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BACKGROUND PAPER ON UNIVERSAL ADHERENCE TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

Summary

1. The Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) has prepared this background paper on the issue of universal adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) to inform the First Conference to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the First Review Conference”) of the work carried out in this field. The paper analyses developments since the entry into force of the Convention, and discusses the efforts that have been made to promote universal adherence to it. It also contains the Secretariat’s evaluation of possible impediments to further progress on the issue. In certain cases, policy guidance will be required from Member States. The analysis stops at the cut-off date of 31 December 2002.
2. As at 31 December 2002, there were 147 States Parties to the Convention, and one contracting State Party (Thailand, which ratified the Convention on 10 December 2002). A further 26 states had signed the Convention, but had yet to deposit their instruments of ratification with the United Nations Secretary-General. There remained 19 non-signatory states. Regions with considerable numbers of States not Party to the Convention include the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Central America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Islands. The active involvement of all States Parties, targeted regional and bilateral approaches, awareness-raising, and the effective implementation of the Convention, including enforceable legislation and international cooperation and assistance, will help accelerate the pace of adherence to the global ban on chemical weapons (CWs). There is a need for universality activities to be adequately funded through the regular budget of the OPCW. By raising awareness of the Convention, by fostering political commitment to its objectives, including universality, the First Review Conference itself can serve as a tool to significantly advance adherence to the Convention.

Introduction

3. The Convention, which is one of the 25 core treaties identified by the UN as reflecting its fundamental purposes, is founded on the presumption of universal adherence by all states. In its preamble, the Convention asserts the determination of its States Parties,



“for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons, through the implementation” of its provisions. Universal adherence to the Convention is of paramount importance to the creation, maintenance, and enforcement of a lasting global ban on CWs. At the same time, it is the only guarantee that all existing CW capabilities are declared and will be destroyed under strict international verification and within agreed timeframes. Adherence to, and the full implementation of, the Convention around the world are especially urgent in regions where CWs have been developed, manufactured, or used, and where the technological capability to produce CWs may exist.

4. This does not mean, however, that only those countries that possess some chemical capacity should be encouraged to join the OPCW. The threat of chemical terrorism has added a new dimension to the quest for universality. Only universal adherence to, and the full implementation of, the Convention will ensure that any CW activity undertaken by any party anywhere will be regarded as a criminal act subject to prosecution. This makes it imperative that all states that have not yet acceded to the Convention do so without delay. The relationship between international terrorism and, amongst other things, the illegal movement of potentially deadly materials, including toxic chemicals, has been recognised in UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Consistent with this assessment, the OPCW Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) has included the promotion of universal adherence to the Convention as a priority contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts.
5. Universal adherence to the Convention will contribute to the economic and technological development of the States Parties in relation to the global and regional trade in chemicals. It will also enhance other forms of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. It is equally important in the context of subregional economic cooperation and trade. Trade imbalances may result as a consequence of the restrictions that States Parties are required to impose on transfers of certain chemicals to and from States not Party to the Convention. These restrictions will mean that, until all members of such groups have adhered to the Convention, different rules will apply to different members of regional economic groups. Consequently, the lack of universal adherence also tends to disrupt the smooth implementation of free-trade agreements.
6. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) has recognised the importance of achieving universal adherence to the Convention by regularly adopting by consensus recommendations designed to ensure the universality of the Convention (C-II/DEC.11, dated 5 December 1997; C-III/DEC.9, dated 20 November 1998; C-IV/DEC.22, dated 2 July 1999; C-V/DEC.21, dated 19 May 2000; C-VI/DEC.17, dated 18 May 2001, and C-7/DEC.15, dated 10 October 2002). These recommendations have emphasised the crucial importance of universality. Indeed, C-7/DEC.15 recommended “... that States Parties and the Director-General continue to make every effort to encourage all states, and in particular those states believed to possess chemical weapons which have neither ratified nor acceded to the Convention, to do so as soon as possible;”. More recently, the open-ended working group of the Council, which was established to examine the OPCW’s contribution to global efforts against terrorism, has begun to explore issues relating to universality, to national-

implementation measures (including implementing legislation), and to legal assistance as components of the that contribution.

