la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne a fait savoir que son projet de législation nationale avait été transmis aux autorités législatives pour adoption.</p>
27.	Jamaïque	08-10-2000	<p>À la septième réunion régionale des autorités nationales d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes, qui s'est tenue au Mexique, les 22 et 23 mai 2006, la Jamaïque a déclaré que le participant jamaïcain à la réunion à l'intention des rédacteurs de textes législatifs, qui avait eu lieu à Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis le mois dernier, s'occupait d'incorporer les observations qui avaient été recueillies sur le projet de législation de mise en œuvre de la Jamaïque.</p>

N ^o	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
28.	Kenya	29-04-1997	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Kenya a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Un projet complet de législation, qui avait été préparé lors d'une mission d'assistance technique effectuée en 2005 et qui a fait l'objet d'observations de la part du Secrétariat, se trouve maintenant au stade final de son examen par le Conseil des ministres. De là, il ira au Parlement. L'actuel Parlement est dans la dernière année de son mandat avant les élections, et la décision d'inscrire le projet de loi à son ordre du jour n'a pas encore été prise. Si ce projet est inscrit à l'ordre du jour, il est très probable qu'il soit approuvé. Les parlementaires doivent être sensibilisés aux dispositions de la Convention et il faudra tenir un séminaire, qui pourrait avoir lieu pendant la troisième semaine de janvier. Le principal obstacle retardant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII est le temps qu'il faudra au Parlement pour adopter la loi. Une fois la loi adoptée par le Parlement, l'autorité nationale aura besoin d'assistance de la part de l'OIAC et/ou d'autres États parties dans la mise en place d'un régime pour contrôler l'exportation et l'importation de certains produits chimiques inscrits.</p>
29.	Kiribati	07-10-2000	<p>Dans un courriel du 15 février 2006, Kiribati a confirmé qu'une loi portant incorporation de la législation lui permettant de s'acquitter de ses obligations au titre de la Convention avait été adoptée en première lecture lors de la session du Maneaba ni Maungatabu (Parlement), en décembre 2005. Le courriel précisait en outre que, en principe, la loi devait être examinée en comité afin qu'elle soit prête pour la seconde (et dernière) lecture lors de la prochaine session du Maneaba, qui devrait se tenir en mai ou en juin 2006. Kiribati a indiqué qu'elle n'anticipait pas de difficulté au cours de ce processus et que la loi serait présentée au Beretitenti (Président) pour approbation officielle.</p> <p>Pendant une réunion sur la sécurité régionale du Forum des Îles du Pacifique, qui s'est tenue aux Fidji du 18 au 22 juin 2006, le Secrétariat a eu des consultations avec Kiribati, qui a indiqué que le Parlement kiribatien avait approuvé la législation de mise en œuvre de la Convention lors de sa session parlementaire de juin 2006. Le Secrétariat n'avait pas reçu de notification officielle à la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
30.	Koweït	28-06-1997	Le Koweït a participé à un atelier à l'intention des États parties membres du Conseil de coopération du Golfe, qui s'est tenu aux Émirats arabes unis, du 7 au 10 mai 2006. Pendant l'atelier, il a indiqué que son projet de législation avait été transmis au Conseil des ministres, comme le veut le processus législatif, lequel Conseil a décidé qu'il était compatible avec les impératifs du système juridique koweïtien. Le Koweït a également indiqué qu'un Comité spécial du Conseil devrait examiner le projet avant que celui-ci soit transmis au Parlement.
31.	Libéria	25-03-2006	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Libéria a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>L'interlocuteur provisoire intérimaire pour la mise en œuvre a été désigné, et le projet de législation a été préparé et communiqué aux parties prenantes. Une fois que les observations auront été reçues, le projet révisé sera transmis au Secrétariat pour observations. On s'attend à ce qu'après la réunion annuelle des autorités nationales, à La Haye, en décembre 2006, le projet de législation soit officiellement entériné et soumis au Parlement par le Cabinet du Président. Le Parlement n'est pas en session et la session parlementaire reprendra à la fin de décembre 2006. Il a été demandé au Secrétariat de fournir des exemplaires de la Convention à distribuer au Parlement. Le Libéria est également intéressé à recevoir une assistance pour un cours destiné aux premiers intervenants.</p>

N ^o	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
32.	Madagascar	19-11-2004	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, Madagascar a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Depuis 2004, le Chef de la Division pour les Nations Unies et les institutions spécialisées, au Ministère des affaires étrangères, remplit les fonctions d'autorité nationale provisoire en attendant la mise en place de l'autorité permanente. Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre a été soumis au Parlement par les Ministères de la défense nationale, des affaires étrangères, de l'industrie et de la justice. En juillet 2006, il a été adopté par le Parlement (Sénat et Assemblée nationale). La loi doit maintenant être traduite en malgache et publiée au Journal officiel avant qu'elle entre en vigueur. Un décret d'application est en cours de rédaction. L'entrée en vigueur et la promulgation devraient intervenir à la fin de novembre ou au début de décembre 2006. Deux difficultés ont été rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre : une concerne la législation, bien qu'elle soit presque résolue, et l'autre le paiement de la quote-part, qui a été retardé en raison de restrictions budgétaires imposées aux ministères. Le Ministère de la défense nationale a inscrit une dotation budgétaire pour les quotes-parts internationales dans le budget de 2007, et on espère que Madagascar pourra payer ses quotes-parts au début de 2007. En ce qui concerne l'appui technique et l'assistance, Madagascar demande que se poursuivent formations et séminaires pour aider l'autorité nationale à renforcer ses capacités.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
33.	Malawi	11-07-1998	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Malawi a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>En 1999, le Malawi avait commandé une étude, sur financement du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement et du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement, afin de préparer une politique nationale de gestion des produits chimiques, à la suite d'un examen de la législation sur les produits chimiques. À l'issue de l'étude, il était recommandé que soient élaborés une politique et des règlements sur l'utilisation des produits chimiques, au titre de la loi sur la gestion de l'environnement, qui porteraient principalement sur l'importation, l'utilisation, l'exportation et la vente de pesticides, en particulier les polluants organiques persistants et les produits chimiques soumis au consentement préalable donné en connaissance de cause. L'autorité nationale a été établie en 2003; toutefois, elle n'a pas été très active pour les raisons suivantes : manque de moyens en termes de personnels juridiques, personnels qu'il importe d'avoir pour incorporer la Convention dans le droit national; et manque de financement en raison de contraintes budgétaires. Cela a rendu difficile, pour l'autorité nationale, l'organisation, conjointement avec l'OIAC, d'un atelier de sensibilisation. L'atelier aurait constitué un élément important de l'élaboration du projet de législation à soumettre au Parlement pour débat. À l'atelier juridique tenu en Namibie en 2005, le Malawi a commencé des discussions avec le Secrétariat afin d'organiser un autre atelier en août 2005. Toutefois, cet atelier n'a pas été organisé en raison de circonstances imprévues. Le Malawi continuera de solliciter l'assistance financière et technique de l'OIAC et d'autres donateurs afin d'organiser l'atelier, qu'il est maintenant proposé de tenir au premier trimestre de 2007. Le Malawi a également demandé une subvention de l'Union européenne, par l'intermédiaire de l'OIAC, et attend une réponse. Les mesures ci-après doivent être prises : l'OIAC pourrait aider le Malawi au moyen d'une assistance financière et technique afin de permettre l'organisation de l'atelier et pourrait continuer de faciliter l'échange de connaissances et de compétences entre les pays qui ont fait des progrès dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII et ceux qui sont en retard. Des consultations bilatérales pourraient être utiles.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
34.	Maldives	29-04-1997	<p>Une mission d'assistance bilatérale, organisée par les États-Unis d'Amérique avec l'appui du Secrétariat, a eu lieu les 29 et 30 mai 2006. Un projet de législation et un plan d'action national ont été élaborés.</p>
35.	Mali	29-04-1997	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Mali a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>La législation sera approuvée par le Conseil des ministres et soumise au Parlement dans la semaine. Du fait que le Parlement est en session, le projet sera adopté d'ici la fin de novembre. Une mission d'assistance technique a été demandée afin de sensibiliser et de former le personnel de l'autorité nationale et les fonctionnaires gouvernementaux ainsi que d'autres personnes qui participent à la mise en œuvre de la Convention.</p>
36.	Maroc	29-04-1997	<p>Dans une note verbale du 1^{er} février 2006 adressée au Secrétariat, le Maroc a envoyé ses plans pour le respect de ses obligations au titre de l'Article VII de la Convention : "Février 2006 : recensement des besoins de coopération internationale et d'assistance; mars 2006 : établissement du programme national de protection contre les armes chimiques; avril 2006 : adoption de l'accord relatif aux privilèges et immunités; deuxième trimestre de 2006 : avancement de l'adoption du projet de législation nationale; deuxième trimestre de 2006 : adoption des mesures administratives".</p> <p>Dans une note verbale du 20 février 2006, le Maroc a indiqué qu'il avait arrêté la structure de son autorité nationale en créant quatre commissions, et que l'autorité nationale avait analysé la situation relative à la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII et adopté un échéancier.</p> <p>Le Maroc a participé à un cours de base à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales, qui s'est tenu en France, du 13 au 23 mars 2006. Pendant le cours, le Maroc a indiqué qu'un sous-comité juridique avait parachevé un projet de législation de mise en œuvre et que le projet était prêt à être présenté au Parlement.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
37.	Micronésie (États fédérés de)	21-07-1999	Le 18 juin 2006, les États fédérés de Micronésie ont envoyé au Secrétariat un courriel dans lequel ils indiquaient que le formulaire requis serait rempli, désignant ainsi le Secrétaire du Département de la Justice comme point de contact pour leur autorité nationale, qui se composerait elle-même de plusieurs départements, dont les affaires étrangères. Ils ont précisé que le projet de loi sur l'application de la Convention avait été élaboré et attendait d'être parachevé par le Département des affaires étrangères et le Président.
38.	Monténégro	03-06-2006	Le Monténégro a déposé son instrument de succession à la Convention le 23 octobre 2006. La Convention est entrée en vigueur à son égard le 3 juin 2006.
39.	Mozambique	14-09-2000	Les 6 et 7 juin 2006, le Mozambique a participé au cours de formation de niveau avancé pour les autorités nationales d'États lusophones, qui a été animé par le Portugal et le Secrétariat, au Portugal. Pendant le cours, les participants du Mozambique ont indiqué que des efforts étaient faits pour formaliser la mise en place de l'autorité nationale par une résolution dont l'approbation en Conseil des Ministres était attendue. Ils ont également indiqué que l'élaboration de la législation de mise en œuvre n'avait pas encore commencé mais que, au cours de l'année précédente, le Mozambique avait constaté qu'il existait une législation qui couvrait certains aspects de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.
40.	Namibie	29-04-1997	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la Namibie a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Aucun progrès réel n'a pu être signalé en ce qui concerne le projet de législation de la Namibie, en raison d'un manque de coordination au sein de l'autorité nationale. Un processus de restructuration est en cours, qui attribuera un bureau à l'autorité nationale et lui confiera des responsabilités claires. Celle-ci est maintenant sous la direction du Ministère de la santé, qui a bien d'autres tâches à réaliser. Une mission d'assistance technique qui a été menée en 2005 a été précieuse, mais ceux qui y avaient participé n'accomplissent plus d'activités liées à la Convention. La sensibilisation publique et politique est faible et devra être améliorée si l'on veut que l'autorité nationale reçoive un soutien adéquat. Suite à la réunion tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie, un projet de note sera préparé pour le Ministère des affaires étrangères.</p>

N ^o	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
41.	Nauru	12-12-2001	<p>Dans une lettre du 30 août 2006, Nauru a informé le Secrétariat qu'elle parachevait sa législation de mise en œuvre. Elle a également réaffirmé son engagement en faveur des objectifs de la Convention et de la mise en œuvre de ses obligations au titre de celle-ci.</p> <p>La mission d'assistance technique, organisée à Nauru du 28 août au 1^{er} septembre 2006, portait principalement sur l'élaboration d'un projet de législation.</p>
42.	Népal	18-12-1997	<p>Dans une note verbale du 12 septembre 2006, le Népal a communiqué au Secrétariat un projet de proposition dans lequel il sollicite une assistance de l'OIAC pour susciter une prise de conscience parmi les parties prenantes et pour élaborer un cadre de législation de mise en œuvre nationale. Dans la note verbale, il était également précisé que le Népal préparait un recueil de mesures législatives et administratives en vigueur pour le transmettre au Secrétariat et que, comme le Népal ne dispose pas de loi générale couvrant toutes les activités interdites par la Convention, l'autorité nationale avait créé un comité de rédaction pour préparer un projet de législation et que celui-ci examinait à l'heure actuelle un projet.</p>
43.	Niger	29-04-1997	<p>À la troisième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue au Nigéria, les 20 et 21 octobre 2005, le Niger a indiqué que la principale difficulté à laquelle il était confronté était celle de la motivation des parties prenantes pour qu'elles participent aux travaux de l'autorité nationale, et il a proposé qu'un atelier soit organisé dans ce but. Le Secrétariat n'avait reçu aucune information supplémentaire à la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport.</p>
44.	Nioué	21-05-2005	<p>Dans une télécopie du 23 mars 2006, Nioué a indiqué qu'elle souscrivait fermement aux objectifs de la Convention et qu'elle mettait en œuvre ses obligations au titre de celle-ci. Nioué a ajouté que, suite à sa participation à un atelier tenu aux Tonga en 2005, elle parachevait sa législation de mise en œuvre et prévoyait de la promulguer plus tard au cours de l'année.</p> <p>Pendant une réunion sur la sécurité régionale du Forum des Îles du Pacifique, qui s'est tenue aux Fidji, du 18 au 22 juin 2006, des consultations ont eu lieu avec Nioué au cours desquelles celle-ci a indiqué que le Parlement devait examiner un projet de législation de mise en œuvre lors d'une prochaine session en 2006.</p>
45.	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	29-04-1997	<p>Dans un courriel du 14 septembre 2006, la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée a sollicité une assistance pour préparer "les documents de politique et la législation nécessaires pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention".</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
46.	Paraguay	29-04-1997	Des consultations sont en cours sur un éventuel cours de formation à l'intention de l'autorité nationale, qui serait dispensé par le Secrétariat. Celui-ci n'avait reçu aucune information supplémentaire sur l'état de la législation à la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport.
47.	Qatar	03-10-1997	Le Qatar a participé à la quatrième réunion des autorités nationales d'Asie, qui s'est tenue à Djakarta (Indonésie), du 5 au 7 septembre 2006. Pendant des consultations tenues lors de la réunion, le Qatar a déclaré que son projet de législation était parachevé et avait passé les diverses étapes du "processus interministériel" et que, si certains aspects devaient encore être négociés plus avant, un accord était intervenu sur le texte final.
48.	République centrafricaine	20-10-2006	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la République centrafricaine a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>La mission effectuée par le Secrétariat à Bangui, en mai 2006, a aidé à sensibiliser le gouvernement et les parlementaires au bien-fondé des principes fondamentaux de la Convention et du contrôle du commerce des produits chimiques inscrits. La République centrafricaine doit maintenant mettre en place son autorité nationale et rédiger la législation de mise en œuvre. Elle étudie la législation du Burkina Faso, et elle demandera une mission d'assistance technique en février 2007 pour l'aider à mettre en place son autorité nationale.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
49.	République démocratique du Congo	11-11-2005	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la République démocratique du Congo a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>La situation post-conflit a obligé les autorités à définir des objectifs et des priorités pour la période de transition—notamment la collecte d'armes légères et l'organisation d'élections libres et transparentes. Le premier tour des élections a eu lieu le 30 juin, et deux candidats ont été retenus pour le second tour, qui se tiendra le 29 octobre 2006. Une fois que les résultats des élections seront connus, l'attention pourra se porter sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention. L'adoption de la législation nécessaire au fonctionnement de l'autorité nationale et la mise en œuvre de la Convention seront un long processus. Les autorités ne veulent pas créer plusieurs structures pour des catégories d'armes différentes, et toutes sont regroupées en une seule catégorie. L'interlocuteur principal national pour les armes légères et autres armes a été désigné par arrêté ministériel n° 130/011 du 17 avril 2006. L'article 2 lui confie la responsabilité d'assurer l'interface avec le Gouvernement et des partenaires, à l'interne et à l'externe, pour les questions liées aux armes chimiques. Un projet de décret portant création de l'autorité nationale a été préparé. Ce projet a pour objet de transformer l'actuel coordonnateur national en une autorité nationale dotée de responsabilités clairement définies. Le fonctionnement du coordonnateur national a connu des problèmes budgétaires et une pénurie de ressources humaines pour la préparation de la législation de mise en œuvre.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
50.	République-Unie de Tanzanie	25-07-1998	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la République-Unie de Tanzanie a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Les progrès qu'elle a faits pour satisfaire à ses obligations de mise en œuvre au titre de la Convention sont le résultat direct de l'appui accru qu'elle a reçu en matière de mise en œuvre à la suite de l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII par la Conférence des États parties.</p> <p>En mai 2006, un comité sur des activités déclarables a été créé par l'autorité nationale intérimaire, et il a commencé à compiler les données déclarables. Une note du Conseil des ministres à acheminer par le processus législatif a fait l'objet d'une deuxième lecture, et le sous-comité juridique de l'autorité nationale intérimaire y a donné suite. Des procédures opérationnelles permanentes sont actuellement mises en place, et des contacts sont maintenus avec toutes les parties prenantes. Bien que l'on espère toujours pouvoir tenir la date-butoir de décembre 2006, les échéances internes fixées par l'autorité nationale intérimaire n'ont pu être toutes respectées, du fait de la lenteur du processus législatif. Au nombre des difficultés figurent l'absence de sensibilité au sujet des obligations imposées par la Convention, des priorités en concurrence auxquelles est confronté le gouvernement ainsi que des difficultés de financement au cours des premiers stades de la mise en œuvre. Pour aller de l'avant, il convient d'accélérer le passage du projet à travers le processus législatif et de tenir l'OIAC informée des progrès; examiner le budget et demander au gouvernement des crédits supplémentaires pour mettre en œuvre la législation et adhérer aux régimes de déclaration et d'inspection; demander aux membres de l'autorité nationale intérimaire et à d'autres personnes de s'inscrire et de participer à des cours de base et à des formations spécialisées; et de mener un programme national en faveur de la Convention ainsi qu'un programme civil de défense chimique.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
51.	Rwanda	30-04-2004	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Rwanda a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>En juin 2005, un décret portant création de l'autorité nationale a été publié. Malheureusement, la personne-ressource au Ministère avait été mutée à l'étranger, retardant ainsi les progrès de la mise en œuvre. Un projet de législation a été approuvé par le Conseil des ministres en octobre 2005. Le projet de législation du Rwanda a été soumis au bureau du Premier ministre pour inscription à l'ordre du jour du Cabinet. Une fois approuvé, il sera soumis au Parlement pour adoption. Il est estimé que cela se passera environ quatre mois après l'approbation du projet par le Cabinet. Le Rwanda a été confronté à plusieurs difficultés : la Convention doit être traduite en kinyarwanda, et la traduction des textes techniques en langage bantou est difficile. L'autorité nationale a besoin de créer un bureau et cela exigera du financement par le Gouvernement. Le Rwanda aura besoin d'assistance dans ces domaines.</p>
52.	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	20-06-2004	<p>Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis a accueilli un atelier à l'intention des rédacteurs de textes législatifs, qui s'est tenu les 24 et 25 avril 2006. Parallèlement à cet atelier, le Secrétariat a examiné le projet de législation de Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis et lui a communiqué ses observations.</p>
53.	Samoa	27-10-2002	<p>Le 13 avril 2006, le Samoa a adressé une lettre au Secrétariat dans laquelle il indiquait que le Bureau du Procureur Général avait présenté, le 6 mars 2006, un avant-projet de loi au Ministère des affaires étrangères et du commerce. Le Samoa précisait également qu'il prévoyait de parachever ce projet de loi avant la fin du mois de juin 2006 pour le transmettre au Cabinet des ministres et pour l'inscrire, une fois approuvé, dans le programme législatif du pays pour 2006/2007.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
54.	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	09-10-2003	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, Sao Tomé-et-Principe a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>L'autorité nationale sera formellement créée une fois que son projet de législation sera adopté. Le bureau juridique a reçu les dernières observations du Secrétariat sur son projet, et il faut maintenant les incorporer. Le projet final sera alors soumis au Conseil des ministres. L'examen prescrit à l'alinéa e du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI est encore en cours. Sao Tomé-et-Principe nécessitera peut-être ultérieurement une assistance pour organisation d'un atelier de sensibilisation à l'intention des membres du Parlement, une fois que le projet de législation aura été soumis au Parlement pour approbation.</p>
55.	Sénégal	19-08-1998	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Sénégal a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Le projet de législation du Sénégal a été adopté par l'Assemblée nationale le 28 septembre 2006. L'autorité nationale a préparé un projet de plan d'action, qu'elle soumettra aux autorités pour mise en œuvre. Elle a également préparé un projet de mandat pour la préparation d'un plan de mise en œuvre nationale, qu'elle a soumis au Secrétariat pour observations. Plusieurs démarches devront être effectuées, comme le renforcement des capacités, la préparation d'un plan de communication, la définition du mandat, des fonctions et de la structure de l'autorité nationale, le parachèvement de la législation de mise en œuvre (décrets et ordonnances), l'organisation d'ateliers de formation et la diffusion de la législation de mise en œuvre. L'assistance du Secrétariat est demandée pour la rédaction des décrets et ordonnances auxiliaires. Le comité national pour les armes nucléaires, biologiques et chimiques créé au Sénégal n'est pas différent de l'autorité nationale; toutefois, les activités ne portent que sur le côté armes chimiques, même si des mesures sont prises pour la non-prolifération des armes biologiques.</p> <p>Sous couvert d'une note verbale du 18 octobre 2006, le Sénégal a envoyé au Secrétariat un document dressant la liste des mesures qui avaient été prises pour mettre en œuvre ses obligations au titre de l'Article VII.</p>