Progress on adherence to the Convention in the nearly six years since its entry into force

7. The Convention was signed by 130 states when it was opened for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993. By the time it had entered into force, on 29 April 1997, there were 87 States Parties and 165 signatories. The number of States Parties at each anniversary since entry into force has been as follows: 1998:107; 1999: 121; 2000: 132; 2001: 143 and 2002: 145 (see Annex 1).
8. The UN recognises a total of 194 states as being capable of taking treaty actions in relation to treaties for which the UN is the Depository. These are the 191 members of the UN, one observer state — (the Holy See) — the Cook Islands, and Niue, which are not members of the UN. As at 31 December 2002, the OPCW had 147 Member States and one contracting State Party. There remained a total of 45 States not Party to the Convention, including 26 signatory states and 19 non-signatory states (see Annex 2).

Efforts to promote universality

9. States Parties have undertaken various activities designed to promote universal adherence to the Convention—see for example, the Note by Belgium on behalf of the European Union, C-VII/NAT.1, dated 3 December 2001). These have included decisions of the Conference, *démarches*, bilateral assistance, and political and financial support for regional seminars, workshops, courses, meetings, visits, and other events and activities organised by the Secretariat, such as raising the profile of the universality problem in public statements; contacts with States not Party, through correspondence, in face-to-face meetings, and through the conduct of bilateral-assistance visits; engagement with representatives of States not Party in regional workshops and seminars; and attendance at meetings of regional organisations and at disarmament-related conferences held by other organisations that count States not Party amongst their members.
10. At the request of the Conference, the Director-General submitted to it reports on the implementation of the Conference's recommendations on universality at its Fifth and Sixth Sessions (C-V/DG.12, dated 16 May 2000; C-VI/DG.7, dated 15 May 2001; and C7/DG.3 and C7/DG.3*, both dated 4 October 2002). These reports described relevant developments in specific countries and regions, and the activities undertaken by States Parties and the Secretariat to promote universality. This paper does not repeat these earlier reports. A summary of the events and activities to promote universality in the nearly six years since the Convention entered into force is set out in Annex 3.

11. The Director-General and the senior management of the Secretariat have been directly involved in efforts to promote universal adherence to the Convention. The Director-General has attended meetings of the UN General Assembly in New York each year since the entry into force of the Convention. On each such visit he has met with States Parties and States not Party and, by delivering statements to the General Assembly and conducting bilateral and group consultations with States not Party, has encouraged further progress on universal adherence to the Convention. In his latest mission of this kind, in October 2002, the Director-General delivered a statement to the First Committee in which he highlighted the case for universality. He also met with the Deputy Secretary-General of the UN, Mrs Louise Fréchette, and the Chief of Cabinet of the Secretary-General, Mr Iqbal Riza, who is also an Under Secretary-General, to discuss, among other matters, a joint strategy designed to further progress on universality. The UN-OPCW Relationship Agreement is being used as a framework to act jointly and make progress, where possible, on this matter. The Director-General has also visited a number of States Parties, where he has held high-level meetings. In many cases, he has also delivered speeches addressing the need for universal adherence to the Convention, including in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, and Uzbekistan.
12. The efforts of the Director-General have been complemented and supported by the External Relations Division of the Secretariat, and especially by its Director, at various levels and in a variety of ways, following up on the Director-General's visits (bilateral and multilateral). Outreach activities in support of universality have also been undertaken through the OPCW Participation Support Project, which included briefings for states with delegations based in Brussels. In addition, similar activities and bilateral meetings have been held with representatives of States not Party based in other European centres, including Geneva and Bonn. In December 2002, the Director of External Relations visited the Missions of the following States not Party in Brussels and London: Andorra, Angola, Chad, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, the Solomon Islands, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Tonga. Representatives of States not Party have also participated in OPCW induction workshops for diplomatic personnel, and in the annual meetings of National Authorities, held in The Hague.
13. At the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Council, in December 2001, Belgium, on behalf of the European Union (EU), stated that the EU, in its efforts to promote the universality of the Convention, had approached 18 signatory, and 12 non-signatory states. The statement indicated that a number of states with financial or administrative constraints had put the issue of ratification or accession on the agenda of their competent authorities, while several had cited various political reasons, or the regional context, by way of explaining why they had not acceded. The EU has indicated that it is ready to carry out further *démarches* whenever this is deemed productive, and that it will keep the OPCW informed of the results.

14. In December 2002, the Secretariat sent a Note to all signatory and non-signatory States, inviting them to attend the current session of the First Review Conference. The Note also encouraged them to take treaty action in time for them to participate in this important event as fully-fledged States Parties. The aim was to impress upon recipients the importance of the First Review Conference, and thus to convince them of the value of adhering to the Convention.
15. One major development that is expected have a bearing, in the long term, on universality Africa relates to the adoption, by the First Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) in Durban in July 2002, of the Decision on the implementation and universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa. The Decision calls on the Interim Chairperson of the African Union to inform the Executive Council (that is the Council of Ministers) of the AU, at its next regular session, of developments related to the implementation and universality of the Convention in Africa. An interim report was circulated at the meeting of the Executive Council of the AU in Chad in March 2003, in line with the Decision adopted in Durban. By virtue of this Decision, the implementation and universality of the Convention in Africa will be on the agenda of the AU at each of its regular sessions. In this way, the 53 Member States of the AU, including its 17 States not Party, will continually be kept aware of the importance of the Convention.
16. The Secretariat has made several attempts to carry out similar initiatives with regard to other regional groups, namely the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). On a number of occasions, it has been possible to mention the universality of the Convention in the final communiqués of important meetings of these regional organisations. In June 1999, the OAS adopted a resolution on the Convention entitled, “Inter-American Support for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction”, calling, among other things, for universal adherence to the Convention. ASEAN has also called for universal adherence to the Convention in its communiqués.
17. The Secretariat has established contacts with representatives of most States not Party. However, the OPCW’s severe financial constraints resulted in a reduction in such outreach activities in 2001 and 2002. At the same time, a number of States Parties have provided voluntary contributions to finance the conduct of regional and bilateral activities to promote universality, including the regional seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Jamaica in November 2001; the regional workshop for Africa and the Middle East, held in the Sudan in March 2002; and the regional workshop, held in Fiji in June 2002, for the Pacific region. Similar activities are planned for these and other regions in the future, and several States Parties have indicated that they are favourably disposed to providing the additional financial support required.
18. However, the implementation of these important universality-related events depends on the availability of discretionary funding from States Parties. The process of seeking these funds is time-consuming, expensive, and plagued by uncertainty—and it impinges on the effective planning of these events. The unavailability of funds has often left certain regions without any universality-related activities for more than one-and-a-half years. Such long gaps tend to break the momentum created by previous

events and in effect to render these useless. Regular meetings and effective planning can take place if universality-related events are adequately and systematically funded from the regular budget of the OPCW.

Prospects for adherence of States not Party

19. In its first five years, the Convention has, attracted the membership of States Parties representing more than 90% of the world's population, approximately 92% of its total landmass, and approximately 98% of its chemical industry. This is a meaningful contribution to the non-proliferation objectives of the Convention. The implementation by States Parties of the Convention's bans on trade in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 chemicals with States not Party also creates economic incentives to accede to the Convention.
20. At the political level, there has also been support for the concept of CW-free zones in various regions, including Latin America and the Caribbean and, more recently, in Africa.
21. Moreover, of the 45 States not Party, 27 are parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC). In that context, it may be recalled that States Parties to the BWC undertook, in accordance with Article IX, to reach early agreement on effective measures relating to the prohibition of CWs.
22. On the other hand, there are a number of reasons why certain states have not yet joined the Convention. In the majority of cases, the reasons appear to be administrative or bureaucratic. About one-third of States not Party are island nations with populations of 200,000 or less and some with as few as between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. Many small states in particular lack financial and human resources and may find it difficult in the short term to undertake the parliamentary or other legislative actions necessary to adopt and implement the Convention. Furthermore, a shortage of resources often goes hand in hand with a lack of awareness about the political importance of adhering to the Convention. Many of the States not Party, particularly those in Africa, have other pressing issues of critical importance to attend to, including AIDS, desertification and drought, poverty, and debt. These considerations apply to a sizeable majority of the States not Party. In addition, there are many other States not Party—for example in Africa, certain parts of Asia, and the Middle East—that are preoccupied with national or regional conflicts and tensions. Thus, it may be that the Convention is not receiving the priority and attention it would otherwise enjoy, not so much because of a lack of awareness of the Convention's political importance, but because disarmament and non-proliferation are seen in a particular regional-security context.
23. Africa is a particular case. Of the remaining 45 States not Party, 17 are located there. African States have many pressing political, economic, and social priorities, including ongoing military conflicts. Most African States do not have a significant chemical industry and are short of human and administrative resources. It is necessary, given the circumstances, to intensify the Secretariat's interaction and communication with these States. Of particular importance in this regard is the historic decision taken by the AU in July 2002 on the implementation and universality of the Chemical