N ^o	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
56.	Sierra Leone	30-10-2004	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la Sierra Leone a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>La Sierra Leone est un pays qui vient de sortir d'un conflit—guerre civile qui a duré 11 ans, a détruit une grande partie de son infrastructure matérielle et humaine, et a entraîné la migration et le déplacement d'un pourcentage important des survivants. La guerre a officiellement pris fin en décembre 2002. En 2003 et en 2004, les efforts de développement ont principalement porté sur les activités relevant du domaine de l'urgence, au premier rang desquels les efforts de désarmement, de remise en état, de secours et de consolidation de la paix. En 2005, la Sierra Leone est entrée dans la phase de développement, marquant une réorientation stratégique des ressources vers la réalisation des objectifs de développement à moyen et à long termes, en se fondant sur la note de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté du pays et les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, énoncés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies. C'est pendant cette phase que les ressources pourront être allouées pour remplir des obligations internationales moins critiques.</p> <p>Le projet de législation de la Sierra Leone est en cours d'examen par le Conseil des ministres, qui l'enverra au département juridique pour que le projet final puisse être préparé. Le calendrier prévu pour la promulgation de la loi est la fin de 2007. Un séminaire pour sensibiliser les parlementaires et la société en général sera nécessaire pour que la législation soit approuvée. Parmi les facteurs qui pourraient retarder la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, on peut citer ce qui suit : des élections présidentielles et des élections générales doivent se tenir en juillet 2007, et déjà l'activité du Parlement a ralenti en raison de la campagne menée officieusement par bon nombre de parlementaires en poste; la bureaucratie résultant de la promulgation d'une loi est lourde; le manque de rédacteurs juridiques professionnels dans la fonction publique du fait des salaires très bas versés aux fonctionnaires a généralement créé un énorme arriéré de législation en attente de rédaction avant que les textes soit soumis au Parlement; les retards dans l'adoption par le Parlement sont principalement dus à l'absence du niveau requis de conscience ou des connaissances nécessaires pour apprécier la pertinence de la nature apparemment abstraite et hautement technique de certains textes législatifs (la Convention pourrait être un cas</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
			<p>d'espèce). Il a parfois fallu constituer des comités techniques spéciaux pour conseiller et guider le Parlement dans l'élaboration de certaines législations; des fonctionnaires chargés de coordonner la mise en œuvre des obligations internationales ont fréquemment été mutés (le chargé de dossier qui s'occupait de la Convention a été muté à l'étranger, et des fonctionnaires nouvellement nommés en poste ont habituellement besoin d'une longue période pour parcourir l'inévitable et abrupte courbe d'apprentissage); les demandes nationales sont en concurrence pour se partager les rares ressources, du fait particulièrement de l'état du pays sortant d'un conflit, et cela a abouti à une pénurie de ressources pour financer les activités de mise en œuvre; par ailleurs, la coopération et la coordination entre les ministères compétents sont faibles, un problème qui a trouvé une solution partielle avec la création de l'autorité nationale. L'assistance future de l'OIAC serait nécessaire pour assurer la formation et le renforcement des capacités au niveau de la détection et de la surveillance des activités liées aux armes chimiques, ainsi que pour les inspections; des activités de sensibilisation et de conscientisation, et notamment des ateliers à l'intention des parlementaires, des militaires et du personnel de police, des débats à la radio et à la télévision, etc. visant le grand public; et des réunions de l'autorité nationale (il y aurait une incidence néfaste sur la participation aux réunions si des indemnités n'étaient pas versées, en particulier aux fonctionnaires pour les dédommager des frais de transport et autres dépenses occasionnées par leur participation aux réunions). Une formation technique pour les membres de l'autorité nationale, ainsi qu'un appui financier pour l'autorité nationale, sont également demandés.</p>
57.	Suriname	29-04-1997	<p>Le Secrétariat a effectué une mission d'assistance technique au Suriname du 3 au 5 juillet 2006, au cours de laquelle un projet de législation a été proposé et examiné. Le 26 octobre 2006, le Suriname a communiqué son avant-projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat pour examen, et le Secrétariat a envoyé ses observations.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
58.	Swaziland	29-04-1997	<p>Dans une lettre du 13 septembre 2005, le Swaziland a déclaré que la "Loi portant interdiction des armes chimiques avait été envoyée en juillet au Bureau du Procureur Général pour examen approfondi et transmission ultérieure au Parlement pour débat. Toutefois, à ce stade, nous ne savons pas avec certitude quand elle fera l'objet d'une discussion mais nous espérons que cela se fera au plus tard lors de la prochaine session du Parlement, en janvier de l'année prochaine". Aucune information n'a été reçue depuis cette date.</p>
59.	Tchad	14-03-2004	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, le Tchad a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Le projet de législation de mise en œuvre est examiné en Conseil des ministres depuis janvier 2005; il a été révisé et approuvé par les parties prenantes plus tôt en 2006 et pourrait maintenant être adopté par le Conseil des ministres et envoyé à l'Assemblée nationale.</p>
60.	Timor-Leste	06-06-2003	<p>En mai 2005, Timor-Leste a participé à un cours de formation de base pour les autorités nationales d'États lusophones, organisé par le Portugal et le Secrétariat, à Lisbonne. Le projet de législation du Portugal a servi de modèle.</p> <p>En raison de difficultés logistiques dues à une crise politico-militaire, Timor-Leste a annulé sa participation au cours de formation de niveau avancé pour les autorités nationales, qui a été donné au Portugal, en juin 2006. Aucune information supplémentaire n'avait été reçue à la date-butoir pour l'établissement du présent rapport.</p>
61.	Togo	29-04-1997	<p>Les 28 et 29 novembre 2005, les États-Unis d'Amérique, avec l'appui du Secrétariat, ont effectué une mission d'assistance technique au Togo, au cours de laquelle un projet de loi et des mesures éventuelles pour un plan d'action national ont été examinés.</p> <p>Pendant l'atelier juridique à l'intention des autorités nationales d'Afrique centrale et de l'Ouest, qui s'est tenu au Burkina Faso, du 25 au 27 juillet 2006, le Togo a indiqué qu'il avait préparé un décret portant création de l'autorité nationale, et que celui-ci devrait être prochainement publié.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
62.	Tonga	28-06-2003	<p>Pendant une réunion de haut niveau qui a eu lieu à Londres, le 28 février 2006, avec le Représentant permanent des Tonga, les Tonga ont déclaré que la mise en œuvre de la Convention était du ressort du Ministère des affaires étrangères, dont le taux de renouvellement du personnel était très élevé. Le Représentant a ajouté que ses autorités n'avaient pas pu utiliser le Manuel de déclaration pour préparer leurs déclarations, faute de compétences techniques, et que les Tonga estimaient que des efforts conjoints à l'échelon régional seraient utiles pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention dans le Pacifique.</p> <p>Pendant une réunion sur la sécurité régionale du Forum des Îles du Pacifique, qui s'est tenue aux Fidji, du 18 au 22 juin 2006, des consultations ont eu lieu avec les Tonga.</p>
63.	Trinité-et-Tobago	24-07-1997	<p>À la septième réunion régionale des autorités nationales d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes, qui s'est tenue au Mexique, les 22 et 23 mai 2006, la Trinité-et-Tobago a indiqué que la réunion à l'intention des rédacteurs de textes législatifs, qui s'est tenue à Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, en avril 2006, avait aidé le Gouvernement à se prononcer sur la démarche législative à suivre, et a ajouté qu'elle s'employait à remanier sa législation pour tenir compte de décisions de politique qui avaient été prises, qu'une réunion des parties prenantes se tiendrait à la fin de juin et que la version révisée du projet devrait alors être prête.</p> <p>Dans un courriel du 28 août 2006, la Trinité-et-Tobago a indiqué que le projet parachevé avait été soumis à l'autorité nationale pour examen.</p>
64.	Tunisie	29-04-1997	<p>En mai 2005, le Secrétariat a effectué une mission d'assistance technique en Tunisie au cours de laquelle il a travaillé avec le Ministère de la justice pour élaborer un projet de législation complète de mise en œuvre. La Tunisie a déclaré que ce projet serait envoyé à tous les ministères concernés et communiqué au Département du Conseiller juridique auprès du Gouvernement; il serait examiné à un stade ultérieur par le Conseil des ministres sous l'autorité du président et serait ensuite soumis au Conseil constitutionnel pour examen, puis au Parlement pour approbation avant d'être publié au Journal officiel en novembre 2005.</p> <p>Lors de consultations tenues en septembre 2006 avec la Représentation permanente, le Secrétariat a été informé que le projet de législation de la Tunisie était à un stade avancé, que le Conseil constitutionnel avait déjà formulé ses observations à ce sujet, que le projet serait présenté aux deux chambres du Parlement pour adoption et que, une fois le projet adopté, le Président en ferait une loi qui serait publiée au Journal officiel.</p>

N ^o	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
65.	Tuvalu	18-02-2004	<p>En juin 2005, le Secrétariat a organisé un atelier aux Tonga au cours duquel un représentant du Bureau du Procureur général de Tuvalu a élaboré un projet de législation de mise en œuvre et a proposé un plan d'action national concernant les prochaines étapes de son processus législatif, ainsi qu'une déclaration initiale standard.</p> <p>Pendant une réunion sur la sécurité régionale du Forum des Îles du Pacifique, qui s'est tenue aux Fidji, du 18 au 22 juin 2006, des consultations ont eu lieu avec Tuvalu. Une assistance ultérieure de suivi a ensuite été fournie à Tuvalu afin de parachever son projet de législation de mise en œuvre.</p>
66.	Vanuatu	16-10-2005	<p>Le 11 janvier 2006, Vanuatu a indiqué dans une lettre au Directeur général, que le Conseil des ministres avait chargé le Bureau du droit national, le 4 mai 2005, de préparer la législation pertinente de mise en œuvre de la Convention.</p> <p>Vanuatu a fait l'objet d'une mission d'assistance technique du 1^{er} au 4 août 2006, au cours de laquelle un projet de législation et un plan d'action national ont été élaborés.</p>
67.	Venezuela	02-01-1998	<p>Lors de la septième réunion régionale des autorités nationales d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes, qui s'est tenue au Mexique, les 22 et 23 mai 2006, le Venezuela a indiqué qu'un Comité national pour la Convention avait été créé au sein du Ministère des affaires étrangères, comité dont les membres provenaient de dix autres ministères ou administrations, et que les aspects législatifs faisaient l'objet d'un examen en trois phases. Pendant la phase 1, l'autorité nationale devrait évaluer les besoins; pendant la phase 2, elle devrait examiner la législation en vigueur et formuler des recommandations sur les mesures additionnelles qui pourraient être nécessaires; et pendant la phase 3, elle lancerait le processus d'approbation parlementaire, puis de promulgation et de publication des lois nécessaires. Le Venezuela a indiqué qu'il en était à la phase 1 et qu'il aurait besoin vraisemblablement d'une assistance de l'OIAC lorsqu'il atteindrait la phase 2—peut-être en octobre ou en novembre 2006.</p> <p>Des consultations se poursuivent sur une éventuelle mission d'assistance technique que le Secrétariat devra organiser.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Dernières informations communiquées sur l'état des activités législatives
68.	Yémen	01-11-2000	Le 27 mars 2006, le Yémen a envoyé au Secrétariat, sous couvert d'une note verbale, une traduction officielle d'une décision sur l'établissement de son autorité nationale. En outre, le Yémen a indiqué qu'il espérait recevoir une assistance dans la mise en œuvre nationale de la Convention et a suggéré qu'une formation soit organisée à l'intention de son autorité nationale. Un cours de formation pour l'autorité nationale est prévu au Yémen, en novembre 2006. Il comprendra des discussions sur la rédaction d'une législation.
69.	Zambie	11-03-2001	<p>À la quatrième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Afrique, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie les 16 et 17 octobre 2006, la Zambie a fait connaître ce qui suit :</p> <p>Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre a été présenté au Parlement en juin 2006, mais n'a pas été examiné, car le Président a dissous le Parlement, qui était arrivé au terme de son mandat. Des élections ont été tenues et l'autorité nationale s'attend à ce que le texte législatif soit présenté au Parlement lorsque celui-ci se réunira de nouveau, le 20 octobre 2006. On s'attend à ce que la législation soit promulguée avant la fin de décembre 2006. L'attention sera ensuite portée sur la mise en œuvre. L'autorité nationale ne dispose actuellement pas de crédits suffisants pour former des agents de douanes aux postes frontaliers. Le budget 2007 a déjà été adopté, et l'autorité nationale exerce des pressions auprès du Ministère des finances pour déterminer si un financement pourrait être trouvé pour la mise en œuvre en 2007. Sans ces crédits, il n'y aura pas de budget pour le fonctionnement de l'autorité nationale avant l'adoption du budget de 2008. La Zambie aura besoin d'une aide financière de la part de l'OIAC ou d'États parties pour couvrir les coûts du renforcement de la capacité au sein des forces de l'ordre et de leurs services, et les coûts du matériel de laboratoire.</p>

10. Des États parties autres que ceux qui figurent ci-dessus continuent également d'enregistrer des progrès dans le domaine de la rédaction et de la promulgation de la législation et des mesures administratives supplémentaires dont ils ont besoin pour appliquer la Convention dans son intégralité. Cent-neuf États parties ne disposent pas d'une législation complète pour pleinement mettre en œuvre la Convention au plan national (y compris les 69 États parties visés dans le tableau 3 ci-dessus). Le Secrétariat a formulé des observations sur des projets de loi que lui ont soumis les 60 États parties qui avaient déjà présenté des renseignements au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII—en plus des observations qu'il avait déjà formulées sur les projets présentés par les 56 États parties visés dans le paragraphe 8 ci-dessus. À la fin de la période considérée, le Secrétariat avait formulé des observations sur 232 projets présentés par ces 116 États parties.
11. Outre le respect des exigences législatives de base de l'application de l'Article VII, les États parties se rendent de plus en plus compte qu'il est nécessaire de continuer de traiter des aspects réglementaires ou administratifs subsidiaires de la mise en œuvre au plan national, y compris ceux qui sont liés à l'exécution des mesures qui ont été adoptées. Cet aspect "qualitatif" de la mise en œuvre au plan national va acquérir une importance croissante pour la mise en œuvre pleine, efficace et non discriminatoire de la Convention. Par conséquent, les efforts visant à continuer d'améliorer la mise en œuvre nationale devront désormais aller au-delà des objectifs du plan d'action et de la décision de relance dudit plan, et veiller à ce que tous les États parties soient en mesure d'améliorer leur capacité de mettre en œuvre la Convention au plan national de façon durable et en tenant compte des circonstances qui leur sont propres.

Informations communiquées au Secrétariat sur les difficultés rencontrées dans l'application de l'Article VII, sur les plans relatifs aux mesures nationales d'application et sur les progrès faits dans l'application de l'Article VII

12. Chacun des 69 États parties visés dans le tableau 3 ci-dessus a, d'une façon ou d'une autre, communiqué des informations au Secrétariat sur les difficultés qu'il a rencontrées dans l'application de l'Article VII, sur ses plans relatifs aux mesures nationales d'application et sur les progrès qu'il a faits dans l'application de l'Article VII. Dans la plupart des cas, ces informations ont été communiquées dans le cadre de consultations sur d'éventuelles futures mesures d'assistance, lors d'ateliers régionaux ou sous-régionaux, ou pendant des cours de formation pour les autorités nationales. Dans certains cas, elles ont été communiquées suite à des notes émises par le Secrétariat. Pour plus de précisions, voir l'appendice 1.
13. Les difficultés rencontrées par les États parties dans la prise de mesures pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII demeurent pour l'essentiel identiques à celles qui avaient été communiquées par le passé : une absence de connaissance ou une compréhension incomplète des complexités de la mise en œuvre au plan national, une absence de capacité dans des domaines clés tels que la rédaction de textes législatifs et le contrôle de l'exécution par les autorités douanières, une absence de ressources, des facteurs économiques et politiques internes qui donnent lieu à des priorités concurrentes, et d'autres circonstances, y compris des conflits et des guerres (voir les paragraphes 5 et 6 de l'annexe au document C-10/DG.4/Rev.1 EC-M-25/DG.1).

Demandes d'assistance : état de la situation

14. Depuis l'adoption de la décision C-10/DEC.16 en novembre 2005, le Secrétariat a mené à bien 33 projets d'assistance technique, dont certains en coopération avec des États parties intéressés, pour des fonctionnaires de 38 États parties², y compris ceux d'autorités nationales, de parlements nationaux et de l'industrie. Des fonctionnaires de haut niveau du Secrétariat ont rencontré les représentants permanents des États parties qui n'avaient pas encore mis en place une autorité nationale. Des aspects pratiques de la mise en œuvre au plan national ont été examinés, y compris sur le plan bilatéral, avec des participants aux réunions et ateliers régionaux et sous-régionaux pour les autorités nationales d'Afrique, d'Asie, d'Europe orientale et d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes, et pour les autorités nationales des États membres qui sont également membres du Conseil de coopération du Golfe. D'autres consultations avec des autorités nationales d'Afrique ont eu lieu pendant la réunion régionale annuelle des autorités nationales, qui s'est tenue en République-Unie de Tanzanie, en octobre 2006.
15. Trois ateliers sur la rédaction de la législation ont été organisés pour des experts de la Communauté andine, des Caraïbes et de l'Afrique centrale et de l'Ouest, et trois cours de formation ont été dispensés pour des fonctionnaires des douanes en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes et en Asie du Sud. Un atelier thématique sur des questions de vérification de l'industrie a été organisé pour l'Amérique latine et l'organisation d'un autre atelier pour l'Asie, en novembre 2006, se poursuit. Des cours de formation pour le personnel chargé de la mise en œuvre nationale de la Convention ont été organisés en coopération avec les Gouvernements français, portugais et espagnol ainsi qu'avec le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.
16. En préparant son plan d'appui à la mise en œuvre pour 2006, le Secrétariat a dûment pris note du paragraphe 7 de la décision C-10/DEC.16, dans lequel la Conférence a demandé au Secrétariat et aux États parties, lors de leurs prestations d'assistance, de tenir compte des besoins particuliers des États parties qui ont récemment adhéré à la Convention et qui ont demandé une telle assistance. C'est en réponse à cette demande que le Secrétariat a mené les activités mentionnées dans les tableaux 2 et 3 ainsi que dans l'appendice 1. Le Secrétariat continue également d'appeler l'attention des nouveaux États parties sur les objectifs de la décision C-10/DEC.16 et de les informer du type d'assistance qui est disponible.

Autres mesures prises par le Secrétariat pour donner suite à la décision C-10/DEC.16

17. Le Secrétariat continue de tenir à jour les informations qu'il a placées sur le serveur externe de l'OIAC à l'intention des délégations et des autorités nationales—voir la note S/411/2004 du 26 mars 2004—concernant les mises à jour du rapport sur le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII, comme le prescrit le paragraphe 9 de la décision

² Dans l'ordre de fourniture de l'assistance : Pakistan, Zambie, Belize, Togo, Bénin, Guinée équatoriale, Cambodge, Jordanie, République-Unie de Tanzanie, Indonésie, Turkménistan, Malaisie, Philippines, Argentine, Bolivie, Colombie, Équateur, Pérou, Venezuela, Mexique, Maldives, Sierra Leone, Ouzbékistan, Sri Lanka, Guinée, Honduras, Suriname, Vanuatu, Népal, Azerbaïdjan, Mongolie, Îles Salomon, Nauru, Uruguay, Libéria, Kirghizistan, Guatemala et Haïti. Un autre projet est prévu pour 2006, au Yémen.

- C-10/DEC.16. La base de données contient également des statistiques ventilées, à l'échelle mondiale et par région, sur l'application de l'Article VII, sous forme de tableaux et de graphiques; des listes des États parties qui n'ont pas encore d'autorité nationale, par date d'entrée en vigueur, par région et par ordre alphabétique; des tableaux relatifs aux activités d'assistance menées en 2006; et un tableau sur l'état d'avancement des projets de législation des États parties qui n'ont pas encore promulgué de législation complète.
18. Conformément au paragraphe 10 de la décision C-10/DEC.16, le Secrétariat tient à jour, sur le site Web de l'OIAC (www.opcw.org), une liste des coordonnées des autorités nationales qui lui ont été communiquées, de même que la date d'entrée en vigueur de la Convention pour chaque État partie. Cette liste est régulièrement mise à jour.
 19. Le Secrétariat a également créé un Service aux usagers sur la législation de mise en œuvre nationale, qui a une page d'accueil sur le site Web de l'OIAC, pour aider les États parties à élaborer leur législation. Cette page contient également des liens vers des documents et des décisions pertinents ainsi que vers d'autres outils, y compris des référentiels pour l'élaboration de lois, des listes de contrôle, des législations types et la base de données sur la législation, avec des exemples de législation de mise en œuvre nationale et de réglementation nationale.
 20. Au paragraphe 15 de la décision C-10/DEC.16, le Directeur général est invité à informer tous les États parties, en particulier ceux qui sont visés dans le paragraphe 2 de la décision, des dispositions de ladite décision, le plus tôt possible après la dixième session de la Conférence. Comme il a déjà été signalé, le Directeur général a écrit à tous les États parties que la Conférence avait invités, dans la décision C-10/DEC.16, à prendre des mesures. Le Directeur général a informé ces États parties des objectifs et buts de la décision et proposé de les aider à mettre en place leur autorité nationale et à rédiger leur législation de mise en œuvre. Préalablement à la quarante-cinquième session du Conseil, le Directeur général a également écrit aux États parties qui devaient encore faire des progrès dans la mise en place ou la désignation de leur autorité nationale en application de l'alinéa *a* du paragraphe 2 du dispositif de la décision C-10/DEC.16 et du paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII de la Convention, pour les encourager à prendre les mesures nécessaires. Après la quarante-sixième session du Conseil, le Secrétariat a écrit à tous les États parties concernés et les a invités à présenter toute autre information qu'ils souhaiteraient communiquer sur les progrès qu'ils enregistraient et sur les difficultés qu'ils avaient rencontrées, de manière à faciliter l'examen que devra effectuer la Conférence à sa onzième session conformément au paragraphe 14 de la décision C-10/DEC.16. Les États parties étaient invités à présenter ces informations avant le 29 septembre 2006, pour que le Secrétariat puisse les inclure dans le rapport présenté au Conseil à sa quarante-septième session.
 21. Comme par le passé, le Secrétariat continue d'entretenir des contacts de travail officieux avec les États parties avec lesquels il a établi des liens dans le cadre de missions d'assistance technique et de consultations afin de cerner les besoins supplémentaires en matière d'assistance, d'effectuer le suivi de l'assistance déjà fournie et de coordonner les mesures ultérieures d'assistance.