Weapons Convention in Africa. The Decision calls for regular reporting to the Executive Council of the African Union on developments related to the implementation and universality of the Convention in Africa. Most of these countries are unaware of the potential economic and technological benefits they can draw upon by adhering to the Convention. The OPCW's international cooperation programmes should be further tailored to the needs of these countries and brought to the attention of their political leaderships. The fact that the advantages related to adherence will far outweigh any burdens should continue to be emphasised.

24. The trade-restriction provisions of the Convention, and their relevance to the free-trade areas (FTAs) already established in Africa and elsewhere, should continue to be highlighted. The Convention imposes restrictions on trade with States not Party in a wide range of Schedule 2 chemicals. Several of these chemicals are important to economic development. It is clear that, in these circumstances, non-membership in the OPCW will disrupt the smooth flow of trade in these FTAs, thus impinging on overall regional growth and development.
25. At another level, the Convention is also becoming increasingly relevant in the context of bilateral trade agreements. The Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a bilateral agreement between the US and 36 African countries, is an example. The agreement provides duty-free access to American markets for textile and agriproducts from Africa. However, States not Party that want to attract investors to the textile and agricultural sectors are at a disadvantage, because the trade restrictions imposed by the Convention bar them from importing certain scheduled chemicals that are widely used in the textile industry and in agribusiness. Many Latin American and Caribbean countries face a similar situation as a result of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
26. In its decisions on universality, the Conference has recognised that—to quote from the latest such document—“the effective universal achievement of the goals of the Convention would require the inclusion, amongst States Parties, of those states whose non-accession to the Convention causes serious concern”. States Parties that maintain relations with these countries may be in a position to make further efforts to encourage their early adherence to the Convention.
27. One such area is the Middle East. Public statements have been made on several occasions since 2001 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regarding its intention to accede to the Convention “shortly”. Three representatives from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in the regional workshop on the Convention held in the Sudan in March 2002. The continuing tension in the region makes uncertain the prospect that the other States not Party in the area—Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic—will accede to the Convention soon. States Parties should continue to keep this matter under review. It is noteworthy, in this context, that other States in the region have put aside previously held positions and, recognising the benefits of adhering to the Convention, have acceded to it.
28. In the past few years, the OPCW had direct contacts with most States not Party in all regions, and sponsored the attendance of their representatives at recent events in Jamaica (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, the Dominican Republic, and Saint Kitts and Nevis) and the Sudan (Angola, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone). The former Chairman of

the Council also met in July 2001 with the Foreign Ministers or Deputy Foreign Ministers of all African States not Party (except the Comoros and Liberia) and positive signals in terms of adherence to the Convention were conveyed by Uganda (which subsequently ratified it), as well as by a number of other countries, including Chad, Djibouti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Rwanda.

29. There has been little contact between the Secretariat and a small number of states, including Bhutan, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea-Bissau, Niue, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Tuvalu. However, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, and Tonga put forward candidates whose attendance at a regional seminar in the Republic of Korea in 2001 the Secretariat was to sponsor. Unfortunately, this event had to be postponed as a result of the OPCW's worsening financial situation and because there is no provision for universality-related activities in its regular budget.
30. In light of the new situation in Afghanistan, the Secretariat has undertaken initiatives to encourage it to ratify the Convention. In December 2002 the Secretariat took steps to organise a universality-related presentation for representatives of both Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan. Efforts to convince both countries to ratify are ongoing.
31. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea remains the only State not Party in North Asia and the only non-signatory state in Asia as a whole. The OPCW Secretariat has had difficulties in establishing direct communication with the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and has sought to work through states that maintain close bilateral contacts with it to encourage its accession. An agreement regarding adherence to, and the implementation of, the Convention by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would, of course, be a major contribution to achieving the objectives of the Convention on the Korean peninsula. In this regard, the Director-General will undertake a more systematic and concerted effort to encourage progress on the Korean peninsula.

The way ahead

32. 32. Efforts by States Parties and the Secretariat towards achieving universality could benefit from the following:
 - (a) a (sub)regional focus, including cooperation with regional and subregional organisations in parts of the world where there continue to be States not Party;
 - (b) targeted bilateral efforts to encourage specific States not Party to accede to and implement the Convention, and to assist them as necessary;
 - (c) specific assistance to States not Party in preparing and implementing national legislation and other implementation measures;
 - (d) cooperation with other international organisations and agencies, in particular the UN, and the synchronisation of activities of common interest in order to create a synergy of purpose;

- (e) regional initiatives, including the promotion of CW-free zones; and
 - (f) the full and effective implementation of the Convention's provisions, especially in relation to declarations and notifications, verification, and the enforcement of prohibitions and trade restrictions on the transfer of scheduled chemicals.
33. In relation to subparagraphs 32(a) to (c) above, States Parties are currently providing political support and making voluntary financial contributions to support additional regional events that the Secretariat is organising. Cooperation should be pursued with such regional and subregional organisations as the AU, the Arab League, ASEAN, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and the Pacific Islands Forum. This cooperation may include adopting resolutions and communiqués urging universal adherence to the Convention by all the members of such regional organisations and groupings. Results could also be achieved by targeted bilateral visits by experts from the States Parties and the Secretariat which use an approach based on the OPCW's earlier experiences in obtaining initial declarations but tailored to the situation of the State not Party in question. Assistance may include the drafting of legislation, the development of legal networks, the training of staff for future National Authorities, and the exploration of integrated legislative solutions that could help expedite the enactment of legislation in certain regions and subregions. It could also make implementing the Convention more resource-efficient and bring it into line with specific regional and subregional priorities such as regulation of pesticides and other toxic chemicals, health and environmental matters, and disarmament and non-proliferation regimes.
34. In relation to subparagraph 32(d) above, the promotion of universality should be pursued in cooperation with international organisations and agencies working in related fields, whether as treaty depositaries, implementing organisations, or preparatory and negotiating bodies. In particular, the relationship with the UN offers further scope for coordinating cooperative efforts. The Secretary-General of the UN is the Depositary of the Convention. The Convention has been identified as one of the "core" treaties reflecting the key objectives of the UN. In addition, the relationship agreement between the UN and the OPCW has now entered into force. This relationship offers additional opportunities to raise awareness of the Convention and to strengthen political support for its objectives.
35. Such cooperative efforts could include further initiatives along the lines of the special facilities made available by the Secretary-General during the Millennium Summit to make it easier for states to take treaty actions. The inclusion of matters related to the Convention in the activities of the UN Regional Conferences on Disarmament, and the work of the UN regional disarmament centres, offer further scope for cooperation on universality efforts. For example, the UN is engaged in developing regional databases, in political lobbying, and in presenting submissions on disarmament-related matters to national legislatures and foreign affairs committees in various regions.

36. Finally, the implementation of restrictions on the transfer of scheduled chemicals contributes to the OPCW's objectives regarding universality and non-proliferation. Also related to this issue is the growing relevance of the Convention in the context of Free Trade Areas and other bilateral agreements of economic importance to States not Party.