TABLEAU 4 : EXPLICATIONS DES TITRES DE COLONNES UTILISÉS DANS LA SECTION "PRINCIPAUX INDICATEURS" DU TABLEAU 5 ET LES TABLEAUX DE L'APPENDICE 1

Titres de colonnes	Explications
Autorité nationale mise en place	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont désigné ou mis en place une autorité nationale. Il convient de noter que certaines autorités nationales ont été désignées à titre purement intérimaire, dans l'attente d'une désignation légale officielle. Par ailleurs, cette colonne doit être lue en conjonction avec d'autres rubriques lorsqu'une évaluation est faite de la totalité de la fonctionnalité et de l'agrément des autorités nationales.
Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont communiqué les renseignements requis au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII. Il convient de noter que plusieurs États parties ont fourni un deuxième questionnaire sur la législation et/ou une note explicative mais pas le texte des mesures adoptées, dont la présentation a été demandée par la première Conférence d'examen (voir l'alinéa <i>c</i> du paragraphe 7.83 du document RC-1/5) et requise par le plan d'action (alinéa <i>c</i> du paragraphe 14 de la décision C-8/DEC.16). Un "x" dans cette colonne signifie que cette information se fonde sur le deuxième questionnaire sur la législation et/ou sur une note explicative mais que le texte correspondant des mesures adoptées n'a pas encore été présenté.
Législation couvrant tous les domaines clés	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés. Dans de nombreux cas, seules les dispositions principales en vertu du paragraphe 1 de l'Article premier sont couvertes par la législation tandis que des États parties peuvent couvrir d'autres aspects au moyen de directives ou de décisions administratives. De même, seuls cinq États parties ont expressément confirmé au Secrétariat que leur législation couvre ces interdictions clés en ce qui concerne les actes d'agents membres des forces armées et des services de police; dans tous les autres cas, le Secrétariat considère à la base que ces agents sont liés par la législation de mise en œuvre ou directement par les interdictions posées par la Convention car ils sont au service d'institutions nationales.
Communication du texte des mesures adoptées	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont communiqué à l'OIAC le texte des mesures législatives et/ou administratives qu'ils ont adoptées conformément au paragraphe 1 de l'Article VII. Cette communication a été demandée par la première Conférence d'examen—voir l'alinéa <i>c</i> du paragraphe 7.83 du document

Titres de colonnes	Explications
	RC-1/5—et requise par le plan d'action—voir l'alinéa <i>c</i> du paragraphe 14 de la décision C-8/DEC.16.
Mesures de contrôle des transferts des produits chimiques inscrits	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont adopté des mesures législatives et/ou administratives pour contrôler totalement ou en partie les transferts de produits chimiques inscrits comme l'exige la Convention.
Présentation des déclarations initiales	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont présenté les deux déclarations initiales requises respectivement au titre des Articles III et VI ou une déclaration initiale seulement.
Présentation en 2006 des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées pour 2005	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont présenté une déclaration annuelle d'activités passées en 2005 au titre de l'Article VI. Cette déclaration devait être présentée avant le 31 mars 2006 au plus tard.
Projet relatif à l'Article VI : déclarations présentées ou données vérifiées	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties auxquels des renseignements sur les installations potentiellement déclarables au titre de l'Article VI ont été communiqués et qui ont fourni des déclarations initiales ou complémentaires, ou qui ont fait parvenir des réponses indiquant que la situation a été passée en vue et qu'aucune déclaration complémentaire n'est nécessaire. "En cours" indique que des renseignements sur les installations potentiellement déclarables au titre de l'Article VI ont été communiqués à l'État partie, qui procède à leur examen et qu'un suivi pourrait être nécessaire.
Sanctions pour non-communication des données sur les déclarations au titre de l'Article VI	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont reçu des sanctions pour défaut de communication à l'autorité nationale des données sur des activités et/ou des installations qui sont déclarables en vertu de la Convention.
Présentation des renseignements visés dans le paragraphe 4 de l'Article X	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont présenté des renseignements visés dans le paragraphe 4 de l'Article X, en général et en 2006.
Confirmation de l'examen visé dans l'alinéa <i>e</i> du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI	Les chiffres dans cette colonne indiquent le nombre et le pourcentage d'États parties qui ont examiné leur réglementation dans le domaine du commerce des produits chimiques et ont confirmé qu'elle était conforme aux prescriptions de la Convention.

TABLEAU 5 : ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES OBLIGATIONS PRESCRITES À L'ARTICLE VII AU 1^{er} NOVEMBRE 2006, CONFORMÉMENT AUX INDICATEURS UTILISÉS DANS DES RAPPORTS ANTÉRIEURS SUR LE PLAN D'ACTION RELATIF À L'ARTICLE VII

Principaux indicateurs au titre du plan d'action*										
Autorité nationale mise en place	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Législation couvrant tous les domaines clés	Communication du texte des mesures adoptées	Mesures de contrôle des transferts des produits chimiques inscrits	Présentation des déclarations initiales	Présentation en 2006 des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées pour 2005	Projet relatif à l'Art. VI : déclarations présentées ou données vérifiées	Sanctions pour non-communication des données sur les déclarations au titre de l'Art. VI	Présentation des renseignements visés dans le par. 4 de l'Art. X	Confirmation de l'examen visé dans l'alinéa e du par. 2 de l'Art. XI
172	112	72	96	84 complètes 14 partielles	158 complètes 7 Art. III seulement 0 Art. VI seulement	79	81 complètes 17 en cours	79	101 (en 2006 concernant 2005 : 63)	56
95 %	62 %	40 %	53 %	46 % complètes 8 % partielles	87 % complètes 4 % Art. III seulement 0 % Art. VI seulement	44 %	45 % complètes 9 % en cours	44 %	56 % (2006 : 35 %)	31 %
Couverture de la législation										
Interdictions au titre de l'Article premier	Sanctions au titre de l'Article premier	Application extra-territoriale	Sanctions au titre du paragraphe 1 de l'Article II	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 1	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 2	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 3	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 3	Certificat d'utilisation finale au titre du Tableau 3	Sanctions en cas de non-déclaration	
110	108	92	100	91	90	91	91	91	79	
61 %	60 %	51 %	55 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	44 %	

* Pour une explication des titres de colonnes utilisés dans la section "principaux indicateurs" de ce tableau, voir le tableau 4 ci-dessus.

Appendix 1

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS, BY STATE PARTY, AS AT 1 NOVEMBER 2006 AS SHOWN BY THE INDICATORS USED IN PAST REPORTS ON THE ARTICLE VII PLAN OF ACTION

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 2005 in 2006	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, the Netherlands, 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, was 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

- 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.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Afghanistan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of deadlines to be met, and offering assistance.
 8. 30 November 2005: In consultations with the Afghan Consul-General, the Secretariat explained the requirements of Article VII implementation. The Consul-General undertook to send that information to Kabul, but explained that an understanding of these requirements was still lacking and that little progress should be expected for the moment.
 9. 6 February 2006: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan reported by e-mail that Afghanistan had prepared a draft for the establishment of its National Authority, that the draft had not been adopted by Parliament as yet, and that, once that happened, Afghanistan would send a copy of it to the Secretariat.
 10. 1 August 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan was held in Amsterdam, during which it was reported that further sensitisation regarding the Convention's obligations is needed for Afghanistan.
 11. Afghanistan participated in the subregional meeting of Central Asian National Authorities that was held in Kyrgyzstan from 27 to 29 September 2006, and during which it reported the following: that its parliamentary elections had been held; that Parliament had been convened; that the members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court had been appointed; that few legislative issues had been considered; and that, because of the conflict and terrorist activities in the country, the business of Parliament had been taken up primarily with security issues. It also indicated that, in the meantime, the interministerial committee on the Convention had prepared a preliminary draft of legislation, which was being considered by the Ministry of Justice and which would be sent to the Secretariat for review and comment. Consultations were held regarding outstanding obligations under Article VII, and the Secretariat was requested to pursue this matter through the acting Permanent Representative in Amsterdam, for coordination purposes. The Secretariat was also informed that, because of the destruction of the Afghan economy and the resulting impact on the professional cadre, Afghanistan will require significant training and support from the OPCW in order to implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 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 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 Netherlands, 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 confirmed that it was still interested in receiving such assistance. Draft model regulations have been under development in the Secretariat, and were distributed to NLE members, including Albania, in 2005 and 2006.
5. Albania has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. Algeria will host a subregional workshop for customs officials from North Africa on 12 and 13 December 2006.³

³ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ⁴	N/A	?	2006 (No programme)	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	?	?	?	?	?	LQ2 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 Netherlands, 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 This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

4. April 2005: Andorra sent a letter containing an Article VII, paragraph 5, submission, together with the text of its legislation. Further clarification has been sought by the Secretariat.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Andorra communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 3 August 2006: Andorra sent a letter to the Secretariat, expressing its view that it has the necessary measures to enforce the Convention and to penalise any violations of it. It requested a meeting during the Eleventh Session of the Conference to discuss the matter.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Antigua and Barbuda										
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 2005 in 2006	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 Antigua and Barbuda on 28 September 2005.
2. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Antigua and Barbuda communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
3. 10 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in London.
4. 24 and 25 April 2006: Antigua and Barbuda participated in the meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
5. 18 May 2006: Antigua and Barbuda established its National Authority and submitted its initial declaration.
6. 16 June 2006: Antigua and Barbuda sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that its draft bill would be submitted to Parliament during its next session (July or August).
7. 14 July 2006: Antigua and Barbuda sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating reported that a draft bill had had its first reading, and that it was expected to be debated in the August session of Parliament.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Argentina communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 30 March 2006: Argentina sent a fax attaching its draft implementing legislation and explanatory notes.
7. 10 – 12 April 2006: The Secretariat conducted a seminar for parliamentarians in Argentina.
8. 22 – 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, Argentina indicated that the meeting of parliamentarians in Buenos Aires had been successful in promoting the Convention and making progress towards adopting the remaining legislation required to implement the Convention.
9. 3 – 13 July 2006: Argentina participated in the basic course for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the implementation of the Convention, held in Spain.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 14 July 2006: Argentina sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Senate Commission for National Defence was reviewing draft implementing legislation.
11. Argentina has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		N/A	X	2003 and 2006	
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 Armenia on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2005: Armenia confirmed a proposal it had made to organise a workshop in Yerevan on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, and consultations on the proposal are ongoing.
3. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, Armenia reported that because of its legal system, provisions of the Armenian criminal code, and laws that are based on a European Union list and that cover controls on imports and exports, Armenia considers that the Convention is enforceable under existing legislation. However, it also requested that the Secretariat review that legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2006	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	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 26 – 27 October 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and a member of the NLE. A proposed draft was discussed as well as the Romanian legislation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was charged with the task of steering the legislation.
10. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Azerbaijan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
11. 28 February 2006: Consultations with the Permanent Representation of Azerbaijan were held in The Hague, the Netherlands, in order to discuss the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention as well as any legal support Azerbaijan might require. Azerbaijan reiterated that it needed assistance to implement the Convention fully.
12. 6 March 2006: Azerbaijan sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
13. 13 – 23 March 2006: Azerbaijan participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
14. 29 – 30 May 2006: Azerbaijan participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe held in The Hague, the Netherlands.
15. 12 June 2006: Azerbaijan submitted its draft implementing legislation for the Secretariat's comments, which it provided.
16. 17 – 18 August 2006: The Secretariat conducted a legislative-drafting session in The Hague, the Netherlands, for officials from Azerbaijan.
17. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, consultations were held on Azerbaijan's draft legislation, which had been developed further by the parliamentary working group following the aforementioned drafting session. Further aspects of the draft were discussed and clarified on-site, and information on practical aspects of integrating into the national export-control system the Convention's provisions regarding transfers of chemicals was requested. A workshop in Baku was also requested to support the implementation of the Convention and in particular to sensitise two new ministries to their respective roles in the National Authority. Consultations in these areas are ongoing.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006	
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 interministerial 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.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Bahrain communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 27 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Bahrain was held in London, during which Bahrain indicated that it was in a period of transition to democracy, a process that required significant efforts. Bahrain also indicated that it was working actively in

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

different fields, including human rights, that its Ministry of Foreign Affairs was working to formally establish the National Authority, that this was expected to be done shortly, and that, once it was, the Secretariat would be notified.

8. 7 – 10 May 2006: Bahrain participated in a subregional workshop in the United Arab Emirates for States Parties that are also members of the GCC.
9. 3 October 2006: Bahrain submitted its final draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comment. The Secretariat is now translating the draft into English.⁵

⁵ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 (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	
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 interministerial meeting on 15 May 04 for further consideration by all the concerned Ministries in Bangladesh. Following this interministerial 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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Bangladesh indicated that a draft bill was being prepared for consideration and adoption by Parliament, and that it would be considered before the end of 2005 or during the next session in 2006.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Bangladesh communicating the decision on Follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the National Authority of Bangladesh referring to the national training course on the implementation of the Convention that had been organised by the National Authority of Bangladesh and the Secretariat in Bangladesh from 31 May to 2 June 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps the State Party had taken to adopt implementing legislation.
10. 21 June 2006: The Secretariat received a *note verbale* from Bangladesh reporting that its draft legislation had recently been approved by the Cabinet, expressing the hope that the legislation would soon be adopted, and indicating that the Secretariat would be informed of further developments in due course.
11. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Bangladesh reported that Parliament would consider draft implementing legislation on 10 September 2006, and that it would likely be approved and gazetted on 15 September 2006, on which date it would thus go into effect.
12. Bangladesh has two members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006 (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 has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2005 and 2006 ⁶	
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'Etat* 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.

⁶ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

4. 3 November 2005: Belgium submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments. The Secretariat responded with written comments.
5. 4 November 2005: Belgium submitted by e-mail anticipated timing for completion of the legislative process: (a) at present: the final draft has been submitted simultaneously to all competent federal authorities; (b) the second half of November: submission for approval to the Federal Council of Ministers and simultaneously to those of the three regions; (c) 15 December 2005: the Minister of Foreign Affairs will request examination of the draft by the *Conseil d'Etat* by urgent procedure (advice rendered within one month) and similarly in the three regions, synchronised by the federal and regional authorities; (d) early February 2006: simultaneous submission of the formal draft for approval by the federal Parliament (bicameral procedure) and those of the three regions; (e) submission to the Head of State for signature; (f) June 2006: publication in the *Moniteur* with immediate entry into force. Eventual further regulations will be introduced as royal decrees or ministerial orders, not requiring parliamentary approval.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Belgium communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 1 February 2006: Belgium submitted the final version of its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments. The Secretariat responded with written comments.
8. 20 June 2006: Belgium sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that the draft legislation submitted to the Secretariat had been finalised by the federal and regional administrations and sent for approval to the federal and regional councils of ministers, and that, after examination by the *Conseil d'Etat*, the approved text would be submitted to the federal and regional parliaments during their autumn sessions, so that they could finalise it before the Eleventh Session of the Conference.
9. 13 September 2006: Belgium sent a letter to the Secretariat providing the following updates: “The federal council of ministers has approved the final draft of the legislation implementing the Convention at its meeting of 7 July 2006. [...] The regional governments have been invited to approve at their respective regional councils of ministers the draft. The Flemish government intends to do so in the very near future, after the creation of the necessary budgetary framework (a process that is underway). The Walloon and Brussels regions will simultaneously approve. Once approved, the federal and regional governments will submit the agreement for advice to the *Conseil d'Etat*, who will be asked to react within a month. Thereafter, the respective governments will submit the agreement with an explanatory note and the above reported advice to the federal and the 3 regional parliaments. [...] After parliamentary approval, the agreement will be submitted to the Head of State for signature and enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Moniteur*.”

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 a seminar on universality in Saint Maarten from 20 to 22 May, and the Secretariat made a TAV to 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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, discussion was held with the Secretariat regarding draft legislation.
8. 24 and 25 November 2005: The Secretariat and the United States of America made a TAV to Belize, during which the Secretariat's comments on Belize's draft legislation were discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Belize communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 14 December 2005: The Secretariat provided comments on Belize's draft legislation.
11. 13 – 23 March 2006: Belize participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
12. 24 – 27 April 2006: Belize participated in a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis. During the meeting, Belize submitted its draft legislation for the Secretariat's review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
13. 22 – 23 May 2006: During consultations held at the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean on 22 and 23 May 2006 in Mexico, Belize indicated that a first reading of its draft implementing legislation had been carried out, that two more readings would be necessary before the draft reached the final stage, and that there had to be six months between readings. The main problem, Belize indicated, was that it did not have enough trained staff to work on implementing the Convention.
14. 3 – 13 July 2006: Belize participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.
7. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, discussions were held with the Secretariat regarding possible legislative assistance.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Benin communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 1 and 2 December 2005: The Secretariat and the United States of America made a TAV to Benin, during which a draft bill was prepared and a national action plan template was reviewed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 11 January 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Benin reported that its National Authority would take the necessary measures to enact the law required under Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention, and that it would also inform the Secretariat of progress made and, if needed, request assistance.
11. 13 – 23 March 2006: Benin participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
12. 17 July 2006: Benin submitted to the Secretariat a request for assistance and a description of the activities for which the assistance was requested, including a legislative-drafting session. An 11-step national plan of action was also attached.
13. 25 – 27 July 2006: Benin participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, which was held in Burkina Faso, and during which Benin’s national plan of action was discussed. The plan indicated that Benin would be holding a workshop in October 2006 to discuss the proceedings of the Burkina Faso legal workshop, and that a drafting workshop to finalise the proposed bill would be held in Grand-Popo in the same month, at which Benin would need Secretariat support. It is expected that the Supreme Court will hand down its opinion on the legislation in March 2007. In April 2007 it would be submitted to the Council of Ministers and forwarded to the National Assembly in June 2007. The participant from Benin also reported that the National Authority has not been operating normally – there are not enough resources, technical staff and budget. Hopefully the legislation will empower the National Authority – giving it the capacity and resources it needs to function.
14. 21 August 2006: Benin sent a letter to the Secretariat, requesting that a drafting workshop be held in Grand-Popo, with the support of an OPCW expert.
15. Benin has two members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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 – 19 May 2005: The Secretariat visited Bhutan to help it prepare for the entry into force 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.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Bhutan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 4 August 2006: In a *note verbale*, Bhutan informed the Secretariat of the establishment of its National Authority.
8. 5 – 7 September 2006: Bhutan participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held from in Indonesia. Consultations were held with the Bhutanese delegation on Article VII and on Bhutan's existing legislation.
9. Consultations are underway about a possible TAV by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006 (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	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 the First and Second Legislation Questionnaires.
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 submitted the latest version of draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which the Secretariat provided. Bolivia also 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, the Netherlands, 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 the preparation of the necessary regulations to implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. April 2005: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Colombia, Bolivia submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which the Secretariat provided.
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 review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
10. 11 November 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Bolivia transmitted a copy of draft regulations and draft penal provisions.
11. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Bolivia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
12. 24 – 25 April 2006: A TAV for the Andean Community was conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, during which Bolivia's draft legislation was discussed.
13. 27 April 2006: Bolivia sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat reporting as follows: “The National Authority and the [Bolivian] Technical Secretariat are still organising and consolidating in Bolivia the tasks and responsibilities of each member with a view to completing the preparation of legislative and administrative measures, personnel training, and awareness and information campaigns directed at the users of chemical substances...in Bolivia's particular case, there are no material and technical resources available to achieve its objectives. Despite these shortcomings, Bolivia does have specialist personnel capable of lending effective assistance in respect of any requirement of the OPCW. The Bolivian National Authority being still in the process of organising and consolidating its activities will continue to need external assistance to achieve its goals. It is therefore pertinent to stress the importance of OPCW assistance in organising in Bolivia personnel training courses and seminars directed at audiences of business people.”
14. 22 – 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, the National Authority of Bolivia indicated that no progress had been made on the legislation. They reported that had not requested technical assistance with Bolivia's implementing legislation from the OPCW in time to meet the deadlines under the action plan. They also reported that Bolivia's need to meet its Article VII obligations was now receiving higher priority, but that the Bolivian government did not have the resources it needed in order for Bolivia to meet these obligations. They also indicated that, although the National Authority had been formally established, it had not yet been staffed. They also indicated that assistance with reviewing national legislation was needed, in addition to other support, and reported that the National Authority decree established the mandate and required the participation of other agencies but did not provide funding for their activities.
15. 3 – 13 July 2006: Bolivia participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
16. 19 July 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, Bolivia indicated that it was revising its draft legislation, following the comments it had received from the Secretariat, and that it needed assistance in this area.
17. 1 September 2006: In a communication to the Secretariat, the Minister of External Relations and Culture indicated that it has finalised its draft legislation, which would be sent for the Secretariat's comments. The Minister also indicated that Bolivia expected to introduce the legislation to Parliament by the end of October 2006.
18. Bolivia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Bosnia and Herzegovina										
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 2005 in 2006	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	2004 (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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bosnia and Herzegovina on 29 April 1997.
2. 29 – 30 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted a copy of its draft legislation on the implementation of the Convention, along with an unofficial English translation. Under this law, within two months of the date on which it enters into force, the provisions of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be harmonised with Bosnia and Herzegovina’s obligations under the Convention It also indicated that it expected that the legislation would be approved within the next month under a fast-track procedure.
3. In a letter dated 15 August 2006, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the Parliamentary Assembly had adopted legislation entitled “Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code”, which had been published in the Official Gazette and had entered into force on 26 July 2006. Under cover of this letter, Bosnia and Herzegovina also submitted the text of articles of its Criminal Code that are related to the implementation of the Convention, and an updated version of its response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire.⁷
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a member in the NLE.

⁷ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in DG-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		
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 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.
7. 15 November 2005: Botswana sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat informing it of “the designation of the Office of the President through a Presidential Directive as the national focal point of Botswana’s National Authority”.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Botswana communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the National Authority of Botswana referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention, organised by the National Authority of Botswana and the Secretariat in Gaborone from 21 to 24 June 2005, and seeking an indication of what steps Botswana had taken to implement the Convention.
10. 16 and 17 October 2006: Botswana participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania. During the meeting, Botswana indicated that no progress had been made in implementing legislation, and that the high turnover of Government officials was having an impact on its ability to make progress in this area.⁸

⁸ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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	Criminal	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 Brazil on 29 April 1997.
2. Brazil has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Brunei Darussalam										
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 2005 in 2006	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	2006 (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	
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. 8 – 10 June 2005: The Ministry of Defence of Brunei Darussalam conducted a seminar on the Convention, particularly on the implementation of Article VII of the Convention, with the assistance of the Secretariat and Japan. During the seminar, 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.
5. 7 November 2005: At a meeting with the Secretariat during the Tenth Session of the Conference, Brunei Darussalam indicated that progress had been made on its draft legislation since the seminar in June 2005. A revised version of draft legislation was submitted for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Brunei Darussalam communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities of Asia held in Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam reported that its draft had been submitted to the Attorney-General's office, which is in the final stage of preparing the final draft which will be submitted to the Sultan for signature.
8. 13 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Brunei Darussalam indicated that the Draft Chemical Order 2005 was being finalised by the Drafting Division, Attorney-General's Chambers, and that Brunei Darussalam had established a National Authority in the form of an interministerial committee headed by the Ministry of Defence.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Bulgaria										
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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	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	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006 (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 and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Burkina Faso on 7 August 1997.
2. 25 – 27 July 2006: Burkina Faso hosted a subregional legislative drafting workshop in Ouagadougou, during which it reported that it would begin drafting subsidiary regulations under its implementing legislation.
3. Burkina Faso has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 (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	
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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
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 comments, which were 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, 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 before October.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Burundi indicated that the draft legislation had been submitted to the General Secretariat. However, it also reported that the legislation had not yet been analysed because of the recent electoral campaign.
11. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Burundi communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
12. 28 February 2006: Burundi sent its response to the trade questionnaire, indicating that it expected to complete its Article XI(2e) review by October 2006. Its response also indicated that its draft legislation was at the General Secretariat level.
13. 13 – 23 March 2006: Burundi participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
14. 25 – 27 July 2006: Burundi participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso. At the workshop, Burundi indicated that progress in implementing the Convention had been delayed because all levels of the Government were being reformed, but that it hoped that the draft legislation would be adopted by Parliament in.
15. 16 and 17 October 2006: Burundi participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:

There was a need to increase political awareness of the Convention. The draft legislation being considered by the Council of Ministers would be approved. However, the National Authority needed political support in order to consolidate its work and be able to exercise some influence on the approval process in Parliament.⁹
16. Burundi has a member in the NLE.

⁹ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7 but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006	
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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Cambodia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 15 – 16 December 2005: The Secretariat, Australia, and Japan made a TAV to Cambodia.
7. 13 – 23 March 2006: Cambodia participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 21 April 2006: Cambodia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that several meetings and discussions had been conducted with legal experts in order to draft a decree establishing the National Authority.
9. 12 July 2006: Cambodia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Royal Decree for the establishment of the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons had been signed on 27 June 2006 and promulgated on 6 July 2006. It was now preparing the sub-decree for the establishment of the General Secretariat of the National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 5 – 7 September 2006: Cambodia participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia. During the meeting, Cambodia indicated that a first meeting of the National Authority was expected to take place later in the month, and that priority would be given to the drafting of a specific law on the Convention. Cambodia also indicated that its legal advisers would produce a first draft of the law, which would also cover nuclear and biological weapons, on the basis of the model and the Implementation Kit provided by the Secretariat, both of which had been translated into Khmer by Australia. Cambodia also informed the Secretariat that Australia had also completed the translation of the Convention into Khmer. It also indicated that the main problem was a lack of resources, and noted the lack of office equipment and of training for staff.
11. In a letter dated 20 September 2006, Cambodia reported the following:

After the establishment of the General Secretariat of the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons (NCWA), the NCWA would oversee the enactment of draft legislation and administrative measures related to the implementation of Article VII obligations, in particular the adoption of penal legislation. In the meantime, some targets had been achieved: The Convention, the Royal Decree and the draft Sub Decree on the establishment of the General Secretariat of the NCWA, and other legal documents related to the contents of the Convention, had been translated with the assistance of the Government of Australia. The Convention would be distributed to NCWA officers and other officials so that a better understanding could be had of what is required, and so that the Convention and the plan of action could be implemented effectively. The NCWA was planning to set up a number of stations in order to oversee, check, observe, and test chemicals and related substances that have been traded, transferred, retained, or used in Cambodia. The priority plan for the three stations (proposed for Phnom Penh airport and the Bavet and Poy Pet border checkpoints) would soon be submitted to the Royal Government for approval, and to the OPCW. In the meantime, the following assistance would be needed: sponsorship of two NCWA officers to attend training courses, meetings, workshops, or seminars; expanded internal and external training in all fields related to the Convention for NCWA officers; provision of OPCW experts for an NCWA training course in Cambodia; individual protection equipment and other related equipment for the purpose of training officers or agents of the NCWA; assistance with instruments and equipment for analysing chemical substances and other related substances for the three aforementioned stations; further assistance with translations from English into Khmer and vice versa—a service that had been provided by the Australian aid office in Phnom Penh; and financial assistance for office equipment for the NCWA and its General Secretariat.¹⁰

¹⁰ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
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, paragraph 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 consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, 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. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, its 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 interministerial meeting has been held on this draft and the draft will be passed on to Parliament by the relevant body".

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Cameroon indicated that the comments of the Secretariat on Cameroon's draft legislation have been inserted in the draft and the draft will be submitted for the parliamentary process.
11. 24 October 2005: Cameroon submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
12. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Cameroon indicated that the Ministry of Justice was finalising draft legislation, which would be submitted to the next session of the National Assembly, probably in March 2006.
13. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Cameroon communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
14. 5 December 2005: Cameroon reported by e-mail that draft proposals for three legislative texts concerning the implementation of the Convention, if approved by the "Garde des Sceaux", would be transmitted to the MINREX (interim national authority) and to the President of the Republic for final revision before the next parliamentary session in March 2006.
15. 14 July 2006: Cameroon indicated by e-mail that its draft legislation had been transmitted to the interim National Authority for comment, as well as to the various branches of the Government.
16. 25 – 27 July 2006: Cameroon participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, and during which it reported that its bill has passed a number of stages. It indicated that the Ministry of Justice had worked further on the draft with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; that the bill had been sent to the President, who would formally submit it to the Ministry of Justice and, once it had provided its comments, would send it through the parliamentary process; that, once the legislation was adopted, the National Authority would no longer be hindered in its efforts to implement the Convention fully, but that it would need assistance from the Secretariat in organising a workshop to make the ministries and representatives of industry aware of their roles and obligations; and, finally, that the draft legislation had already been circulated informally among these stakeholders in order to facilitate that process.
17. 16 and 17 October 2006: Cameroon participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:
 On 12 October 2006 the Convention had been published in the Official Journal—a step required under the Constitution in order to give domestic effect to the Convention. The legal effect of publication was to confirm the entry into force of the Convention; assert the supremacy of its provisions over national law, including commercial law; integrate the Annex on Chemicals into national regulations; affirm the applicability of the Convention to individuals; permit its diffusion to the public; and reinforce the urgency of adapting national legislation to the principles of the Convention. A new Code of Criminal Procedure had been adopted in 2005, and the Penal Code was being updated, and implementing legislation was being drafted in conformity with those two laws.¹¹
18. Cameroon has two members in the NLE.

¹¹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2005 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Cape Verde communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Cape Verde was held in Brussels, during which Cape Verde expressed its commitment to implement the Convention and indicated that it might need assistance in doing so.
5. 6 and 7 June 2006: Cape Verde participated in the advanced National Authority training course for lusophone States, which was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal on 6 and 7 June 2006. The participants from Cape Verde indicated that the latest plan was to start drafting implementing legislation based on the Portuguese draft and other models, and that it would also welcome a visit by the Secretariat during which it could hold discussions with its legal experts on any problems with the draft, to ensure that it would be consistent with Cape Verde's Constitution and criminal law.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Central African Republic¹²										
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 2005 in 2006	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
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 Central African Republic on 20 October 2006.
2. 20 October 2006: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Central African Republic offering assistance with national implementing legislation and forwarding the basic documentary-assistance tools.
3. 16 and 17 October 2006: The Central African Republic participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it indicated the following:
 The visit by the Secretariat to Bangui in May 2006 had helped sensitise Government and parliamentary officials to the value of the fundamental principles of the Convention and of controlling the trade in scheduled chemicals. The Central African Republic now had to establish its National Authority and to draft implementing legislation. It was studying the legislation of Burkina Faso, and would request a TAV in February 2007 to assist with the establishment of its National Authority.

¹² This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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			
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 requested the 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, Chad submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comment; which was provided.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Chad communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 25 – 27 July 2006: Chad participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso. During the workshop, Chad indicated that its draft legislation was now being considered at the Cabinet level.
7. 16 and 17 October 2006: Chad participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that draft implementing legislation had been under consideration by the Cabinet since January 2005, had been revised and approved by stakeholders earlier in 2006, and could now be adopted by the Cabinet and sent to the National Assembly.¹³
8. Chad has a member in the NLE.

¹³ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, the Netherlands, and the Secretariat held consultations with Chile on its status with respect to the plan of action.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Chile communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, the National Authority of Chile indicated that no efforts were being undertaken to draft any additional legislation to implement the Convention, and that, although gaps might exist in its legislation, the National Authority was managing to collect declarations data, no additional measures were considered necessary.
5. 3 – 13 July 2006: Chile participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
6. Chile has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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 Convention. 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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 to the Secretariat for review on-site, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 8 – 12 August 2005: During the technical workshop on the declaration of transfers, 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 the Secretariat provided its comments.
7. 9 November 2005: Under cover of a letter, Colombia submitted a copy of the Circular No. 045 of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, dated 27 June 2005, on the import and export of goods by the military industry.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 24 and 25 April 2006: Colombia participated in a TAV for the Andean Community conducted by the Secretariat in Peru.
9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations were held, the National Authority of Colombia reported that a legislative group had been created within the National Authority to address the matter of implementing legislation, and that its draft, on which the Secretariat had provided its comments, would go through the process required to have it agreed on. The National Authority also reported that it was hoping to have an agreed draft finished before September and then sent to the Secretariat for final review.
10. 3 – 13 July 2006: Colombia participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Comoros										
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 2005 in 2006	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
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 Comoros on 17 September 2006.
2. 13 – 23 March 2006: The Comoros participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
3. 15 September 2006: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Comoros offering assistance with national implementing legislation and forwarding the basic documentary-assistance tools. No information has yet been received by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Cook Islands on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2001: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were 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 to the Secretariat for review on-site, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
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, because the drafter responsible for it had been on leave.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Cook Islands communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with the Cook Islands, during which it indicated that further legislative assistance was needed.
7. 14 July 2006: In an e-mail dated 14 July 2006, the Cook Islands stated that it was still trying to finalise legislation, and that its enactment had been delayed because of other pressing legislative priorities.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII,5	

The Convention entered into force for Costa Rica on 29 April 1997.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006 (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	

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 Interministerial Committee, a Technical Committee, and a Permanent Secretariat.
4. September 2003: Côte d'Ivoire requested assistance with legislation and submitted draft legislation for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, 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.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that implementation is stalled because of its political situation. With the 2005 deadline in mind, they prepared draft legislation, incorporated the Secretariat's comments, and submitted it to the relevant committee for approval.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Côte d'Ivoire notified the Secretariat that its draft law had been approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to Parliament for approval.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Côte d'Ivoire communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 21 December 2005: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that its draft legislation was currently with Parliament, that general elections in Cote d'Ivoire had not taken place, and that the mandate of the deputies had been extended until October 2006. The Ministry affirmed its commitment and that of the National Authority to make every effort to have the legislation voted upon as soon as possible, but at the latest before October 2006.
10. 3 January 2006: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Côte d'Ivoire, referring to the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.
11. 13 – 23 March 2006: Côte d'Ivoire participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention
12. 2 June 2006: Côte d'Ivoire sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that draft penal legislation had been adopted by the Council of Ministers.
13. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the status of its draft legislation remained unchanged.
14. 16 and 17 October 2006: Côte d'Ivoire participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:

Draft penal legislation was still awaiting the approval of Parliament, which was then meeting. It was hoped that Parliament would approve the draft so that the December 2006 deadline could be met; but it had to be borne in mind that elections were due to be held in the near future. Once adopted, the legislation would empower the National Authority and provide it with the capacity to obtain the data related to declarations in particular.¹⁴
15. Côte d'Ivoire has a member in the NLE.

¹⁴ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	X	2000 and 2002	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 and policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	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. Cuba has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2004, 2005 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Democratic Republic of the Congo										
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 2005 in 2006	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 Democratic Republic of the Congo on 11 November 2005.
2. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Nigeria, a discussion on possible assistance, especially in drafting legislation, was held with the Secretariat.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Democratic Republic of the Congo communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 17 – 26 January 2006: The Democratic Republic of the Congo participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
5. 1 February 2006: At a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in The Hague, the Netherlands, the establishment of a National Authority was discussed.
6. 25 – 27 July 2006: The Democratic Republic of the Congo participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso.
7. 3 August 2006: In an e-mail dated 3 August 2006, the focal point responsible for the Convention in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that, while greater priority had to be given to improving national security and proceeding with elections than to meeting other obligations, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was working to implement the Convention.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: The Democratic Republic of the Congo participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:
The situation during the post-conflict period had obliged the authorities to define objectives and priorities for the transition period, notably the collection of small arms and the organisation of free and transparent elections. The first round of elections had taken place

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

on 30 June 2006, and two candidates had been retained for the second round, which would take place on 29 October 2006. Once the results of the elections were known, attention could be turned to implementing the Convention. Adopting the necessary legislation for the functioning of the National Authority and implementing the Convention would be a long process. The authorities did not wish to create several structures for different categories of arms, and all were grouped together. The national focal point for small arms and other arms had been established by ministerial order no. 130/011 of 17 April 2006. Article 2 assigned responsibility to the focal point for interfacing with the government and with internal and external partners on chemical weapons-related matters. A draft decree for the establishment of the National Authority had been prepared. The draft was intended to transform the present National Coordinator into a National Authority with clearly defined responsibilities. The functioning of the National Coordinator had been affected by budgetary problems and by a lack of human resources for the preparation of the implementing legislation.¹⁵

9. Consultations are underway about a possible TAV by the Secretariat.

¹⁵ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2003 and 2006	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	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Djibouti										
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 2005 in 2006	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					
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 Djibouti on 24 February 2006.
2. 13 – 23 March 2006: Djibouti participated in a basic course that was held in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention personnel of National Authorities who are involved.
3. 29 May 2006: Djibouti submitted its initial declaration.
4. 21 September 2006: In an e-mail, Djibouti indicated that consultations with the parties involved in the establishment of a National Authority were ongoing, and requested information on technical assistance with the implementation of the Convention, which was provided. Djibouti also indicated that it would be interested in receiving assistance in 2007.
5. 8 October 2006: In an e-mail, Djibouti reported that it had established a provisional National Authority after the entry into force of the Convention for it. Its e-mail also submitted its national plan of action, which included the following steps: 1) contacting the relevant ministries in order to designate a focal point and the members of the National Authority; 2) conducting an implementation workshop for the National Authority, with support from the Secretariat; 3) conducting an awareness workshop for parliamentarians, with support from the Secretariat; 4) drafting implementing legislation; 5) drafting a presidential decree establishing the National Authority; and 6) establishing a national programme for protection against chemical weapons. Djibouti also requested a grant from the European Union through the OPCW.¹⁶
6. 20 October 2006: Djibouti sent an e-mail submitting the contact details of its provisional National Authority.¹⁷

¹⁶ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

¹⁷ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
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. 26 October 2005: Dominica sent an e-mail submitting the following information: "A stand alone piece of legislation, Principles of the Chemical Weapons Prohibition (Bill 2004), regarding control of chemical in Dominica is currently in its final stages of preparation for submission to Cabinet ... Items on Article VII Action Plan which are still outstanding for Dominica are receiving the attention of the National Authority and the Ministry ..." The document also draws attention to factors motivating implementation of the Convention, inter alia, Dominica as a primary cruise tourism destination, the increasing worldwide terror threat, and the upcoming stream of the first phase of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) on 1 January 2006 with all the implications such as dynamic free movement of Caribbean people through the region.
6. 28 and 29 November 2005: At the workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention, its universality, and legislative issues held in Saint Lucia, Dominica indicated that its draft Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act/Bill 2004 had been submitted to the Cabinet.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Dominica communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Dominica referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention that had been organised by the National Authority of Dominica and the Secretariat, and held in Roseau on 17 and 18 March 2005, and seeking an indication of what steps had been taken to enact implementing legislation.
9. 27 February 2006: At a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Dominica in London, Dominica indicated that the Ministry of Legal Affairs was responsible for drafting the national implementing legislation required by the international treaties that the country is party to.
10. 13 – 23 March 2006: Dominica participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 24 and 25 April 2006: Dominica participated in a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and during which consultations were held on Dominica’s draft legislation.
12. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, the National Authority of Dominica indicated that its legislative drafter was finalizing the draft and wanted to submit it in June to the interministerial process so that it could be approved by Parliament in September or October 2006.
13. 21 August 2006: Dominica sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that its legislation would be reviewed by the end of September 2006 for finalisation and submission to the Cabinet for enactment by the end of 2006.
14. Dominica has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		
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, paragraph 5.
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat held 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. 22 November 2005: Ecuador sent a *note verbale* stating that it “[...] requests the Technical Secretariat's support for the elaboration of a Draft National Law on Chemical Substances in Ecuador, which could take place during the second quarter of 2006.”
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Ecuador communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 3 January 2005: Ecuador sent a *note verbale* requesting a training seminar for the new members of its National Authority and welcoming the offer of assistance from the Secretariat with its implementing legislation. Also enclosed was an additional submission under Article VII, paragraph 5.
8. 24 and 25 April 2006: Ecuador participated in a TAV for the Andean Community conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, and during which draft legislation was reviewed and commented on.
9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, the National Authority of Ecuador indicated that the purpose of the Secretariat workshop on legislation in August would be to sensitise all stakeholders so that, as soon as they had a draft ready, it would not encounter any opposition.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 6 July 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Ecuador indicated that its National Authority had decided to review its existing structure and to create a technical secretariat by executive decree. The *note verbale* stated that this new organ would improve the efficiency of the National Authority and facilitate the development of national implementing legislation. In view of this internal revision, Ecuador suggested postponing the seminar that was planned for 30 and 31 August 2006. In a subsequent *note verbale* dated 22 August 2006, Ecuador proposed that the seminar be held in January 2007.
11. 28 July 2006: The Secretariat received information on the drafting of a presidential decree that would be issued soon.
12. Consultations are underway about a possible National Authority training course and TAV by the Secretariat in 2007.
13. Ecuador has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006	
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 [†]									

1. The Convention entered into force for El Salvador on 29 April 1997.
2. 19 and 20 February 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Argentina. An NLE member participated.
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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, El Salvador indicated that it had been making progress on its outstanding actions under the plan of action, but that a national emergency in September and October (a volcanic eruption) had considerably delayed further progress. It also confirmed that the draft legislation prepared during the TAV in April 2005 could serve as a basis for the regulations and changes to the penal code.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to El Salvador communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations were held, the National Authority of El Salvador reported that the National Authority decree needed to be published; that it expected that it would be ready that same week; that delays in implementation had been caused by parliamentary elections that

[†] This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

had taken place the previous November; that existing legislation had been reviewed; and that a legal committee had drafted the provisions that needed to be included in the penal code.

8. 10 July 2006: El Salvador sent a copy of its decree No. 58, published on 9 June 2006, establishing its National Authority.
9. 3 – 13 July 2006: El Salvador participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 27 July 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, El Salvador reported that it was working on its implementing legislation and on the proposed amendments to its penal code, and that it was preparing a list of existing legislation related to the Convention.
11. 14 August 2006: El Salvador sent a *note verbale* enclosing the text of legislation entitled Controls and Regulations of Articles Similar to Explosives, Chemical Substances and Pyrotechnical Products, as published in the Official Gazette, and a list of existing legislation on armaments and chemical substances.
12. 28 August 2006: El Salvador sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Legal Committee had finalised the draft regulations and submitted them to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.¹⁸
13. Consultations are underway on a possible awareness workshop for industry and parliamentarians to be conducted by the Secretariat.
14. El Salvador has a member in the NLE.

¹⁸ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Equatorial Guinea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 5 – 6 December 2005: The United States of America conducted a bilateral-assistance visit with the support of the Secretariat, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation and discussions were held on the establishment of a National Authority.
6. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, Equatorial Guinea confirmed the establishment of its National Authority.
7. 3 February 2006: Equatorial Guinea sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Ministry of National Defence had been designated as the National Authority.
8. 9 February 2006: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Permanent Representation of Equatorial Guinea following the designation of the National Authority of Equatorial Guinea, offering further assistance.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Equatorial Guinea participated in a basic course that was held in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention personnel of National Authorities who are involved.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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”. Contacts were subsequently initiated.
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 to the OPCW on the plan of action, during which Eritrea explained the difficulties it was encountering in implementing Article VII. It also reaffirmed that it was committed to pursuing implementation, even though this would have to be done “one step at a time”. Following that meeting, the Secretariat received a notification from Eritrea that it had designated its interim National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Eritrea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 2006: The Secretariat and States Parties have stayed in contact with the Permanent Representation of Eritrea to discuss the implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Ethiopia										
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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2003	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	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Ethiopia indicated that a Committee was currently discussing regulations that would support its national implementing legislation.
3. Ethiopia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	?	2006	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	Criminal and admin	?	LQ2	

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 13th December 2004....We will provide to the OPCW through your Office a copy of the legislation once it is passed by Parliament.”
3. 16 June 2004: The Secretariat and Australia conducted a National Authority training course for Fiji, held in Suva, Fiji.
4. 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 its 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.”
5. 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. 20 October 2005: Fiji sent a letter stating that the legislation was now being debated by the Senate and that it would inform the Secretariat once it is adopted.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Fiji communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 4 January 2006: Fiji sent a fax to the Secretariat reiterating its request for assistance.
9. 1 March 2006: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Fiji in response to its request for assistance.
10. 18–22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting in Fiji, consultations were held with Fiji.
11. 5–7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Fiji indicated that its draft legislation had been approved by the Cabinet on 26 May 2005; that it was now before the Parliamentary Foreign Relations Sector Committee, which had conducted public hearings on it, that it was expected to be adopted by Parliament in the coming weeks, and that Fiji considered the drafting of subsidiary regulations to be a priority.
12. 6 October 2006: Fiji submitted its response to the Trade Questionnaire and the Second Legislation Questionnaire.¹⁹

¹⁹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2004, 2005 and 2006	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. Finland has offered assistance to other States Parties, and regularly funds and conducts training courses in Helsinki for States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2004, 2005 and 2006	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. France has hosted and conducted two basic National Authority training courses in 2005 and one in 2006. It will be hosting another in October 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 a partial response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
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 a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, which was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Gabon indicated that its draft legislation was now before the *Conseil d'Etat*, and that it would then be submitted to the Government.
5. November 2005: At a meeting with the Secretariat during the Tenth Session of the Conference, a discussion of possible assistance for Gabon in drafting legislation was held with the Secretariat.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Gabon indicated that its draft legislation was still stalled because of the electoral campaign that was then in progress.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Gabon communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Gabon referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention that had been organised by the National Authority of Gabon and the Secretariat in Libreville from 27 to 29 April 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Gabon participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. Gabon has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, paragraph 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.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Gambia reported that the National Environmental Agency had decided that the Hazardous Chemicals Act was not the appropriate law under

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

which Convention regulations should be issued. They requested the Secretariat to propose new draft legislation and to provide a copy of model legislation. This was discussed during the seventh annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands.

7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Gambia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Department of State of the Gambia referring to the technical assistance that had been provided in Banjul from 11 to 13 April 2005 and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to implement the Convention.
9. 16 and 17 October 2006: The Gambia participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that since its establishment in 2003, the Gambian National Authority has been grappling with the legal processes that would bring about the domestication of the Convention's provisions. Even though efforts have been made to formulate implementing legislation, the National Authority has been unsuccessful so far in its bid to enact legislation. The process was stalled upon the change of personnel at the senior level and the lack of awareness/experience about the Convention by National Authority members. At its meeting on 13 September 2006, the National Authority discussed the issue of legislation and recommended that, rather than creating a new Chemical Weapons Act, the existing Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Control and Management Act (1994) be amended and regulations be issued under the Act which is being administered by the National Environment Agency (NEA).²⁰

²⁰ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	(X)	X	X ²¹	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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Criminal	LQ2 VII,5	

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. October 2005: Georgia submitted a letter informing of the steps taken in respect of legislation: the sample legislation was translated into Georgian; all appropriate documentation was provided to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia to elaborate the draft(s) of appropriate amendments to normative acts of Georgia and submission of them to the Parliament. The letter warned that obtaining the approval of all interested agencies of Georgia will be a time-consuming process.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Georgia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

²¹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. 13 – 23 March 2006: Georgia participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
7. 29 and 30 May 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Georgia submitted a document on implementing legislation that included a list of “legislative acts and regulations related to the national implementation of the Convention adopted by Georgia”.
8. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, it was reported that Georgia’s draft legislation was still being developed by the Ministry of Justice and by legal experts, that the Government was aware of the importance of adopting implementing legislation, that all aspects of implementing legislation previously discussed with the Secretariat would be incorporated into its draft, and that the Ministry of Justice was adapting all Georgian legislation to meet international requirements.
9. Georgia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2005 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		
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	Policy	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 the Secretariat to review and comment, which were provided.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Ghana discussed with the Secretariat its draft regulations and the 1994 Environmental Protection Agency Act, particularly the provision enabling regulations to be issued and the one-year term limitations on prison sentences for offences under the regulations. Ghana indicated that the Act is being amended to increase the penalties possible and to express the fines in units. It also indicated that the Hazardous Chemicals Committee has not been active in the Convention implementation but that its role is currently being expanded.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Ghana submitted a draft Cabinet memorandum on penal provisions and a revised version of the regulations to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments. Ghana indicated that its Environmental Protection Act implemented the Convention in part.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Ghana communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Ghana participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 25 – 27 July 2006: Ghana participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, in which it submitted its draft Weapons of Mass Destruction Act for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ²²	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 and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

²² This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Grenada on 3 July 2005.
2. 28 and 29 November 2005: At the workshop on the Convention, universality, and legislative issues that was held in Saint Lucia, Grenada stated that it would soon establish a National Authority. Information on implementing legislation was provided, and the next contact between the Secretariat and Grenada on legislative issues was planned for the meeting of legal drafters to be held by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States in May or June 2006.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Grenada communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 31 January 2006: A high-level meeting was held with the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the OPCW, during which Grenada indicated that it would welcome a TAV.
5. 24 and 25 April 2006: Grenada participated in a workshop for legislative drafters in the Eastern Caribbean, which was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis. During the workshop, Grenada was provided with model implementing legislation, and approaches to national implementation were discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	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, Guatemala 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 existing legislation to the Secretariat for comment.
4. 2 August 2005: Guatemala sent its response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
5. 9 September 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Guatemala submitted the relevant parts of its law on armaments and munitions.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Guatemala indicated that it ideally would have in place comprehensive legislation covering nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, which act would in turn allow for the amendment of the penal code or allow the National Authority to issue appropriate regulations to close gaps in Guatemala's existing legislative framework.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Guatemala communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 19 May 2006: The Permanent Representation of Guatemala sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat confirming its interest in a national training course on the implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 22 and 23 May 2006: Consultations were held during the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico.
10. 3 – 13 July 2006: Guatemala participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 27 and 28 September 2006: A legal workshop was conducted with members of the National Authority. During it, a draft was prepared for discussion with relevant authorities.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Guinea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 3 December 2005: Guinea sent an e-mail indicating that it would like to meet the Secretariat concerning implementation of the Convention.
8. 3 February 2006: A high-level meeting was held with the Permanent Representative in Brussels.
9. 7-8 June 2006: A bilateral assistance visit by the United States of America with the support of the Secretariat took place in Guinea during which draft legislation, a National Authority decree, and a National Action Plan were prepared.
10. 25 – 27 July 2006: Guinea participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, and during which it indicated that further assistance is needed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

11. 3 August 2006: Guinea submitted the contact details of its National Authority.
12. 9 August 2006: Guinea sent an e-mail to the Secretariat, indicating that draft legislation was being reviewed by various departments so that their observations could be incorporated.
13. 16 and 17 October 2006: Guinea participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania. During the meeting, Guinea reported that following: There had been fundamental causes for the delay in implementing the Convention. For instance, Guinea had suffered repercussions from the civil wars in neighbouring countries, which had lasted more than a decade and had caused 3 million people to seek refuge in Guinea. The conflicts had multiple consequences, including disturbances to normal administrative functions. Another important factor had been the constant change in the political and administrative structures that would have been involved in implementing the Convention. The mobilisation of competent officials in the ministerial departments that draft laws and regulations was often slow as well. The status of implementation was as follows: An interministerial group in the National Authority was working on a draft that would be submitted to the Law Commission of the National Assembly for review, revision, and adoption. This process had involved significant work, and had required extensive follow-up and a lot of time. A pre-draft was now being prepared. However, more time would be needed to draft and promulgate the legislation. The seminar held during the visit of the United States of America and the Secretariat to Guinea had brought together several officials from ministerial departments, some of whom were now members of the National Authority. The draft decree establishing the composition and duties of the National Authority had been drafted and presented for the signature of the President.²³

²³ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Guyana on 12 October 1997.
2. 8 April 2003: In its response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire, 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.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Guyana communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 28 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in London, at which Guyana reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana was the institution in charge of the implementation of the Convention. Guyana also indicated the areas in which it needed to make further progress.
7. 24 and 25 April 2006: At a workshop for legislative drafters in the Eastern Caribbean that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Guyana was provided with model implementing legislation, and approaches to national implementation were discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Haiti										
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 2005 in 2006	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										
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 Haiti on 24 March 2006.
2. 5 April 2006: Haiti sent an e-mail to the Secretariat confirming that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International Organisations, had been designated as its National Authority.
3. 24 and 25 April 2006: Haiti participated in a meeting of legislative drafters in the Caribbean that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
4. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, Haiti reported that it urgently needed assistance in preparing the necessary legislation, including penal measures, to implement the Convention.
5. 3 – 13 July 2006: Haiti participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
6. 3 August 2006: Haiti sent an e-mail to the Secretariat requesting assistance. In particular, it requested a national seminar on the implementation of the Convention.
7. 9 and 11 October 2006: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat in Haiti in order to provide implementation assistance. During the TAV, draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.²⁴
8. 1 November 2006: In an e-mail dated 1 November 2006, the National Authority reported that a meeting of all stakeholders on Haiti's draft implementing legislation would be held the following week.²⁵

²⁴ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

²⁵ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	
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	

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, also because of its particular nature, implicates a full implementation of Article VII(5).”

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Honduras communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 17 January 2006: In a *note verbale*, Honduras requested a national training course for its National Authority.
5. 1 February 2006: At a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Honduras that was held in The Hague, the Netherlands, Honduras informed the Secretariat that a formal request for assistance had been presented. The Secretariat recommended that Honduras review the model legislation.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations were held, Honduras indicated that a workshop had been scheduled for July for national implementation, and that it expected that, after the workshop, it would understand the full extent of the measures it was obliged to take.
7. 22 and 23 June 2006: A TAV to Honduras focussing on the establishment of a National Authority and the drafting of legislation, organised by the Secretariat and a member of the NLE, took place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 3 – 13 July 2006: Honduras participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 10 August 2006: Honduras indicated by e-mail that it had taken steps to initiate the establishment of its National Authority, which it indicated would be headed by the Foreign Relations Secretariat and supported by the Ministry of Defence.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.
3. 27 October 2005: Iceland sent an e-mail reporting that: "Work is currently under way to amend national legislation to comply with all provisions of the CWC".
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Iceland communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Admin	No	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: A National Authority training course was conducted in Indonesia, during which a review of draft legislation was carried out by the National Authority and the Secretariat.
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 requested and received comments on the reporting requirements for scheduled chemicals as well as unscheduled discrete organic²⁶ 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 had 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 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.

²⁶ Discrete organic chemicals: phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 28 October 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
8. 17 November 2005: Revised draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
9. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, Indonesia indicated that it wanted to introduce the draft legislation to industry by the end of 2005 so that there would be no obstacles to its adoption by Parliament.
10. 11 November 2005: Indonesia indicated during a meeting with the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been finalised and had been sent to Parliament for approval.
11. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Indonesia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
12. 15 and 16 February 2006: An outreach workshop for personnel from industry and customs was held by the Secretariat in Jakarta.
13. 5 – 7 September 2006: Indonesia hosted the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia. During it, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia indicated that an interdepartmental working group on the Convention had just agreed on the final comprehensive draft of its legislation, and that it would soon be submitted to Parliament soon.
14. Indonesia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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, 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 the Secretariat provided its comments.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, it was reported that the draft legislation of the Islamic Republic of Iran had been submitted to Parliament by the Cabinet in 2005; that it had been approved in the first round of consultations in the Security and Foreign Policy Commission of Parliament; that that approval had been delayed somewhat to allow consideration of the comments made by the Secretariat in late 2005; and that, once the draft had been approved following the second round of consultations, it would be submitted to Parliament for final approval.
7. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a member in the NLE, and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, the Netherlands, Jamaica indicated that legislation was on the parliamentary calendar for 2004 and 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 that was held in France, the participant from Jamaica indicated that, although it was not expected to have final approval of its national implementing legislation by November 2005, the process had advanced and a draft was currently being prepared for the consideration of the various Ministries involved.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Jamaica indicated that the Secretariat's comments had been incorporated into its draft legislation; that it had been presented to the Prime Minister for comments, and that it was expected to be adopted by Parliament by March 2006. New draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Jamaica communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 17 – 27 January 2006: Jamaica participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
9. 24 – 27 April 2006: Jamaica participated in a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis. During the meeting, Jamaica submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
10. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, Jamaica reported that the Jamaican participant in the meeting of legislative drafters that had been held in Saint Kitts and Nevis the previous month was incorporating comments that had been received on Jamaica's draft implementing legislation.
11. Jamaica has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006	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. Japan has also made a voluntary contribution to support the promotion in 2006 of national implementation of the Convention

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ²⁷	Ongoing		2006	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	No				Policy		LQ2	

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.

²⁷ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

5. 11 November 2005: Jordan submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Jordan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 6 – 8 February 2006: The Secretariat made a TAV during which its comments on Jordan’s draft legislation were discussed. The scope and contents of subsidiary regulations were also discussed. Jordan indicated that its revised draft legislation would be forwarded to the Secretariat, and that an interministerial review of the draft legislation would be completed.
8. 11 May 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Jordan submitted a list of texts of legislation on the control of chemicals, as well as its revised draft legislation. It also reported that it was enforcing several existing laws on activities related to chemistry, and that its draft law was now going through the due constitutional process for approval.
9. 18 – 20 June 2006: The Secretariat conducted a training course for the National Authority in Jordan, during which the Secretariat was informed that Jordan had existing legislation covering Convention requirements.
10. 7 September 2006: In a meeting with representatives from Jordan, the Secretariat reviewed extracts of laws relevant to the Convention.
11. 12 September 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Jordan submitted extracts of national laws and administrative measures applicable to the implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Kazakhstan										
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 2005 in 2006	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 ²⁸	X	X	X	X ³⁰	X	X ³⁰	2004	Yes ³⁰
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	Yes ³⁰	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kazakhstan on 22 April 2000.
2. October 2004: During the regional workshop of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the representatives from Kazakhstan indicated that they were aware that they needed to improve its 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 a meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that was held in Kazakhstan, 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 a regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Tajikistan. 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.
5. 29 and 30 May 2006: Kazakhstan participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe held in The Hague, the Netherlands.

²⁸ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. 27 – 29 September 2006: Kazakhstan participated in a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, and during which consultations on legislation were held.
7. 4 October 2006: Kazakhstan sent a partial response to the Trade Questionnaire and its response to LQ2.³⁰

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	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 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 bilateral assistance visit, 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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kenya communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 14 March 2006: Kenya submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it subsequently provided.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: Kenya participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania. During the meeting, Kenya reported the following: Comprehensive draft legislation was in the final stages of review by the Council of Ministers. From there it would go to Parliament. The current Parliament had been in its final year before elections, and the decision to include the draft bill in the agenda had not yet been taken. If included, the bill would likely be approved. There had been a need to sensitise parliamentarians to the requirements of the Convention, and it would be necessary to conduct a seminar that could take place during the third week of January. The major hurdle delaying implementation of Article VII obligations would be the time-frame Parliament would require to enact the law. As soon as Parliament had done this, the National Authority would require assistance from the OPCW and/or other States Parties in establishing a regime to control imports and exports of certain scheduled chemicals.²⁹
9. Kenya has a member in the NLE.

²⁹ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 because of 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 were 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.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kiribati communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 31 January 2006: Kiribati sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat reporting that "...the Ministry is pleased to advise that the proposed Bill/Act of the Chemical Weapons was tabled at the last Parliament Session in December 2005 and is presently in the process for the second reading at the next Parliament sitting."
8. 15 February 2006: Kiribati sent an e-mail to the Secretariat "to confirm that the Bill to introduce legislation to implement our obligations under the Convention passed its first reading at the session of the Maneaba ni Maungatabu (Parliament) in December 2005. The Bill is expected to pass through committee stage and be read for the second (and final) time at the next session of the Maneaba, expected to be held in May or June of this year. We do not anticipate any problems with this process. The Bill will then go to the Beretitenti (President) for his formal assent."
9. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, the Secretariat held consultations with Kiribati, which reported that the Kiribati Parliament had approved legislation to implement the Convention during its June 2006 Parliamentary session. The Secretariat had not received formal notification by the reporting cut-off date.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ³⁰	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 requesting comments on Kuwait's draft legislation, which the Secretariat provided.
3. March 2005: Kuwait attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in Qatar, during which Kuwaiti draft legislation was discussed.
4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Kuwaiti draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kuwait communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 3 February 2006: Kuwait sent a letter from the Ministry of Defence of Kuwait indicating that the National Authority of Kuwait had been established under that Ministry, and that, according to Article 70 of its Constitution, the Convention had the force of law since it had been signed and ratified, and published in the Official Gazette. Moreover, the letter also stated that Kuwait was working on the establishment of penalties.

³⁰ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 7 – 10 May 2006: Kuwait participated in a workshop for States Parties in the GCC, which was held in the United Arab Emirates. During the workshop, it indicated that its draft legislation had been sent to the Council of Ministers, as required by the legislative process, where it had been agreed that it was compatible with the requirements of the Kuwaiti legal system. Kuwait also indicated that the draft was expected to be considered by a special committee of the Council prior to being sent to Parliament.
8. Kuwait has two members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		
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 a meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that was held in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan indicated that it was establishing a National Authority, that an interministerial committee was working to establish an export-control system, that it had a stringent licensing system for imports and exports, and that, in May 2004, it had enacted regulations covering dual-use chemicals.
5. 4 July 2005: The Kyrgyz Permanent Representation submitted a list of existing implementing legislation.
6. 3 August 2005: Kyrgyzstan submitted its response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
7. August 2005: At the regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 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 submitted to the Secretariat for comment, which it provided.
8. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Kyrgyzstan indicated that that year's Tulip Revolution had slowed down the process, but that it was working on implementing the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kyrgyzstan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 26 December 2005: In a *note verbale*, Kyrgyzstan indicated that “the Kyrgyz Republic will appreciate if the following assistance and support from OPCW is provided: consultations and recommendations in implementing Article VII of the Convention, support in organizing workshops and seminars, training of the Kyrgyz experts, financial support in translating of the OPCW documentation into the Kyrgyz language, etc.”
10. 29 and 30 May 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Kyrgyzstan indicated that compliance would be achieved through the amendment of its existing legislation and of its criminal code.
11. 4 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism had been designated as the National Authority according to Government Regulation No. 613, dated 24 August 2006.
12. 27 – 29 September 2006: Kyrgyzstan hosted a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia, following which consultations were carried out by the Secretariat with relevant members of the National Authority on draft legislation and submission of declarations. Draft revisions to the criminal code were reviewed, and existing import-export controls discussed. It was reported that approval of a new list of controlled chemicals (revised to include scheduled chemicals) was currently pending in Parliament. Kyrgyzstan also requested that the Secretariat review existing legislation.
13. Kyrgyzstan has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2005 (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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, the Lao People's Democratic Republic indicated that it would need further help preparing its legislation.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Lao People's Democratic Republic communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic referring to the technical assistance provided by the Secretariat in Vientiane, from 30 and 31 March 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.
9. 30 August 2006: The Lao People's Democratic Republic sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that in 2005 the Lao Government had taken various legislative and administrative measures to implement the Convention, including by making amendments to its penal code, and that, in November 2005, the National Assembly had adopted an amended Penal Law, which includes provisions on crimes related to chemical weapons.
10. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reported that, now that the penal code had been amended to prohibitions under the Convention, it needed to draft the remaining legislation to cover the gaps. Discussions were held with the Secretariat regarding different approaches to doing this. The Lao People's Democratic Republic also indicated that it was facing resource difficulties, and that, in particular, it would need funding to cover the costs of disseminating the new sections of the penal code to the Government and the public.
11. Consultations regarding a possible TAV for further implementation support are ongoing.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	Policy	Criminal and admin	VII,5	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Liberia										
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 2005 in 2006	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										
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 Liberia on 25 March 2006.
2. 18 January 2006: Liberia sent a letter to the Secretariat designating a focal person for the Convention.
3. 13 – 23 March 2006: Liberia participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
4. 5 June 2006: The Ministry of Justice of Liberia sent a communication to the Secretariat indicating, in particular, that it would soon have information on the date of the establishment of the National Authority and on the constitution of the proposed National Authority.
5. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, which was held in Burkina Faso, Liberia presented a national plan of action, and stated that it would need the Secretariat’s assistance with the implementation process.
6. 13 – 15 September 2006: During a TAV organised by the Secretariat, the objectives of the Article VII plan of action were discussed with a number of ministries, as was a pre-draft of implementing legislation was also discussed.
7. 22 September 2006: Notification of the designation of the Ministry of Justice as the interim national focal point was received.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: Liberia participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that draft legislation had been prepared and circulated among the stakeholders; that after comments on it were received, the revised draft would be forwarded to the Secretariat for comment; and that it was

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

expected that, after the annual meeting of National Authorities in December 2006, the draft would be formally endorsed and submitted to Parliament by the Office of the President.³¹

³¹ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7 but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		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 and to discuss approaches to legislation.
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 its first forthcoming session for adoption and ratification.”
6. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated in consultations that its draft legislation had been sent to the General People’s Congress, and that it was expected that it would be passed at the end of February or the beginning of March 2006, whereupon it would be published in the official gazette and thus enter into force.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 13 – 23 March 2006: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 25 – 27 July 2006: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso. The current status of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya’s draft legislation was not reported on during the workshop.
10. 26 October 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya indicated that its national draft legislation had been forwarded to its legislative authorities for adoption.³²

³² This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006 (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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	

The Convention entered into force for Lithuania on 15 May 1998.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Luxembourg										
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 2005 in 2006	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 ³³	N/A	No	2006	
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	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.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Luxembourg communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 18 July 2006: Luxembourg sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating the timeline for national implementation of the Convention, and reporting that the “*exposé des motifs*” would be completed by November 2006 and that its draft legislation would be prepared subsequently.

³³ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Madagascar										
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 2005 in 2006	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 Madagascar on 9 November 2004.
2. December 2003: The Secretariat made a TAV to 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 bilateral-assistance visit was conducted by the United States of America, with support from the Secretariat, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Madagascar communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 13 – 23 March 2006: Madagascar participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
7. 21 March 2006: The government of Madagascar confirmed that an interministerial committee charged with implementation of the Convention was now in the process of finalising its draft bill, and that the aim was to have it deposited with the National Assembly during the May-July session, after it had been reviewed by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The committee had also drafted a text establishing the composition of the National Authority and its activities.
8. 8 August 2006: At the VERIFIN training course on National Authorities and chemical databases that was held in Helsinki, Finland, the participant from Madagascar indicated that draft implementing legislation had been sent to the *Haute cour constitutionnelle*.
9. 16 and 17 October 2006: Madagascar participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following: Since 2004, the Head of the United Nations and

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Specialised Agencies Division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been serving as the provisional National Authority until the permanent one could be established. Draft implementing legislation had been submitted to Parliament by the Ministries of National Defence, Foreign Affairs, Industry, and Justice. In July 2006 it had been adopted by Parliament (the Senate and the National Assembly). The law would now have to be translated into Malagasy and published in the Official Journal before it would enter into force. An implementing decree was being drafted. Entry into force and promulgation were expected to occur at the end of November or the beginning of December 2006. Two problems had been encountered in implementation: one was with the legislation itself, though this had almost been resolved, and the other was with payment of the assessed contribution, which had been delayed because of budget restrictions imposed on the ministries. The Ministry of National Defence had inserted a budgetary provision for international assessments into the budget for 2007, and it was hoped that Madagascar could pay its assessments at the beginning of 2007. In terms of technical support and assistance, Madagascar requested that training and seminars continue in order to help the National Authority build its capacity.³⁴

³⁴ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	1998 to 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	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	VII,5	

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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Nigeria, consultations were held with Malawi on proposed draft legislation and on a National Authority Training Workshop for the implementation of the Convention.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Malawi communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 17 – 26 January 2006: Malawi participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 16 and 17 October 2006: Malawi participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania. During the meeting it reported the following: In 1999, Malawi had commissioned a study with funding from the United Nations (UN) Development Programme and the UN Environmental Programme to prepare a national chemical-management policy, following a review of legislation on chemicals. The results of the study recommended the development of a chemical-use policy and regulations under the Environmental Management Act, mainly focussing on the import, use, export, and sale of pesticides, in particular persistent organic pollutants and chemicals subject to prior informed consent. The National Authority had been established in 2003; however, it had not been very active for the following reasons: a lack of capacity in terms of legal personnel, which was important in order to incorporate the Convention into national law; and a lack of funding because of budgetary constraints. This had made it difficult for the National Authority to conduct a sensitisation workshop together with the OPCW. The workshop would have been an important component in the development of the draft legislation to be submitted for parliamentary debate. At the legal workshop in Namibia in 2005, Malawi had begun discussions with the Secretariat in order to conduct a further workshop in August 2005. However, this workshop had not been held because of unforeseen circumstances. Malawi would continue to seek financial and technical assistance from the OPCW and other donors in order to conduct the workshop, which had now been proposed for the first quarter of 2007. Malawi had also requested a grant from the European Union through the OPCW, and was awaiting a reply. The following steps needed to be taken: the OPCW might assist Malawi with financial and technical assistance to enable the workshop to take place, and might continue to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and skills between those countries that had made progress in implementing Article VII and those that are lagging behind. Bilateral consultations could be beneficial.³⁵
12. Malawi has a member in the NLE.

³⁵ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	Ongoing	Yes	2005 and 2006	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Malaysia on 20 May 2000.
2. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Malaysia indicated that the Convention Act of 2005 had been passed by Parliament on 18 May 2005, that had it had been gazetted on 1 June 2006, that the Act had come into force on 1 September 2006, and that the act entitled “CWC Regulations 2006” was expected to be gazetted on 30 September 2006.
3. Malaysia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006	
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.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Maldives communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 29 and 30 May 2006: A bilateral-assistance visit organised by the United States of America with the support of the Secretariat took place. Draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Mali requested comments on its draft legislation, which were subsequently sent. 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. 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.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mali communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 11 July 2006: Mali sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that draft implementing legislation had been submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for signature, that it would then be submitted to the Council of Ministers, and that the National Assembly was expected to adopt it in October 2006. A copy of the draft legislation was enclosed, and was commented upon by the Secretariat at Mali's request.
6. 25 – 27 July 2006: Mali participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso. During the workshop, Mali submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
7. 24 August 2006: On 24 August 2006, Mali sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat reporting that the adoption of legislation, including penal legislation, was in progress, and that Mali would convey the text of the legislation to the Secretariat once it had been passed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 16 and 17 October 2006: Mali participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that legislation would be approved by the Cabinet and submitted to Parliament within the week. It also reported that, because Parliament was now in session, the draft would be adopted by the end of November. A TAV was requested in order to sensitise and train National Authority staff and Government officials as well as others involved in implementing the Convention.³⁶

³⁶ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Marshall Islands on 18 June 2004.
2. June 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat, at which time a draft bill to implement the Convention was reviewed and revised, 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). It was 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.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Marshall Islands communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with the Marshall Islands, during which it reported that the Parliament was due to consider its draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
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 received by the Secretariat.
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 interministerial committee had been established to set up the National Authority.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mauritania communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. Consultations are underway about a possible TAV by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2005	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	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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		X	X	X		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 toward 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 Congress in September.
6. 30 August 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Mexico indicated that its draft legislation had been presented to the National Security Council which would review it in November. It would then be sent to the Presidency for presentation to Congress before 15 December 2005. The legislation should be approved by March 2006.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mexico communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 17 January 2006: Mexico sent a *note verbale* informing the Secretariat of the steps it had taken to comply with the requirements under Article VII of the Convention, particularly its plans for training courses for customs officials and for the National Authority, its intention to sustain its interaction with the Secretariat, its hope that the law on the control of chemical substances would be presented to Congress at its next session, its offer of assistance to other States Parties in Central America, and its commitment to maintain regular communication with the Secretariat.
10. 17 – 26 January 2006: Mexico participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 22 and 23 May 2006: Mexico hosted the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City. During consultations held during the meeting, the National Authority indicated that the draft federal law to implement the Convention was in the final stage of the preparatory process. An interministerial committee on terrorism and disarmament had been established and would be responsible for shepherding the draft through the parliamentary process.
12. 24 and 25 May 2006: The Secretariat conducted a training course for institutions participating in the National Authority.
13. 3 – 13 July 2006: Mexico participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
14. 4 July 2006: In the General Debate held during the 46th Session of the Executive Council, Mexico stated that its existing provisions to implement the Convention had been systematized and concentrated. They were contained in the draft entitled “Federal Law on the Control of Chemical Substances Which Could be Diverted for the Production of Chemical Weapons.” The draft had been reviewed by the Secretariat and it was now at the last stage of revision for presentation to the Congress.
15. 30 September 2006: Mexico submitted a *note verbale* informing the Secretariat of the progress and obstacles encountered in meeting the Article VII action plan objectives. The *note verbale* reported as follows: The National Authority had been established, and existing legislation to control imports and exports of toxic chemicals in Mexico was revised to include Schedule 1, 2, and 3 chemicals on the list of controlled substances. Specific legislation to implement the Convention had been drafted, and had been commented on by the Secretariat. On 17 May 2006 the Mexican National Security Council decided to establish a specialised high-level committee to coordinate federal action to meet Mexico’s international obligations in respect of disarmament, terrorism and international security. It was envisaged that this Committee would subsume the Mexican National Authority and assume responsibility for meeting all obligations under the Convention. A law had been drafted to formally establish that Committee. In the meantime, the National Authority and the Centre for Investigations and National Security had continued to jointly develop the draft, which would be presented to the specialised high-level committee for approval as one of its first tasks. Once the technical aspects of the draft had been approved, it would be reviewed by all members of the National Authority to ensure its legal soundness. At the next stage the draft would be included in the Federal Registry and sent to the Legal Adviser of the Presidency for submission to Congress for final approval. The process in Mexico had been slow and complicated. The members of the National Authority had different approaches, in view of their own tasks to implement the Stockholm, Rotterdam, and Basel Conventions, as well as the Montreal Protocol. The Government of Mexico was working intensely to meet all of its obligations under the Convention, bearing in mind that the adoption of each law

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

must take place at its own pace and according to its own processes. Despite the challenges it had faced, Mexico had met all of its obligations in respect of declarations, inspections, and the control of imports and exports of substances regulated by the Convention.

16. Mexico has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Micronesia, Federated States 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 2005 in 2006	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 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: The Federated States of Micronesia sent a draft Bill to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently sent. 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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Federated States of Micronesia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 18 June 2006: The Federated States of Micronesia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the necessary form would be completed, thus designating the Secretary of the Department of Justice as the contact person for its National Authority, which itself will consist of a number of departments, including Foreign Affairs. The Convention bill, it stated, had been drafted and was awaiting finalisation by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the President.
6. During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held from 18 to 22 June 2006 in Fiji, consultations were held with the Federated States of Micronesia, during which it reported that the Parliament was due to consider draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session.
7. 29 June 2006: The Federated States of Micronesia established its National Authority under the Department of Justice.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.
3. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, discussions were held with Mongolia regarding the implementation of the Convention. Mongolia indicated also that it would like to receive assistance with drafting legislation and to arrange a National Authority training course.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mongolia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative took place in Brussels, during which Mongolia requested a TAV.
6. 21 to 23 August 2006: A national seminar on the Convention was held in Mongolia, during which draft legislation was prepared with the Legal Adviser to the Minister of Defence. The Legal Adviser indicated to the Secretariat before drafting began that Mongolia does not have legislation in place to fully implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia reported that, following the TAV, the implementation of the Convention had been discussed in the Council of Ministers, that the Minister of Defence had issued an order establishing a working committee of seven members to draft the necessary legislation, that the committee had already met, and that draft legislation had been prepared on the basis of material submitted during the TAV. The draft was submitted to the Secretariat for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
8. 19 October 2006: Mongolia submitted the unofficial English translation of its Law on Toxic and Dangerous Chemicals.³⁷

³⁷ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Montenegro³⁸										
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 2005 in 2006	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
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 Montenegro on 3 June 2006. It deposited its instrument of succession to the Convention on 23 October 2006.

³⁸ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in DG-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		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	

1. The Convention entered into force for Morocco on 29 April 1997.
2. January 2003: Morocco sent an updated response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire, which was based on its draft legislation.
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 complete its response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
4. January 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
5. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, 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 published 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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Morocco indicated that the final draft law was currently under discussion by Parliament, and that it was confident that the legislation would be adopted soon.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Morocco communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 1 February 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat dated 1 February 2006, Morocco sent its plans for completing its obligations under Article VII of the Convention: “February 2006: Identification of international cooperation and assistance requirements; March 2006: Establishment of the National Programme for the Protection against chemical weapons; April 2006: Adoption of the Privileges and Immunities agreement; Second quarter of 2006: Progress in the adoption of the draft national legislation; Second quarter of 2006: Adoption of administrative measures.”
10. 20 February 2006: In a *note verbale*, Morocco indicated that it had established the structure of its National Authority by creating four commissions, and that the National Authority had analysed the status of implementation of Article VII obligations and adopted a timeline with target dates.
11. 13 – 23 March 2006: Morocco participated in a basic course that was held in France for personnel of National Authorities. During the course, Morocco indicated that a legal subcommittee had finalised draft implementing legislation, that the draft was ready to be submitted to Parliament, and that they would now have to implement decrees—a more complicated step.
12. Morocco has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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.
3. 27 September 2005: Mozambique sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat in which it stated that the temporary focal point of the National Authority is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Legal and Consular Affairs Directorate. It is preparing a draft resolution for submission to the Council of Ministers with the aim that the National Authority will be formally created and functioning at the beginning of next year.”
4. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Nigeria, Mozambique reported the composition of its National Authority.
5. November 2005: Mozambique sent an e-mail attaching a document which stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had begun researching existing penal legislation relevant to the Convention.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mozambique communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 17 – 26 January 2006: Mozambique participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 6 and 7 June 2006: Mozambique participated in the advanced National Authority training course for lusophone States conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal. During the course, the participants from Mozambique indicated that efforts were being made to formalise the establishment of the National Authority by a resolution that was pending approval in the Council of Ministers. They also indicated that the

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

drafting of implementing legislation had not yet begun, but that, over the previous year, Mozambique had determined that existing legislation covered some aspects of Convention implementation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Namibia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2003: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, 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 by the Secretariat, 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.
4. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held on 20 and 21 October 2005 in Nigeria, Namibia indicated that it had prepared draft legislation, which was currently pending with the Attorney-General's Office and the Ministry of Justice, which would be reviewing it to determine the constitutionality of certain provisions.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Namibia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs referring to the technical assistance provided to Namibia on the implementation of the Convention, in Windhoek from 23 May 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 16 and 17 October 2006: Namibia participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following: No real advances could be reported on Namibia's draft legislation, because of a lack of coordination within the National Authority. A restructuring process was underway that would give the National Authority an office and assign it clear responsibilities. It was now under the direction of the Ministry of Health, which had many other tasks to perform. A TAV that had been conducted in 2005 had been valuable, but those who had participated were no longer performing activities related to the Convention. Public and political awareness had been low, and would need to be improved if the National Authority was to receive adequate support. As a result of the meeting in the United Republic of Tanzania, a draft paper would be prepared for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.³⁹

³⁹ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ⁴⁰		N/A		2006	
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 Nauru on 12 December 2001.
2. January 2003: Nauru submitted its response to the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General sent a letter to the Foreign Minister of Nauru which included 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.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a note verbale to Nauru communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 28 August – 1 September 2006: A TAV took place in Nauru that focussed on the preparation of draft legislation.
7. 30 August 2006: Nauru informed the Secretariat by letter that it was finalising its implementing legislation. It also reaffirmed its commitment to the objectives of the Convention and to the implementation of its obligations under it.

⁴⁰ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 the Second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. 4 February 2004: Nepal stated in a *note verbale* that it “has initiated the necessary steps to enact the Convention 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 to the Secretariat for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments. The internal timetable for completing the national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.
5. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Nepal indicated that a subcommittee had finished a preliminary draft of the legislation, but that a transfer of staff within the Government had delayed further progress.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nepal communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention, which had been organised by the National Authority of Nepal and the Secretariat in Kathmandu from 15 to 17 February 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 13 – 23 March 2006: Nepal participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 4 August 2006: Nepal sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat informing it of the establishment of a “National Authority of Disarmament Affairs”, which was constituted under the Joint Secretary in the United Nations Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It indicated that the purpose of the newly constituted National Authority is to (a) implement within Nepal all provisions of all disarmament-related international conventions, covenants, protocols, and plans of action to which Nepal is a party; (b) fulfil Nepal’s commitment in the field of disarmament; (c) prepare necessary national reports related to disarmament; (d) formulate recommendations to the Government of Nepal on becoming a party to new disarmament-related international conventions; and (e) submit opinions of the Government of Nepal on disarmament-related matters.
10. 9 and 10 August 2006: Nepal hosted a seminar for customs officials in South Asia. During this event, Nepal informed the Secretariat that national implementing legislation was being finalised.
11. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the Fourth Meeting of National Authorities of Asia, held in Indonesia, Nepal indicated that its draft legislation was under consideration and was being further revised.
12. 12 September 2006: In a *note verbale* dated 12 September 2006, Nepal provided the Secretariat with a project proposal seeking assistance from the OPCW in building awareness among stakeholders and in framing national implementing legislation. The *note verbale* also indicated that Nepal was preparing a compendium of existing legislative and administrative measures for submission to the Secretariat, and stated that, because Nepal had no comprehensive law covering all the activities prohibited under the Convention, the National Authority had set up a drafting committee to prepare draft legislation and was reviewing a draft.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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. The Netherlands has also made a voluntary contribution for promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	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. New Zealand has also provided a voluntary contribution for promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 24 and 25 February 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Argentina.
4. 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.
5. July 2004: Nicaragua hosted a subregional meeting of National Authorities, which included a segment on legislation. An NLE member participated in the meeting.
6. 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 their import, distribution, transfer, possession and transit and penalises 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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.

7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nicaragua communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations were held, the National Authority reported that it would consider requesting a TAV in the near future, once the National Authority was better organised.
9. 3 – 13 July 2006: Nicaragua participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 23 August 2006: In an e-mail, Nicaragua requested technical assistance from the Secretariat in preparing administrative regulations on the implementation of the Convention. Draft legislation was proposed, and further assistance is under consideration.
11. Consultations are ongoing regarding a possible TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America.
12. Nicaragua has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Niger on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat offered assistance to the 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, the 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. The Niger reported that it had 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.
7. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held on 20 and 21 October 2005 in Nigeria, the Niger indicated that the main problem it was facing was in motivating stakeholders to participate in the work of the National Authority and proposed that a workshop be held with this goal in mind. The Secretariat had received no further information by the reporting cut-off date.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Niger communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 3 January 2006: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Niger, referring to the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	1999 to 2006	
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 interministerial 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 assistance visit at which draft legislation was reviewed 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Nigeria indicated that implementing legislation had been submitted to, and was being considered by, the National Assembly.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nigeria communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 17 – 26 January 2006: Nigeria participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 4 July 2006: In the general debate held during the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council, Nigeria reported that its legislation was going through its second reading in Parliament.
11. 25 – 27 July 2006: Nigeria participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso. During the workshop, it indicated that its bill had had a third reading, that it was now before the Harmonisation Committee, that, if adopted, it would be sent back to the President for his assent, which would be given within 30 days. Nigeria also stated that it expected that the bill would be adopted within the next three months.
12. 16 and 17 October 2006: Nigeria participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that all the procedures required for finalisation of the draft had all but been concluded.⁴¹
13. Nigeria has a member in the NLE.

⁴¹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 the legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Niue communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 23 March 2006: Niue indicated in a fax that it remains strongly committed to the objectives of the Convention and that it is implementing its obligations under it. Niue added that, having participated in a workshop in Tonga in 2005, it was finalising its implementing legislation and expected it to be enacted later this year.
5. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with Niue, during which it reported that the Parliament was due to consider draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. Norway has also made a voluntary contribution to promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		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 – 10 May 2006: Oman participated in a workshop on the implementation of the Convention for GCC countries that was held in the United Arab Emirates, and during which Oman’s legislation was discussed, and comments were provided by the Secretariat. The Omani authorities stated that Oman would request technical legal assistance. Regulations were also discussed.
3. 12 July 2006: Oman sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat informing it that it intended to host a subregional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties that are also members of the GCC and for the National Authority of Yemen, in late 2006 or 2007. The *note verbale* also requested the support of the Secretariat in this regard.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Palau on 5 March 2003.
2. Palau has four members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2003, 2004 and 2006 (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 Secretariat of the approval of a decree creating an inter-institutional technical group to advise the National Authority.
3. 5 – 9 July 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Argentina.
4. 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 to the Director-General by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs during his visit to the OPCW.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Panama communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

6. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, consultations were held, and Panama indicated that the National Authority (Ministry of Health) was trying to move its draft legislation towards adoption by Parliament, but that the process had stalled.
7. 3 – 13 July 2006: Panama participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. Consultations regarding a possible TAV by the United States of America and the Secretariat are ongoing.
9. Panama has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 riot control agents (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, made a TAV to 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.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Papua New Guinea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in Brussels, during which Papua New Guinea indicated that it would report on progress made.
6. 18 to 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with Papua New Guinea, during which it indicated that further legislative assistance was needed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 29 June 2006: Papua New Guinea sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat indicating that Papua New Guinea's National Authority for the Convention was the Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration. It also reported that Papua New Guinea might require assistance in the near future to draft legislation relating to the Convention.
8. 14 September 2006: In an e-mail, Papua New Guinea requested assistance in preparing "the appropriate policy documentation and legislation to implement the Convention".

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Paraguay communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. Consultations are underway about a possible National Authority training course to be conducted by the Secretariat in early 2007.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and Argentina 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. An NLE member participated in the course.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, 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 hosted a legislation workshop conducted in Lima by the Secretariat for the Andean Community. The Secretariat also conducted a TAV in Lima, during which Peru's draft legislation was submitted for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 11 October 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Peru communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 21 December 2005: In a *note verbale*, Peru indicated that it would take into consideration the Secretariat's comments on its draft legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 17 – 26 January 2006: Peru participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 24 and 25 April 2006: A TAV for the Andean Community was conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, during which its draft legislation was submitted for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.
10. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations took place, Peru indicated that the two legislation workshops conducted by the OPCW for the Andean Community had helped Peru prepare revised draft legislation, and that it hoped to finish the process within a few months.
11. 3 – 13 July 2006: Peru participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
12. 21 August 2006: Peru sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat with an attachment that indicated, *inter alia*, that the National Authority had finished drafting legislation in May; that, in June its draft legislation had been distributed to various ministries for comments, and that it would subsequently be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval, and then to Congressional Committees for study. Information on the content of the draft legislation was also provided.
13. 28 and 29 August 2006: Peru hosted a workshop on customs for Latin America.
14. Peru has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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-related provisions. Other implementation issues would be subject to executive or department-level administrative orders. Inspections 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 being made to consolidate existing import-export control regulations.
3. June 2005: The Philippines sent a *note verbale* in which it stated that the National Authority 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 that was 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, the Philippines indicated that it had a new draft for the formal establishment of the National Authority, that the draft criminalising violations under the Convention was almost ready, and that it incorporated the Secretariat's comments.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Philippines communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 9 January 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, the Philippines submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for comment (which was subsequently provided) and included an explanatory note on its draft legislation. It also requested assistance with a workshop on the regulation of the production and trade of chemicals under the Convention in March 2006.
7. 13 – 23 March 2006: The Philippines participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 3 and 4 April 2006: A TAV, organised by the United States of America and supported by the Secretariat, took place in Manila. During it, presentations were given on industry matters and inspections, and an existing draft bill was reviewed and commented on.
9. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, the Philippines indicated that problems persisted in establishing the National Authority and drafting legislation in the Philippines, although a new tactic was being pursued: the draft legislation was being submitted for final review and approval by the Convention interagency committee under the Department of Foreign Affairs, and would be submitted to Congress on or before the first week of October 2006, and would hopefully be approved by the end of the year.
10. The Philippines has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	No	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Portugal on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 – 26 November 2003: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Spain.
3. 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.”
4. 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.”
5. 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 bill, which was expected to be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September.
6. 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.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Portugal communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 6 February 2006: The Director-General wrote a letter to Portugal referring to the decision on follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Portugal participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 3 April 2006: Portugal sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that three initiatives were to be developed with the assistance of the Secretariat: an advanced course for lusophone countries, on 6 and 7 June 2006; preparation of the first industry declarations, planned for October 2006; and a training Course for escort teams for inspections in October 2006.
11. 5 April 2006: Portugal sent a *note verbale* stating that “Portugal has already enacted national legislation criminalising the use, detention and trade of toxic chemicals and their precursors through the Law 5/2006, of 23 February 2006.”
12. 4 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Portugal indicated the following: “With the publication of the new Portuguese weapons and munitions legal regime (Law 5/2006, of 23 February), the term ‘chemical weapons’ has been defined as well as the penalties created for all activities prohibited by the Convention.... In this sense, Portugal has fulfilled one of the commitments that it had assumed when it ratified the Convention – the obligation of prohibiting any singular or collective person, in its national territory or in one under its jurisdiction or control, of adopting any activity prohibited by the Convention through the adoption of penal legislation. ...”
13. 22 September 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Portugal submitted an unofficial translation of the relevant parts of Law 5/2006 of 23 February 2006.
14. Portugal hosted a basic National Authority training course for lusophone States in 2005, and an advanced course for lusophone States on 6 and 7 June 2006.
15. Portugal has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 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 comment.
4. March 2005: Qatar hosted a subregional workshop on the Convention, during which consultations were held on drafting implementation measures.
5. September 2005: Qatar sent a *note verbale* reporting 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.”
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Qatar communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 27 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Qatar in London, Qatar reported that it had started to prepare its anti-terrorist legislation including legislation on the implementation of the Counter-Proliferation Initiative (CPI). Qatar also indicated that it would be open to the idea of hosting GCC meetings on the implementation of the Convention.
8. 7 – 10 May 2006: Qatar participated in a workshop on the implementation of the Convention for GCC countries that was held in the United Arab Emirates, and during which it indicated that its draft legislation, which it had prepared with the Secretariat, had been sent for review to the

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

department of legislation in the Ministry of Justice. Qatar also indicated that the legislation would follow the Qatari constitutional process, and that it was expected to be approved by November 2006.

9. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Qatar indicated that its draft legislation had been finalised and approved under its interministerial process.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. The Republic of Korea will host a regional seminar on chemical-industry issues from 6 to 8 November 2006. The Republic of Korea has also made a voluntary contribution for the promotion in 2006 of national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		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	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes [†]	Yes [†]	Yes [†]	Yes [†]	Yes [†]	LQ2 VII,5	

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 Netherlands, 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.

[†] This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Republic of Moldova communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 29 and 30 May 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, which was held in The Hague, the Netherlands, the Republic of Moldova submitted its implementing legislation.
7. The Republic of Moldova has three members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006 (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	

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. 28 February – 1 March 2005: The United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, conducted a bilateral assistance visit 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 its National Authority had been established.
5. April 2005: The Secretariat requested further clarification of the assistance needed.
6. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, further consultations were held on the status of Rwanda's national implementation.
7. August 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated that it was working on its draft legislation.
8. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, consultations were held with the Secretariat regarding assistance with drafting implementing legislation.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Rwanda communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 7 July 2006: Rwanda submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
11. 11 July 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, Rwanda indicated that its draft legislation had been sent to the “Primature” for review by the Council of Ministers, and that, after this review, it would be forwarded to Parliament for adoption.
12. 25 – 27 July 2006: Rwanda participated in the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, which was held from 25 to 27 July 2006 in Burkina Faso. During the workshop, Rwanda submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
13. 3 August 2006: In a further e-mail, Rwanda indicated that the comments it had received from the Secretariat would be forwarded to the Mandataire Général, who was now analysing the draft.
14. 15 September 2006: Rwanda submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat, which provided its comments.
15. 16 and 17 October 2006: Rwanda participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:

In June 2005 a decree creating the National Authority had been published. Unfortunately the focal person in the Ministry had been posted abroad, thus delaying progress on implementation. Draft legislation had been approved by the Council of Ministers in October 2005. Rwanda’s draft legislation had been submitted to the Prime Minister’s office for inclusion on the Cabinet’s agenda. Once approved, it would be submitted to Parliament for adoption. It was estimated that this would happen about four months after the draft was endorsed by the Cabinet. Rwanda was facing a number of difficulties: the Convention needed to be translated into Kinyarwanda, and translation of technical texts into a Bantu language was difficult. The National Authority needed to create a bureau, and that would require financing by the Government. Rwanda would need assistance in these areas.⁴²

⁴² This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 7 and 8 March 2005: A joint TAV was conducted by the United States of America and the Secretariat in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Secretariat provided sample legislation and comments, and proposed draft regulations. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
3. 28 and 29 November 2005: Saint Kitts and Nevis participated in a workshop on the Convention, its universality, and legislative issues that was held in Saint Lucia. During the workshop, it requested training for legal drafters and customs officials.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Saint Kitts and Nevis communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Education of Saint Kitts and Nevis referring to the aforementioned national training course and seeking an indication of the steps Saint Kitts and Nevis had taken to enact implementing legislation.
6. 24 and 25 April 2006: Saint Kitts and Nevis hosted a workshop for legislative drafters. While the workshop was in progress, the Secretariat reviewed and commented on the draft legislation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. Saint Lucia has two members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 18 October 2002.
2. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 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.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Samoa communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative held in Brussels, Samoa indicated that the preparation of national implementing legislation was in the hands of the Attorney General, who had been trying to organise matters internally before seeking assistance from the Secretariat. The Permanent Representative offered to consult the capital and indicated that the Secretariat would be kept informed of developments.
7. 13 April 2006: Samoa sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that on 6 March 2006 the Attorney General's Office had provided the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade with a first draft bill. Samoa also mentioned that it expected to finalise this draft bill by the end of June 2006 for submission to the Cabinet of Ministers and for inclusion, once it had been approved, in the country's legislative programme for 2006/2007.
8. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with Samoa, during which it indicated that a first draft bill had been produced in March 2006, for submission to the Cabinet of Ministers by the end of June 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Article 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.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to San Marino communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 24 October 2006: San Marino sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that it would like to discuss the most appropriate way to use the assistance the Secretariat had offered to adopt comprehensive implementing legislation.⁴³

⁴³ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2003 to 2005 (Each year, no programme)	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 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. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, representatives from Sao Tome and Principe expressed a wish to work with the National Authority of Portugal.
5. 3 October 2005: Sao Tome and Principe submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, the comments of the Secretariat on the draft legislation of Sao Tome and Principe were discussed and clarification was sought on the import/export provisions.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual National Authorities Meeting in The Hague, the Netherlands, Sao Tome and Principe discussed with the Secretariat the status of its draft legislation and it submitted its response to the trade questionnaire.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Sao Tome and Principe communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 12 May 2006: Sao Tome and Principe submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 6 and 7 June 2006: On 6 and 7 June 2006, Sao Tome and Principe participated in the advanced National Authority training course for lusophone States that was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal. During the course, the participants from Sao Tome and Principe reported that they had received the Secretariat's comments on this State Party's draft legislation, and that its legal team was working on incorporating the proposed revisions into the draft. The new draft, they said, would be sent to the Secretariat for review and, if there were no further comments, the procedure for adoption by Parliament would be initiated.
11. 25 – 27 July 2006: Sao Tome and Principe participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso.
12. 16 and 17 October 2006: Sao Tome and Principe participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:
The National Authority would be formally established once its draft law had been adopted. The Legal Office had received the Secretariat's latest comments on its draft, which would now need to be incorporated. The final draft would then be submitted to the Cabinet. The Article XI(2e) review was still underway. Sao Tome and Principe might need assistance later on with a sensitisation workshop for members of Parliament once the draft legislation had been submitted for parliamentary approval.⁴⁴
13. Sao Tome and Principe has a member in the NLE.

⁴⁴ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	
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	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saudi Arabia on 29 April 1997.
2. Consultations regarding an industry and customs outreach workshop are ongoing.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 and 2006	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 for review.
6. 30 and 31 May 2005: The United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) conducted a bilateral assistance visit during 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.
7. 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 on 12 and 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.
8. 12 August 2005: Draft regulations were submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 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..."
10. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Senegal indicated that its draft legislation was now at the *Conseil d'Etat*. It reported that it was preparing a decree establishing the functions of each ministry of the National Authority involved, and another concerning declarations.
11. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Senegal communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
12. 13 – 23 March 2006: Senegal participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
13. 25 – 27 July 2006: Senegal participated in the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, which was held in Burkina Faso. During the workshop Senegal submitted its national plan of action, and indicated that its draft bill had passed the *Conseil d'Etat* and had been approved by the Council of Ministers, and that it should come up for a vote in the National Assembly in September or October 2006. Senegal also indicated that it is continuing to consider the proper approach to follow in preparing the necessary subsidiary decrees.
14. 16 and 17 October 2006: Senegal participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:
 Senegal's draft legislation had been adopted by the National Assembly on 28 September 2006. The National Authority had prepared a draft plan of action, which it would submit to the authorities for implementation. It had also prepared draft terms of reference for the preparation of a national-implementation plan, which it had submitted to the Secretariat for comments. The Secretariat has provided its comments. A number of actions would need to be taken such as capacity-building, the preparation of a communication plan, the identification of the mandate, the duties and the structure of the National Authority, the finalisation of implementing legislation (decrees and orders), the organisation of training workshops, and the dissemination of the implementing legislation. The assistance of the Secretariat was requested with the drafting of subsidiary decrees and orders. The National Committee established on NBC in Senegal was no different from the National Authority; however, the chemical weapons aspect was the only active one, although some action was being taken on the non-proliferation of biological weapons.⁴⁵
15. 18 October 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Senegal sent the Secretariat a document listing the measures that had been taken to implement its obligations under Article VII.⁴⁶
16. 30 October 2006: The Secretariat provided its comments on the draft terms of reference Senegal had submitted for the preparation of a national-implementation plan.

⁴⁵ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

⁴⁶ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Serbia										
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 2005 in 2006	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, 2004 and 2006	(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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Serbia on 20 May 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Serbia 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 participated in a meeting of the NLE, 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 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 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 indicated that it would soon complete its national implementing legislation, and that it hoped that the draft would soon be submitted to Parliament.
7. 27 October 2005: Serbia sent a *note verbale* notifying the adoption of implementing legislation by Parliament on 22 October 2005 and indicated that the text of the law would be forwarded once it had been translated.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Serbia submitted its Law on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, as well as its Law on Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods. Serbia explained that, in addition to these laws, it was working on specific penal provisions.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Serbia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 24 May 2006: Serbia submitted its national plan of action on the implementation of Article VII of the Convention. The plan indicated, in particular, that Serbia expected to adopt, in 2006, appropriate laws and regulations enabling a concrete implementation of the Basic Law. The plan also indicated that the National Commission would devote special attention to further consolidation of domestic measures aimed at providing a comprehensive system of control and reporting, as required by the Convention.
11. 29 and 30 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Serbia submitted information on the status of its implementing legislation.
12. 19 July 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Serbia submitted its revised plan of action for the full implementation of Article VII of the Convention in 2006, because Serbia has continued the membership that had been held by Serbia and Montenegro in the OPCW. A table was enclosed with the *note verbale*, which described the specific methods of implementation, the institutions responsible for implementation, and deadlines to ensure the full implementation of the Convention. The table also indicated that a new draft law would be finalised and was expected to be adopted by Parliament in November 2006; that a revision of penal provisions and amendments to the penal code would be completed by November 2006; that additional measures regarding comprehensive controls on transfers of Scheduled chemicals would be adopted by October 2006; that annual information on Serbia's national protection programme would be prepared and submitted by March 2006; and that existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals would be reviewed by November 2006.
13. 4 August 2006: Serbia submitted a copy of its new criminal code, which had been adopted on 1 January 2006.
14. Serbia has three members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		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: Seychelles submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 18 June 2004: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Seychelles sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat in which it stated that Seychelles "has designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the National Authority to liaise with the OPCW and other States 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 Seychelles that included an offer of assistance.
5. 10-11 October 2005: A bilateral-assistance visit was conducted by the United States of America with support from the Secretariat. During it, a draft bill, a national action plan, and a pro forma initial declaration were prepared.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Seychelles communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 15 March 2006: Seychelles sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the draft implementing bill was undergoing final review, and that it would hopefully be presented to the Cabinet and the National Assembly in the near future.
8. 31 May 2006: Seychelles sent an e-mail to the Secretariat reporting that its draft bill had been forwarded to the Attorney General's Office.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 needs.
5. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Sierra Leone indicated that it is determining what the structure of its National Authority should be. It also reported that the Statistics Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will probably be involved.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Sierra Leone communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative held in Brussels, Sierra Leone indicated that the Director-General's letters to its Minister of Foreign Affairs had helped clarify the overall understanding of the importance for the country to comply with the Convention; that Sierra Leone was looking forward to the holding of a joint TAV by the Secretariat and the National Authority of the United States of America; that elections would take place in March 2006, and that, until then, a caretaker Government would be in place, so that no dramatic progress in Convention implementation should be expected before the elections. The Permanent Representative also stated that Sierra Leone would keep the Secretariat informed of the steps it had taken in implementing the Convention. It also reported that, until the National Authority was formally established, the Embassy in Brussels would be performing the functions of the National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 2 – 5 June 2006: A bilateral-assistance visit organised by the United States of America with the support of the Secretariat took place in Sierra Leone. During it, draft legislation, a pro forma initial declaration with National Authority details, and a national action plan were prepared.
9. 25 – 27 July 2006: Sierra Leone participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held from 25 to 27 July 2006 in Burkina Faso, at which additional models and examples of legislation were provided and discussed.
10. 17 August 2006: Sierra Leone sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat indicating that, since the entry into force of the Convention for Sierra Leone, it had been making efforts to fulfil its obligations under Articles III and VII of the Convention. Sierra Leone requested the assistance of the Secretariat to enable its National Authority to fully implement the Convention. The request is being reviewed.
11. 16 and 17 October 2006: Sierra Leone participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:

Sierra Leone is a post-conflict country that had just emerged from an 11-year civil war that destroyed much of its physical and human infrastructure and caused the migration and displacement of a significant percentage of its surviving population. The war formally ended in December 2002. In 2003 and 2004 the paramount focus of development had been on emergency activities, dominated by efforts towards disarmament, rehabilitation, relief, and peace-building. In 2005 Sierra Leone had entered the development phase, and this had signalled a strategic shift of resources to the achievement of medium- to long-term development goals based on the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the UN Millennium Development Goals. It was during this phase that resources could be allocated to attend to less-critical international obligations.

Sierra Leone's draft legislation was under consideration by the Cabinet, which would send it to the Law Office Department so that the final draft could be prepared. The anticipated time-frame for enactment of the law was the end of 2007. A seminar to sensitise parliamentarians and society at large would be needed in order for the legislation to be approved. Factors that could delay the implementation of Article VII obligations included the following: presidential and general elections were due to take place in July 2007, and already the work of Parliament had slowed down because of unofficial campaigning by a good number of sitting parliamentarians; the bureaucracy entailed by the enactment of legislation was cumbersome; the dearth of professional legal drafters in government service arising from the very low wages paid to civil servants generally had created a huge backlog of legislation awaiting drafting prior to submission to Parliament; delays in parliamentary enactment resulted mainly from the lack of the requisite level of awareness or knowledge needed to appreciate the relevance of the seemingly abstract and highly technical nature of some legislation (the Convention could be a case in point). *Ad hoc* technical committees sometimes had to be formed to advise and guide Parliament on the enactment of certain legislation; officers tasked to coordinate the implementation of international obligations had frequently been moved (the desk officer in charge of the Convention had been posted abroad, and newly appointed officers usually required a considerable length of time to go through the inevitably steep learning curve); there were competing national demands for scarce resources, arising especially from the country's post-conflict status, and this had led to a lack of financial resources with which to service implementation activities; and there was weak cooperation and coordination among relevant ministries, a problem that had been partially solved by the creation of the

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

National Authority. Future assistance from the OPCW would be needed for training and capacity-building related to the detection and monitoring of chemical weapons-related activities, and for inspections; sensitisation and awareness-raising activities, including workshops for parliamentarians, military and police personnel, radio and television discussion, and so on, aimed at the general public; and National Authority meetings (attendance at meetings would be adversely affected if fees were not paid, especially to civil servants to offset transportation and other expenses involved in attending meetings). Technical training for the members of the National Authority, as well as financial support for the National Authority, was also requested.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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 Singapore on 20 June 1997.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2004 and 2006	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 and were going through the approval process which would be completed by the end of 2005. The *note verbale* also stated that, once the amendment had been passed, the text of the amended Act would be sent to the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006 ⁴⁸	
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.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Solomon Islands communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Solomon Islands in Brussels, the Representative stated that economic and social unrest that had originally delayed accession to the Convention had also affected the ability of the Solomon Islands to implement it. The Representative noted that the Solomon Islands had had similar difficulties with the implementation of other international treaties to which it is party and that require national implementing legislation. He indicated that the workshop that had been held in the Solomon Islands in 2005 had achieved few practical results, because the authorities were concentrating on other domestic issues, many related to the maintenance of internal law and order. He added that the authorities were aware of their obligations under the Convention, but noted that they lacked the infrastructure to support activities such as the gathering of declarable data.
7. 23 – 25 August 2006: A TAV to the Solomon Islands took place, during which draft legislation and a national plan of action were prepared.

⁴⁸ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 18 September 2006: The Solomon Islands sent a letter informing the Secretariat that it was hoped that legislation would be prepared and introduced towards the end of 2006, depending on the timetable and legislative programme of the National Parliament.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2005 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 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	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. Spain hosted a basic course for the National Authorities of Spanish-speaking countries in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	1997 to 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	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 were provided.
6. 31 October 2005: Sri Lanka sent a document notifying the Cabinet decision taken on 16 August 2005 approving the designation of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Investment Promotion as the National Authority and approving authorisation for the Legal Draftsman to draft the necessary legislation and requesting the National Coordinating Committee to continue to function. The document also indicated that the draft has been submitted to the Secretariat for comments and to stakeholder governmental agencies. The process is expected to be completed by 7 October 2005 and the draft forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the OPCW and subsequently tabled at Parliament for approval.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Sri Lanka submitted its final draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
8. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, Sri Lanka indicated that the recent election had slowed down the passage of its legislation, and that it needed additional time to incorporate further comments by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Sri Lanka communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 13 – 23 March 2006: Sri Lanka participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention
11. 28 May 2006: Sri Lanka submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which it provided.
12. 29 – 31 May 2006: A national-awareness workshop organised by the Secretariat took place in Sri Lanka, during which Sri Lanka indicated that the initial draft of implementing legislation had been approved by the ministry and sent back to the legal draftsman's department, which had forwarded it to the Attorney-General for his observations on its constitutionality.
13. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Sri Lanka indicated that draft legislation had been approved by the Attorney General and had been submitted for Cabinet approval.
14. 25 September 2006: Sri Lanka faxed a progress report on the steps taken by its National Authority to adopt implementing legislation and measures. In particular, the report reiterated that the draft legislation has been forwarded to the Cabinet with the request that it be placed in the order book of Parliament. The National Authority indicated that the draft could obtain the approval of the Parliament before December 2006. Furthermore, it was reported that action had been taken with Customs to assign specific HS codes for the 42 most heavily traded scheduled chemicals; that, registration of users and importers of scheduled chemicals and the requirement for import permits would be introduced following the adoption of the parliamentary act; that software had been developed to enable the Import Controller's Office and Customs to identify scheduled chemicals; and that a National Authority Web site had been created with awareness programmes scheduled for December 2006 and for 2007.
15. Sri Lanka has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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.”
4. 28 November 2003: During the annual National Authority meeting held in The Hague, the Netherlands, 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 the 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 16 and 17 October 2006: The Sudan participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that regulations had been drafted, and would be sent to the Ministry of Justice in October and then to the Secretariat for comment prior to the Eleventh Session of the Conference.⁴⁹
8. The Sudan has five members in the NLE.

⁴⁹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Suriname communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 27 April 2006: Suriname participated in the workshop for customs officials in the Caribbean, held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: Suriname participated in the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico.
7. 3-5 July 2006: A TAV by the Secretariat to Suriname took place from 3 to 5 July 2006, during which draft legislation was proposed and discussed.
8. 27 October 2006: Suriname submitted its initial draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 office 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.”
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Swaziland communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2004 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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 offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	?	?	LQ2 VII,5	

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, the Netherlands, 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.
3. 4 December 2003: Tajikistan made its submission under Article VII, paragraph 5.
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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, consultations were held in which Tajikistan indicated that the general part of the Penal Code makes the legislation applicable extraterritorially to Tajik nationals.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tajikistan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

10. 13 – 23 March 2006: Tajikistan participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. Consultations are ongoing regarding a possible bilateral-assistance visit by Belarus to assist in drafting legislation.
12. Tajikistan has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ⁵¹	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.

⁵¹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006 (No programme)	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	Yes	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 20 July 1997.
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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: In May 2005, Timor-Leste participated in a basic training course for National Authorities of lusophone States that Portugal and the Secretariat had organised in Lisbon. Portugal's draft legislation was provided as a model.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Timor-Leste communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. June 2006: Because a political-military crisis was causing it logistical difficulties, Timor-Leste cancelled its participation in the advanced National Authority training course that was held in Portugal in June 2006. No further information had been received by the reporting cut-off date.

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006 (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	

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 interim 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 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: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, consultations were held between Togo and the Secretariat on the plan of action and possible assistance.
7. 28 and 29 November 2005: A bilateral-assistance visit by the United States of America, with the support of the Secretariat, was made to Togo. During it, a draft bill and possible steps for a national action plan were reviewed

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Togo communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 25 – 27 July 2006: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held from 25 to 27 July 2006 in Burkina Faso, Togo indicated that it had prepared a decree establishing the National Authority, and that it should be issued soon.
10. 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 2005 in 2006	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.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tonga communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 28 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Tonga on 28 February 2006 in London, Tonga stated that implementation of the Convention was part of the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where staff turnover was very high. The Representative added that they had been unable to use the Declaration Handbook to prepare their declarations because of a lack of technical expertise, and that Tonga believed that implementation of the Convention in the Pacific would benefit from joint regional efforts.
8. 18 to 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with Tonga.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 ⁵²	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: During consultations in 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. February 2004: Trinidad and Tobago submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and it provided its comments.
5. March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that reported its draft had been revised to take account of the Secretariat's comments, and that the procedure for parliamentary approval would be initiated. 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.

⁵² This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

6. 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.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Trinidad and Tobago communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 24 and 25 April 2006: Trinidad and Tobago participated in a meeting of legislative drafters in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Its draft legislation was submitted for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the aforementioned meeting of legislative drafters had been instrumental in helping the Government decide on the legislative approach to be taken. It also reported that it was in the process of redrafting the legislation to accommodate the policy decisions taken, and that there would be a stakeholders meeting at the end of June, by which time the revised draft should be ready.
10. 28 August 2006: In an e-mail, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the completed draft had been submitted to the National Authority for its review.
11. Trinidad and Tobago has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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, the Netherlands, 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 made a TAV to Tunisia, during which it worked with the Ministry of Justice to prepare comprehensive draft implementing legislation. Tunisia stated that this draft would be circulated to all ministries concerned, and would be submitted to the Department of the Legal Adviser to the Government, that it would be discussed at a later stage in the Council of Ministers under the authority of the president, and that it would then be submitted to the Constitutional Council for review, and then to the Parliament for approval, before being promulgated in the Official Journal by November 2005.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tunisia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

9. September 2006: During consultations with the Permanent Representation, the Secretariat was informed that Tunisia's draft legislation was at an advanced stage; that the Constitutional Council had already made its observations on it; that it would be submitted to both houses of Parliament for adoption, and, that, once adopted, it would be signed into law by the President and published in the Official Gazette.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 implementing legislation had entered its final stage, and that the draft was expected to be sent to 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 consultations with the Secretariat at the annual meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, the Netherlands, 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 would enter 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 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.

9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Turkey communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 17 August 2006: Turkey sent a note verbale to the Secretariat indicating that its draft legislation, which had been presented to the relevant commissions of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 5 October 2005, had been approved on 28 June 2006 by the said commissions, and that it would be taken up by the General Assembly of the Parliament following the summer recess.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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 chemicals are regulated under the legislation implementing the narcotics conventions.” Also enclosed was its response to LQ2.
4. 23 November 2005: The Foreign Ministry of Turkmenistan sent a fax in which it stated that: “...the Ministry of Defence of Turkmenistan was appointed by the Government of Turkmenistan as the National Body.”
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Turkmenistan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in Brussels, during which Turkmenistan requested a TAV.
7. 1 and 2 March 2006: The Secretariat conducted an awareness seminar in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, during which Turkmenistan indicated that it was in the process of drafting a presidential decree that would create a special Centre for Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation. The designation of the Ministry of the Defence was of an interim nature at this point – a Coordinating Committee in the Ministry of Defence had been established to study the Convention and prepare the draft decree.
8. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan reported that a new Presidential decree is expected to be signed presently, which would designate the Ministry of Defence as the Chair of the

National Authority; that other relevant agencies would also be included in its structure; that the new entity would take up the matter of consideration of any additional legislation to be drafted; and that, in view of the centralized system in Turkmenistan, it considered that most aspects of the Convention were already enforceable. The Secretariat's review of existing legislation was also requested.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 a 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.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tuvalu communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, consultations were held with Tuvalu. Further follow-up assistance was subsequently provided to Tuvalu in finalising its draft implementing legislation, and it was encouraged to designate or establish a National Authority.
7. 5 October 2006: Tuvalu sent an e-mail to the Secretariat informing it of the designation of its National Authority within the Office of the Attorney-General, and indicating that it would appreciate receiving assistance in the implementing of its Article VII obligations.⁵³

⁵³ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

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 2005 in 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

7. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Uganda indicated that its Cabinet memorandum was successful and the National Authority has received instructions to draft legislation. The draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided.
8. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Uganda indicated that its draft legislation had been submitted to the Cabinet for comments; that the Secretariat's comments would be incorporated into the new version of the legislation; and that the draft would be submitted to Parliament in January and should be approved by March 2006.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Uganda communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 9 August 2006: Uganda sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that it was for the new Parliament to convene in May 2006, after general elections, before tabling the Chemical Weapons Prohibitions Bill for enactment. The e-mails also stated that it had already taken into consideration the comments the Secretariat had made on the draft, and other comments from various stakeholders.
11. 16 and 17 October 2006: Uganda participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported that the Chemical Weapons Prohibitions Bill had been submitted to the Cabinet, and that a sensitisation workshop for members of Parliament was being planned for January 2006.⁵⁴
12. Uganda has a member in the NLE.

⁵⁴ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2003 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	
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 chemicals and chemical weapons, which has been submitted to the Ministerial Technical Committee for discussion. The national authorities would inform the Secretariat as soon as the reported 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, to 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 of the GCC countries, the United Arab Emirates indicated that the draft legislation would be submitted to legislators by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
7. 14 November 2005: Consultations were held on industry-related implementation issues. In this meeting, the United Arab Emirates reiterated that the only major constraint was the lack of legislation and related national-implementation measures, which would be finalised early in the first quarter of 2006 first quarter.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the United Arab Emirates communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

9. 7 – 10 May 2006: The United Arab Emirates hosted and participated in a workshop on the Convention for States Parties that are also members of the GCC. During the workshop, the United Arab Emirates indicated that its draft legislation was going through the process of being approved by the seven Emirates, and that the resulting consolidated text would be referred to the Council of Ministers for adoption and for the completion of the constitutional process, before the legislation was promulgated.
10. 5 – 7 September 2006: At the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates reported that its draft legislation was now with the Ministers of the Cabinet, who were reviewing it for its constitutionality, and that, by the end of October 2006, it would be forwarded to the Supreme Council.
11. 9 October 2006: The Secretariat received a *note verbale* indicating that the draft implementing legislation had been sent to the Council of Ministers for approval.⁵⁵
12. The United Arab Emirates has a member in the NLE.

⁵⁵ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 to 2006	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. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hosted a National Authority training course in January 2006.

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 2005 in 2006	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 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 United Republic of Tanzania reported that it 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. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided. Consultations were held on a national training workshop scheduled for February 2006.
5. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, consultations between the Secretariat and the United Republic of Tanzania were held on its draft legislation and on assistance that might be needed.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the United Republic of Tanzania communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that it was interested in becoming an active OPCW member and that, for that purpose, it was looking forward to the support mission that was scheduled to take place in February 2006. It also stated that, as an expression of its political commitment to the Convention, it would host this year's regional meeting of African National Authorities.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

8. 13 – 16 February 2006: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the United Republic of Tanzania, during which the State Party indicated that a Note for the Cabinet had been prepared by the Ministry of Defence and National Service, that an interministerial discussion on this Note had taken place, that it expected that the Cabinet would give its approval by the end of April 2006, and that the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs would draft legislation, which was expected to be completed by October 2006. An e-mail dated 19 July 2006 indicated that the interim National Authority would soon meet to review the progress of the decisions that had been taken, and that the Secretariat would be updated accordingly.
9. 21 February 2006: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Interim National Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania referring to the consultations held with the Interim National Authority in Dares Salaam on 14 and 15 February 2006 and seeking an indication of the steps this State Party had taken to enact implementing legislation.
10. 20 April 2006: The United Republic of Tanzania sent a fax to the Secretariat indicating that “the United Republic of Tanzania had made a decision to form an Interim National Authority in order to speed up the process of implementing obligations of the Chemical Weapons Convention”.
11. 19 July 2006: The United Republic of Tanzania sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the interim National Authority would meet in early August 2006 in order to review the progress with the decisions that had been taken, and that it would keep the Secretariat informed of developments.
12. 16 to 17 October 2006: The United Republic of Tanzania hosted the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa. During the meeting, it reported the following:

The progress it had made in meeting its implementation obligations under the Convention had been a direct result of the increased implementation support it had received following the adoption of the Article VII plan of action by the Conference.

In May 2006, a committee on declarable activities had been formed by the Interim National Authority (INA), and had begun compiling declarable data. A Cabinet paper to be sent through the legislative process had received its second reading, and the legal subcommittee of the INA had followed up on this. Standing operating procedures were being established, and contacts were being maintained with all stakeholders. Although it was still hoped that the December 2006 deadline would be met, not all of the internal target dates set by the INA had been met, because the legislative process was slow. Problems included a lack of awareness about the requirements of the Convention, competing priorities faced by the Government, and funding difficulties during the early stages of implementation. The way forward was to fast-track the draft through the legislative process and keep the OPCW informed of progress; to review the budget and request additional funds from the Government to implement the legislation and adhere to declaration-and-inspection regimes; to have members of the INA and others apply to take basic courses and specialised training; and to conduct a national advocacy programme on the Convention as well as a civil chemical-defence programme.⁵⁶

13. The United Republic of Tanzania has a member in the NLE.

⁵⁶ This information does not appear in EC-47/DG.7, but was reported in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

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 2005 in 2006	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, 2005 and 2006	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	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. 311/04, 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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Uruguay communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 17 – 26 January 2006: Uruguay participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 7 March 2006: Uruguay faxed a copy of the Decree No. 311/04 dated 9 September 2004.

9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, during which consultations were held, Uruguay reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been working on a draft that was now almost complete, and that, in its view, a TAV would provide Uruguay with the necessary awareness for adopting the required legislation.
10. 3 – 13 July 2006: Uruguay participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention
11. 7-8 September 2006: The Secretariat made a TAV to Uruguay with the support of an expert from the NLE during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
12. 25 September 2006: Uruguay informed the Secretariat by a *note verbale* that, as a result of the workshop that had been held on 7 and 8 September 2006, certain areas of its draft had been identified as requiring revision in order to comply with the Convention, and that a consultant would be hired to prepare the changes.
13. Uruguay has three members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2 and VII(5)	

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

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 2005 in 2006	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		2006	
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 Vanuatu on 16 October 2005.
2. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Vanuatu communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
3. 11 January 2006: Vanuatu stated in a letter to the Director-General that the Council of Ministers had decided on 4 May 2005 that the Department of Foreign Affairs would be designated as the National Authority for the Convention, and that the Council had issued an order for the State Law Office to prepare the relevant legislation to implement the Convention. The Secretariat responded with a request for contact details for the National Authority and for a plan regarding the implementation of Vanuatu's other Article VII obligations.
4. 1 – 4 August 2006: A TAV took place in Vanuatu, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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. 18 October 2005: Venezuela submitted its draft decree establishing the National Authority to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided.
9. 23 November 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela transmitted a copy of the Presidential decree establishing the National Authority.
10. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Venezuela communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
11. 28 March 2006: The National Authority reported that it had held its first ordinary meeting and had started the examination of draft legislation prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
12. 24 and 25 April 2006: A TAV for the Andean Community was conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, during which Venezuela's draft legislation was discussed.
13. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, Venezuela indicated that a National Committee for the Convention had been established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with members drawn from 10 other ministries or agencies, and that legislative aspects were being addressed in 3 phases. In phase 1, the National Authority would assess what was needed; in phase 2, it would review existing legislation and make recommendations on what additional measures were necessary; and in phase 3 it would initiate parliamentary approval and then the promulgation and publication of the necessary laws. Venezuela reported that it was then at phase 1, and that it expected that it would need OPCW assistance when it reached phase 2--possibly in October or November 2006.
14. 29 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, the Permanent Representation informed the Secretariat that its comments on the draft during the TAV in April 2006 had been incorporated into it and circulated to the members of the National Authority, that the National Authority planned to decide on the draft in its plenary meeting on 10 October 2006, and that the draft would next be submitted for consideration by the *Procuraduría General* of the Republic.
15. Consultations are ongoing regarding a possible TAV by the Secretariat.
16. Venezuela has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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	2006	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. 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 2005 in 2006	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 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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Yemen communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 3 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in Brussels, in which Yemen confirmed that the presidential decree establishing the National Authority in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been signed and a formal request for training would be sent.
6. 27 March 2006: On 27 March 2006, Yemen sent the Secretariat, under cover of a *note verbale*, an official translation of a decision on the establishment of its National Authority. In addition, Yemen indicated that it was looking forward to receiving assistance with national implementation of the Convention, and suggested that training be organised for its National Authority.
7. 7 – 10 May 2006: Yemen participated in a workshop on the implementation of the Convention for GCC countries that was held in the United Arab Emirates, and during which discussions were held on a possible TAV by the Secretariat.
8. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Yemen provided copies of its Law no. 25 of 1999 concerning the handling pesticides for plant pests, and Law no. 32 of 1999 concerning the quarantining of plants. Yemen indicated that these laws regulate chemicals in Yemen.
9. A National Authority training course in Yemen is scheduled for 10 to 12 December 2006. It will include discussions on legislative drafting.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Zambia										
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 2005 in 2006	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		
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 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, which were provided.
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, which was done. 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. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, Nigeria, Zambia indicated the Secretariat's comments on its draft implementing legislation had been incorporated and that it is now under consideration by the cabinet ministries.
13. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, Zambia indicated that the draft legislation had met with the approval of all stakeholders.
14. 21 – 24 November 2005: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course and TAV, during which revised draft legislation was reviewed and commented upon. Zambia indicated that, in light of the TAV, it expected that the Cabinet would approve the draft implementing legislation by the end of 2005.
15. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Zambia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
16. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, Zambia indicated that its Government would put into practice its political commitment regarding the implementation of the Convention, and that it would report to the OPCW on progress made to implement the Convention.
17. 23 February 2006: Zambia sent an e-mail indicating that its Cabinet had approved the introduction of its national-implementation bill in Parliament.
18. 5 October 2006: Zambia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat reporting on the progress it had made in implementing its Article VII obligations. It was to present the same report at the regional meeting that was held in the United Republic of Tanzania later that month.⁵⁷
19. 16 to 17 October 2006: Zambia participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, and during which it reported the following:
 Draft implementing legislation had been presented to Parliament in June 2006, but had not been tabled, because the President had dissolved Parliament, which had reached the end of its mandate. Elections had been held, and the National Authority was expecting the bill to be tabled in Parliament when it convened again on 20 October 2006. It was expected that legislation would be enacted by the end of December 2006. Attention would then focus on implementation. The National Authority currently had inadequate funds to train customs officers at border posts. The 2007 budget had already been adopted, and the National Authority was lobbying the Ministry of Finance to see whether some funding could be secured for implementation in 2007. Without such funding, there would be no budget for National Authority operations until the 2008 budget was adopted. Zambia would need financial assistance from the OPCW or States Parties to cover the costs of capacity-building among law enforcement agencies, and of laboratory equipment.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

⁵⁸ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

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 2005 in 2006	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 Netherlands, the Zimbabwean legislation was discussed, including the issue of the extraterritorial application of penal provisions.
5. 27 November 2004: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Netherlands, the Secretariat and Zimbabwe discussed the 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.
8. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Zimbabwe indicated that it considered that comprehensive regulations were needed to close the gaps in its Convention Act, and that this might be an easier approach than amending the Act itself.

9. 27 October 2005: Zimbabwe sent a fax submitting information on the legal basis for, and the structure and functioning of, the National Authority.
10. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Zimbabwe communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
11. 17 – 26 January 2006: Zimbabwe participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
12. 13 – 23 March 2006: Zimbabwe participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
13. 5 October 2006: Zimbabwe submitted draft regulations pursuant to Zimbabwe’s Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act (Chapter 11:18) and the Convention to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.⁵⁹
14. Zimbabwe has a member in the NLE.

⁵⁹ This information appears neither in EC-47/DG.7 nor in EC-47/DG.7/Add.1.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see table 4 above.

Appendix 2

GRAPHS INDICATING PROGRESS AS AT 1 NOVEMBER 2006 IN IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE VII OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

FIGURE 1: MAIN INDICATORS OF ARTICLE VII IMPLEMENTATION

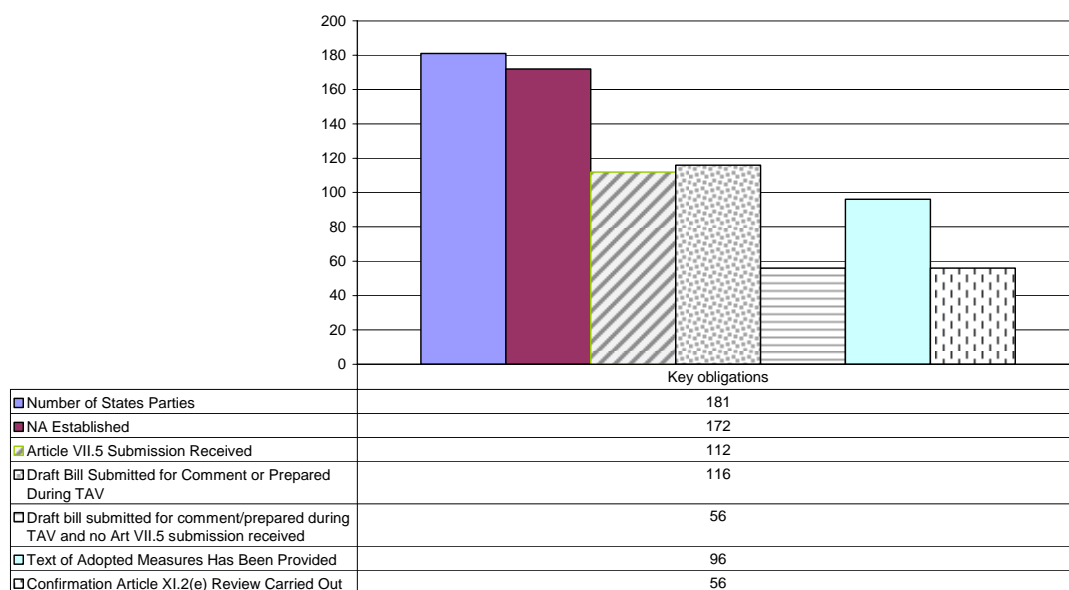


FIGURE 2: MEASURES ADOPTED PROVIDE FOR COMPREHENSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

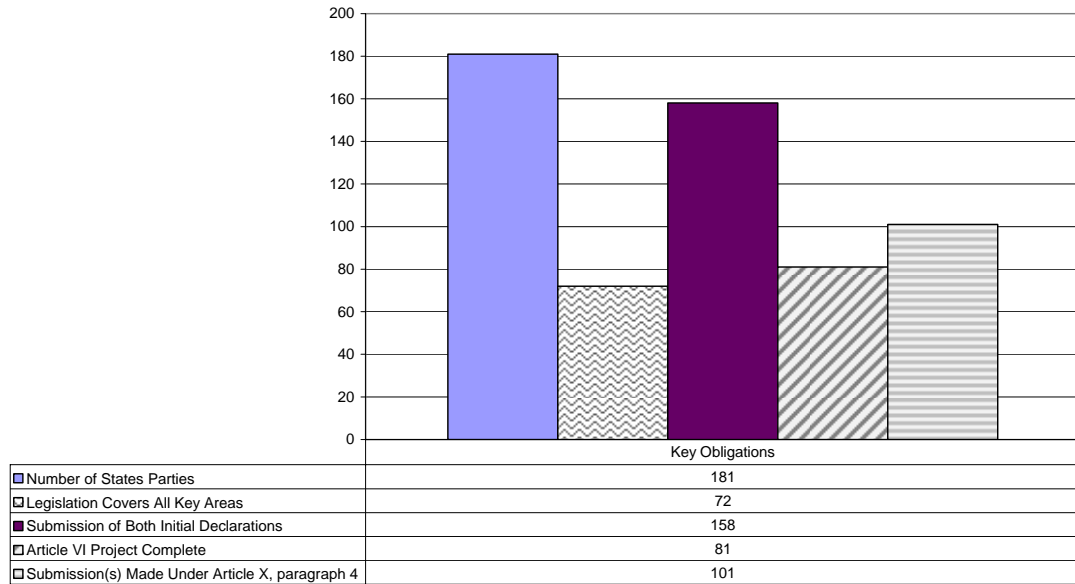


FIGURE 3: INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION: COMPARISON BETWEEN STATES PARTIES THAT JOINED THE CONVENTION BEFORE THE ARTICLE VII PLAN OF ACTION, AND THOSE THAT JOINED LATER

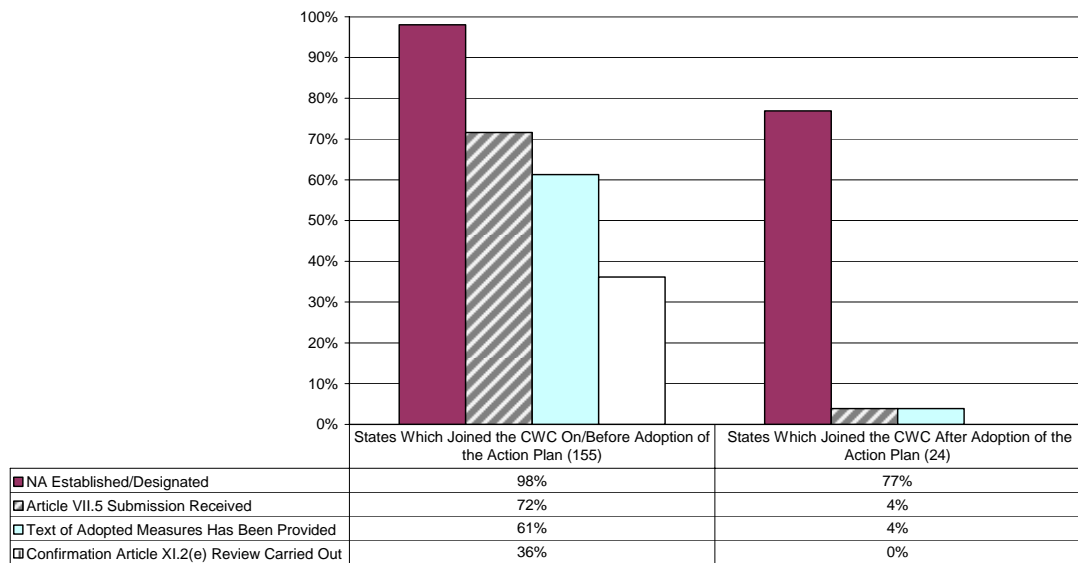


FIGURE 4: THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF MEASURES ADOPTED: COMPARISON BETWEEN STATES PARTIES THAT JOINED THE CONVENTION BEFORE THE ARTICLE VII PLAN OF ACTION, AND THOSE THAT JOINED LATER