The First Review Conference and the promotion of universal adherence to the Convention

37. This analysis has shown that the Convention, in the short time since its entry into force, has already achieved a remarkable degree of worldwide adherence. However, there remain a variety of obstacles to universal adherence. The First Review Conference cannot remove all of these—but it can address itself to, and mitigate, at least some, such as the apparent lack of awareness in some regions of the political importance of the Convention. The First Review Conference also has the potential to reaffirm the strong political commitment of all States Parties to the objectives of the Convention and to the full implementation of all its provisions. In this respect, it should be noted that all actions taken by the First Review Conference in relation to the elimination of CW capabilities, to the Convention's non-proliferation measures, to international cooperation and assistance, and to the reaffirmation of the commitment to universality, will have a direct bearing on the attractiveness and appeal of the Convention to States not Party and on its prestige as an international norm that they must consider being a part of.

Annexes (English only):

Annex 1: Status of Participation in the Chemical Weapons Convention As at 22 March 2002:
Summaries

Annex 2: Status of Participation in the Chemical Weapons Convention As at
31 December 2002

Annex 3: Events and Activities to Promote Universality

Annex 1

**STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 22 MARCH 2002**

SUMMARIES

Entry-into-Force and Anniversary Statistics				
Date	Number of States Parties	Number of States Parties for Which Entry into Force Was Pending	Signatory States not Party	Non-Signatory States not Party
As at 29-04-97 (EIF)	87	0	78	28
As at 29-04-98	107	1	60	25
As at 29-04-99	121	0	48	24
As at 29-04-00	132	3	37	21
As at 29-04-01	143	0	31	19
As at 29-04-02	143	0	31	19

Entry-into-Force and Year-End Statistics				
Date	Number of States Parties	Number of States Parties for Which Entry into Force Was Pending	Signatory States not Party	Non-Signatory States not Party
As at 29-04-97 (EIF)	87	0	78	28
As at 31-12-97	105	1	62	25
As at 31-12-98	121	0	48	24
As at 31-12-99	128	1	41	23
As at 31-12-00	141	0	33	19
As at 31-12-01	145	0	29	19
As at 31-12-02	147	1	26	20*

* Note: Timor-Leste joined the UN on 27 September 2002 and thus became eligible for Treaty action in regard to the Convention.

Annex 2

STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

1. The text of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction was adopted in Geneva on 3 September 1992 by the Conference on Disarmament, which transmitted it to the UN General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The General Assembly commended the Convention, and requested the UN Secretary-General, as Depository, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993. The Convention was open for signature in Paris from 13 to 15 January 1993, and thereafter at UN Headquarters, New York, until 29 April 1997. By that date, the Convention had received 165 signatures. It entered into force on 29 April 1997, whereupon states that had not signed it could accede to it at any time.
2. For states that ratify or accede to the Convention after 29 April 1997, the Convention enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the UN as Depository.
3. This Annex contains information concerning the dates of signature, ratification, and accession received by the Depository, and notified to the Secretariat of the OPCW (by 22 March 2002). The dates in the Deposit column indicate when the Depository received the instrument of ratification or accession.
4. Throughout the table that follows, “[a]” means “deposit of instrument of accession”.

States Parties

No.	State	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into force
1.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
2.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
3.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
4.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
5.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
6.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
7.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
8.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
9.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
10.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
11.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
12.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
13.	Bolivia	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
14.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
15.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
16.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97

No.	State	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into force
17.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
18.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
19.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
20.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
21.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
22.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
23.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
24.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
25.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
26.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
27.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
28.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
29.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
30.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
31.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
32.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
33.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
34.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
35.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
36.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
37.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
38.	Eritrea		14-02-00 [a]	15-03-00
39.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
40.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
42.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
43.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
44.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
45.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
46.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
47.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
48.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
49.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
50.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
51.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
52.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
53.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
54.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
55.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
56.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
57.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
58.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
59.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
60.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
62.	Jordan		29-10-97 [a]	28-11-97
63.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
64.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
65.	Kiribati		07-09-00 [a]	07-10-00
66.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
67.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
68.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97

No.	State	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into force
69.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
70.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
71.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
72.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
73.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
74.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
75.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
76.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
77.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
78.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
79.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
80.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
81.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
82.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
83.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
84.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
85.	Mozambique		15-08-00 [a]	14-09-00
86.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
87.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
88.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
89.	Netherlands	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
90.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
91.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
92.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
93.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
94.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
95.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
96.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
97.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
98.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
99.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
100.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
101.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
102.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
103.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
104.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
105.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
106.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
107.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
108.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
109.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
110.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
111.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
112.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
113.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
114.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
115.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
116.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
117.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
118.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97

No.	State	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into force
119.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
120.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
121.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
122.	Sudan		24-05-99 [a]	23-06-99
123.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
124.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
125.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
126.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
127.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
128.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97 [a]	20-07-97
129.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
130.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97 [a]	24-07-97
131.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
132.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
133.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
134.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
135.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
136.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
137.	United Kingdom of Great Britain And Northern Ireland	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
138.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
139.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
140.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
141.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
142.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
143.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
144.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
145.	Yugoslavia		20-04-00 [a]	20-05-00
146.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
147.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

* Note: Thailand deposited its instrument of ratification on 10 December 2002 and by 31 December 2002 was still a contracting State.

Signatory States

No.	State	Signature
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93
2.	Bahamas	02-03-94
3.	Bhutan	24-04-97
4.	Cambodia	15-01-93
5.	Cape Verde	15-01-93
6.	Central African Republic	14-01-93
7.	Chad	11-10-94
8.	Comoros	13-01-93
9.	Congo	15-01-93
10.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93
11.	Djibouti	28-09-93
12.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93
13.	Grenada	09-04-97
14.	Guatemala	14-01-93
15.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93
16.	Haiti	14-01-93
17.	Honduras	13-01-93
18.	Israel	13-01-93
19.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93
20.	Liberia	15-01-93
21.	Madagascar	15-01-93
22.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93
23.	Myanmar	14-01-93
24.	Rwanda	17-05-93
25.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94
26.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93

Non-Signatory States

1.	Andorra	
2.	Angola	
3.	Antigua and Barbuda	
4.	Barbados	
5.	Belize	
6.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
7.	Egypt	
8.	Iraq	
9.	Lebanon	
10.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
11.	Niue	
12.	Palau	
13.	Sao Tome and Principe	
14.	Solomon Islands	
15.	Somalia	
16.	Syrian Arab Republic	
17.	Timor-Leste	
18.	Tonga	
19.	Tuvalu	
20.	Vanuatu	

Annex 3

EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE UNIVERSALITY

Date	Location	Type of Activity
1997	Gabon	Regional seminar or workshop
1998	China	Regional seminar or workshop
	Jordan	Regional seminar or workshop
	Saint Lucia	Regional seminar or workshop
1999	Algeria	Attendance at a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity
	Azerbaijan	Bilateral visit
	Bangladesh	Bilateral visit
	Chad	Bilateral visit
	Kazakhstan	Bilateral visit
	Kenya	Regional seminar or workshop
	Malta	Regional seminar or workshop
	Peru	Attendance at an OPANAL* meeting
	Slovenia	Regional seminar or workshop
	Suriname	Regional seminar or workshop
	Viet Nam	Bilateral visit
	Yugoslavia	Bilateral visit
	Zambia	Bilateral visit
2000	China	Regional seminar or workshop
	Gabon	Bilateral visit
	Georgia	Visit to the Monterey Centre for Non-Proliferation Studies
	Saint Lucia	Regional seminar or workshop
	Spain	Regional seminar or workshop
	Swaziland	Regional seminar or workshop
	Yugoslavia	Bilateral visit
2001	Australia	Regional seminar or workshop
	Jamaica	Regional seminar or workshop
	New Zealand	Attendance at the UN Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Disarmament
	Zambia	Attendance at a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity
2002	Fiji	Regional seminar or workshop
	South Africa	Attendance at a meeting of the African Union
	Sudan	Bilateral visit
	Sudan	Regional seminar or workshop

* The Organisation for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean