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NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

**REPORT ON THE PLAN OF ACTION
REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS**

1. At its Eighth Session the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) adopted a plan of action on the implementation of Article VII obligations, and undertook to review further, at its Tenth Session, the status of implementation of Article VII, and to consider and decide on any appropriate measures to be taken, if necessary, in order to ensure compliance by all States Parties with it (C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003).
2. In order to facilitate the work of both the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) and the Conference, and in accordance with the provisions of the plan of action as well as of the subsequent decision taken by the Conference at its Ninth Session on further action to be taken under it (C-9/DEC.4, dated 30 November 2004), the Director-General submitted a report to the Council at its Forty-Second Session on the results that had been achieved, together with an overview of the status of Article VII implementation for each State Party, and a list of States Parties that had offered or requested assistance since the adoption of the plan of action. That list included details of the assistance requested, of the offers made, and of the follow-up actions the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) or States Parties had taken (EC-42/DG.8 C-10/DG.4, dated 7 September 2005, and Corr.1, dated 26 September 2005).
3. The Director-General indicated in the report that it would be updated before the Tenth Session of the Conference. The cut-off date for this report is 17 October 2005.
4. At its Forty-Second Session the Council noted the report and requested that the facilitator, Mr Ronald Muench of Germany, continue to conduct consultations with a view to making recommendations to the Council at its Twenty-Fifth Meeting. At that Meeting the Council is expected to make recommendations to the Conference on follow-up steps to be taken.
5. In adopting the plan of action, the Conference agreed—without prejudice to the timelines set by the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”), recalling States Parties’ obligations under Article VII, and reminding them that it had been more than six years since the entry into force of the Convention—that it was



imperative that those States Parties that still had not done so take the necessary steps and set realistic target dates for enacting the necessary legislation, including penal legislation, and, as the case may be, adopting administrative measures to implement the Convention no later than the Tenth Session of the Conference.

6. The success of the plan of action has depended on the active and systematic engagement of States Parties with its objectives. Setting a target for States Parties to complete their actions under the plan has helped create momentum, and many have developed and applied their own national action plans in order to fulfil their Article VII obligations. The plan also provides that States Parties may request and receive assistance and technical support from the Secretariat and other States Parties.
7. Many States Parties have worked hard to achieve the goals of the plan. Particularly in 2005, they have increased their efforts to meet the targets they have set themselves, and have made use of the assistance available through the OPCW. Concurrently, the Secretariat has intensified its efforts to provide technical assistance and support to States Parties upon request. It has implemented a range of support measures, which have included regional, subregional, and thematic workshops on practical aspects of the implementation of the Convention, technical-assistance visits (TAVs), training courses, and workshops to respond to requests by States Parties for assistance with the drafting of legislation and the establishment of effective National Authorities, and for legislative assistance in the form of comments on draft legislation and of expert advice provided either through the OPCW's Network of Legal Experts (NLE) or directly by the Secretariat.
8. Many States Parties have provided assistance to other States Parties in the form of training courses for the benefit of National Authority personnel, support (including computer software) for the preparation of declarations, and assistance with the legislative and practical aspects of implementation. Also, a number of States Parties, as well as the European Union (EU), have supported the Secretariat's efforts to provide implementation assistance by funding specific projects. Fifteen States Parties have submitted to the Secretariat the names of experts that are ready to participate in TAVs. The roster of names has been posted on the OPCW's external server, where it is accessible to delegations.
9. The number of States Parties that have, on request, received technical assistance in one form or another from the Secretariat under the plan of action now stands at 107. As at the cut-off date for this report, 65 of these had received on-site support in the form of TAVs, or national training courses or workshops, given by the Secretariat; others will still receive such on-site assistance before the end of the year.
10. An assessment of the results that States Parties have achieved under the plan of action with the support of the Secretariat and other States Parties, indicates that momentum for national implementation has been created, and that significant results have been achieved. But there remain a sizeable number of States Parties that need to take further action to complete the implementation of their Article VII obligations. Many of them have already made some progress in drafting legislation and establishing their National Authorities. In some cases, draft bills have been prepared and submitted for enactment. In others, bills are still being drafted or are the subject of consultations

among various ministries. A number of States Parties will require some more time to complete this work, and some of these may require additional assistance and technical support. When it reviews the results achieved under the plan of action, the Conference might, therefore, consider suitable follow-up measures in the field of technical assistance to States Parties, and provide the necessary resources to that end. States Parties that have offered to assist other States Parties with the adoption of national-implementation measures might also be encouraged to continue doing so after the Tenth Session of the Conference.

11. There are still a number of States Parties that have made little or no progress towards establishing their National Authorities and adopting the necessary legislative and administrative measures required for implementation of the Convention. These States Parties have yet to fully engage with the plan of action and make use of the various kinds of assistance available. Some of them have given reasons for the delays, whilst others have remained silent. It is important to find, without delay, ways to convince these States Parties to remedy this situation.
12. Obviously, even when all States Parties have met the goals of the plan of action, work in the field of supporting national implementation should continue, because this is an ongoing process. The results accomplished under the plan of action establish the foundations for full and effective implementation at the national level, but there remains a continuing need for vigilant application and enforcement of the legislative and administrative measures that have been adopted. States Parties will need to further develop and to maintain their capacity for effective national implementation. Experience shows that the sharing of experiences amongst States Parties is extremely valuable for identifying and promoting best practices in national implementation. The dialogue and partnership that have been developing between the Secretariat and States Parties as they assist with national implementation have been another positive result of the plan of action that should continue to be fostered.

Annex:

Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations

Appendices (English only):

- Appendix 1: Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, including a Summary of Measures taken under the Plan of Action regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, As at 17 October 2005
- Appendix 2: List of States Parties that Have Offered or Requested Assistance since the Adoption of the Plan of Action regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, As at 17 October 2005

Annex

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS

Executive summary

1. This report uses the criteria and factors set out in the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations to present and analyse the results achieved under that plan, and the status of implementation by States Parties of their Article VII obligations.
2. As at 17 October 2005:
 - (a) 147 States Parties (84% of the 174 States Parties) had designated or established their National Authorities;
 - (b) 105 (60%) had adopted legislative and administrative measures to implement the Convention at the national level, and, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article VII, had informed the Secretariat of that fact;
 - (c) 83 (48%) had submitted the text of these adopted measures to the Secretariat, as required under the plan of action;
 - (d) 59 (34%) had adopted legislation that covers all key requirements of the Convention;
 - (e) 47 (27%) had completed the review of their existing regulations in the area of trade with chemicals, and had confirmed that these are consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention; and
 - (f) 47 (27%) that had yet to adopt their legislation and administrative measures had prepared draft legislation and were at different stages in enacting it.
3. The foundation for national implementation is the establishment or designation of National Authorities and the adoption of implementing legislation. Table 1 shows how the adoption of legislative and administrative measures by States Parties has evolved since the entry into force of the Convention.

TABLE 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 5 OF ARTICLE VII FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION

Status As At:	No. of States Parties	No. (and Percentage) of States Parties That Had Made Article VII(5) Submissions	Legislation Covers Areas Key to Enforcement of the Convention	Draft Legislation Proposed or Commented on by the Secretariat on Request
C-I: May 1997	87	0 (0%)	Not available	0
C-II: Dec. 1997	103	24 (23%)	Not available	0
C-III: Nov. 1998	120	40 (33%)	Not available	0
C-IV: July 1999	125	43 (34%)	Not available	0
C-V: May 2000	133	48 (36%)	Not available	6
C-VI: May 2001	143	53 (38%)	Not available	8
C-7: Oct. 2002	145	70 (48%)	39 (27%)	16
C-8: Oct. 2003	154	94 (61%)	51 (33%)	36
C-9: Nov. 2004	166	96 (58%)	52 (31%)	65
17 October 2005	174	105 (60%)	59 (34%)	152 ¹

4. While the overall percentage of States Parties that have adopted the necessary legislation and administrative measures has remained more or less the same since the adoption of the plan of action, the number of States Parties that have sought advice on draft legislation has more than tripled. In addition, the actual number of States Parties that have made progress on their legislative processes had increased from approximately 100 in October 2003 to approximately 150 by the reporting cut-off date. During that same period, the number of States Parties to the Convention has increased by 13%. It appears from these figures that progress has been made but that some additional time will be required so that those States Parties that have not yet been able to finish drafting and enacting their legislative and administrative measures can do so.

¹

One hundred and fifty-two drafts have been submitted by 92 States Parties. In some cases, States Parties have requested advice on drafts several times during their governmental consultative process. Most of the drafts commented on are still going through the process of parliamentary approval.

5. There were a variety of reasons why some States Parties were not able to fully meet the objectives of the plan of action. Many of them had to raise awareness of and generate domestic support for the plan, and engage and educate stakeholders, before they could begin drafting legislation and setting up a functioning National Authority. It was also important that the stakeholders fully understood the complexities of the Convention, how it applied to their particular situations, and what was required for its implementation.
6. In other cases, either the States Parties did not have drafters with sufficient experience to draft implementing legislation, or the experienced drafters they had did not have time. Finally, internal economic and political factors or external events (including conflicts and wars) in some cases hindered States Parties from making initial preparations for full national implementation. Once the drafting of legislation was underway and practical measures to set up a functioning and fully empowered National Authority were being taken, limits on human and financial resources caused delays in a number of States Parties. Events unrelated to the implementation of the Convention interfered in some cases with the process of completing various steps under the plan of action. For example, changes in government or elections delayed this process or caused setbacks, and draft legislation had to be resubmitted or redrafted. Once submitted to parliament, implementing legislation for the Convention competed with other draft legislation for inclusion in the parliamentary calendar and for parliamentary time.
7. The provision of technical assistance to States Parties was an important aspect of the work. One hundred and seven States Parties have made requests for assistance under the plan of action; and the Secretariat has responded to all of them in one way or another. It conducted 65 TAVs between the inception of the plan and the cut-off date for this report—41 of these in 2005. In addition, it supported 11 bilateral TAVs that were organised directly between States Parties. Seventy-eight States Parties received legislative assistance in the form of feedback on their draft legislation or on their first drafts, or with the whole process of drafting the legislation. The 27 regional, subregional, and thematic workshops and training courses that were held during the reporting period also served as fora in which technical assistance and expert advice could be informally provided to individual States Parties.
8. TAVs (usually in the form of national workshops or training courses in parallel with practical work on drafting legislation and meetings with key government officials) were an effective form of assistance under the plan. These TAVs provided an opportunity to involve a multitude of stakeholders within a given country, cultivated their awareness of what role they could play in implementing the Convention, ensured proper coordination among all the relevant parties, and assisted in the development of a national action plan. The TAVs focussed on legislative assistance, but they also addressed other implementation issues, including the establishment and effective functioning of National Authorities and outreach to the chemical industry. For its part, legislative assistance can contribute to ensuring that the measures adopted fully reflect the requirements of the Convention.

9. Regional and subregional meetings, training courses, and thematic workshops provided a cost-effective means of reaching out to larger numbers of States Parties, and facilitated exchanges of experience among their National Authorities. These meetings also helped prepare the ground for on-site assistance more closely tailored to the needs of individual States Parties. Coupled with discussions of the urgency of the action plan, they offered an opportunity to provide expert advice to States Parties that had already received assistance, and facilitated the drawing up of plans on what targeted assistance would be required in the future.
10. The submission by the Secretariat of proposals for draft legislation and of comments on drafts, as well as the submission to States Parties of proposals for initial drafts, has become a form of technical assistance that more and more States Parties have used. It provides consistency while helping ensure that implementing legislation adopted by States Parties is comprehensive and takes into account all the requirements of the Convention and relevant Conference decisions.
11. Despite the progress that States Parties have been making under the plan of action, much remains to be done. Twenty-seven States Parties still need to establish or designate their National Authority. Sixty-nine still need to enact legislation or adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention at the national level, and almost half of the rest need to address gaps in their legislation—typically a lack of measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals.
12. Of the 59 States Parties that have enacted comprehensive legislation, some still need to adopt detailed regulations before they can fully apply and enforce it. Some States Parties have yet to declare relevant industrial facilities, and many still need to implement effective control systems so they can submit the required declarations on their activities with regard to transfers of scheduled chemicals.
13. Only about 40% of States Parties have submitted information on their national protective programmes since 1997, and 127 have yet to complete their review of their regulations in the field of trade in chemicals so as to render them consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention. States Parties are making steady progress on all these issues and are committed to completing the steps required under Article VII as soon as possible; but, it appears from the information available to the Secretariat that some have yet to take action in order to accomplish the objectives of the plan.
14. There continues to be a need for technical assistance and support to States Parties that have yet to meet some Article VII requirements. For that assistance to be most effective, the following conditions should be met:
 - (a) The States Parties concerned need to take clear decisions that commit their authorities to fulfilling their Article VII obligations.
 - (b) States Parties need to identify and engage as many stakeholders as possible who are relevant to national implementation of the Convention before they receive assistance from the OPCW, and they need to ensure that all stakeholders will be involved in the provision of assistance.

- (c) Requests for assistance must be specific and must contain sufficient detail about the needs, conditions, and objectives of the assistance requested so that the Secretariat and the States Parties providing assistance can respond appropriately.
- (d) There should be a deadline for requests for assistance, to enable the Secretariat to properly plan its assistance programme (in particular with respect to TAVs to States Parties) and to optimise the use of its human and financial resources, including any resources made available by States Parties offering assistance.
- (e) States Parties requesting assistance should maintain regular contact with the Secretariat in the planning phase and after the assistance has been received, to ensure that any necessary follow-up will be provided, that goals set in national action plans are met, that progress in meeting them is monitored, and that the effectiveness of the assistance provided can be evaluated.
- (f) The Secretariat's assistance-and-support programme should continue to offer a variety of mutually complementary measures that ensure cost-effectiveness, allow support to be provided (including on-site) to individual States Parties requesting assistance, and facilitate the exchange of experiences and the provision of assistance among States Parties on a regional and subregional basis.

Introduction

15. When the Conference at its Eighth Session, in October 2003, adopted the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, it requested the Secretariat to report to it at its Ninth session and to every second session of the Council starting with the Thirty-Sixth, in March 2004, on the progress made in implementing the plan. The Conference also undertook to review, at its Tenth Session, the status of implementation of Article VII and to consider and decide on any appropriate measures to be taken, in order to ensure compliance with it by all States Parties.
16. Furthermore, when the Conference reviewed progress on the plan of action in November 2004, it requested the Secretariat, *inter alia*, to provide, prior to each session of the Council before the Tenth Session of the Conference, a list of States Parties that have offered or requested assistance since the adoption of this plan, including details of the assistance requested, the offers made, and the follow-up actions taken by the Secretariat and/or States Parties (C-9/DEC.4).
17. In order to facilitate the deliberations of the Council and the Conference on the results that have been achieved so far, and in response to the reporting requirement mentioned in paragraphs 15 and 16 above, the Secretariat has prepared this report on the implementation of the plan of action. In a separate annex, the Secretariat has compiled a summary, as per each State Party, of the current status of implementation of Article VII (Appendix 1), together with an indication of the steps taken by the State Party, the assistance received, and assistance provided to other States Parties. Appendix 2 shows the status of requests for, and offers of, assistance under the plan of action.

Overview

18. Paragraph 14 of the plan of action identifies the steps that States Parties are to take, leading to the enactment of the necessary legislation, including penal legislation, and/or the adoption of administrative measures to implement the Convention no later than the Tenth Session of the Conference, in November 2005. These steps are as follows:
 - (a) designate or establish a National Authority, and notify the Secretariat thereof in accordance with Article VII of the Convention, as soon as possible;
 - (b) take the steps necessary to enact the legislation, including penal legislation, and/or to adopt the administrative measures States Parties need in order to implement the Convention in accordance with their constitutional processes; and
 - (c) provide the Secretariat with the full text of their national implementing legislation, including updates, or, in the case of States Parties with a monist legal system, with information on the specific measures they have taken to implement the Convention.

19. Paragraph 6 of the plan specifies that the measures necessary to implement the Convention should, *inter alia*:
 - (a) reflect the comprehensive nature of the Convention by covering all activities that are to be prohibited or required in accordance with it, and that involve the use of any toxic chemicals and their precursors;
 - (b) cover the provision of annual declarations on past and anticipated activities;
 - (c) ensure the implementation of the provisions related to transfers of scheduled chemicals; and
 - (d) cover the annual submission of information on national protective programmes in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention.
20. Finally, paragraph 15 urges States Parties that have not yet done so to review their existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals in order to render them consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention.
21. While preparing this report, the Secretariat analysed all the factors referred to in paragraphs 18 to 20 above. An overview of the results achieved under the plan of action and of the current status of implementation of Article VII, which uses these factors as key indicators, is presented in table 2 and figures 1 and 2. Thereafter, more-detailed analysis is provided on the following issues:
 - (a) the designation or establishment of National Authorities;
 - (b) the adoption of legislation, including penal legislation, and of administrative measures;
 - (c) whether the legislation reflects the comprehensive nature of the Convention;
 - (d) provision in the legislation for the following:
 - (i) annual declarations on past and anticipated activities;
 - (ii) the implementation of the provisions related to transfers of scheduled chemicals; and
 - (iii) the annual submission of information on national protective programmes;
 - (e) the review of existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals; and
 - (f) assistance provided under the plan of action, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of that assistance.
22. The following table shows the number and percentage of the 174 States Parties that have implemented each of the requirements set out in the plan of action.

TABLE 2: RESULTS ACHIEVED UNDER THE PLAN OF ACTION, AND THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII AS AT 17 OCTOBER 2005²

Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
147	105	59	83	74 in full 13 in part	149 in full 7 Art. III only 1 Art VI only	68	73 completed 24 ongoing	67	71 (2005: 40)	47
84%	60%	34%	48%	43% in full 7% in part	86% in full 4% Art III only 1% Art VI only	39%	41% completed 14% ongoing	39%	41% (23%)	27%
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare		
102	99	81	88	79	78	78	78	67		
59%	57%	47%	51%	45%	45%	45%	45%	39%		

² For an explanation of the meaning of each of the column headings used in “Main Indicators” section of this table, see Appendix 1. In the “Legislative Coverage” section, EUC stands for end-use certificate.

Figure 1

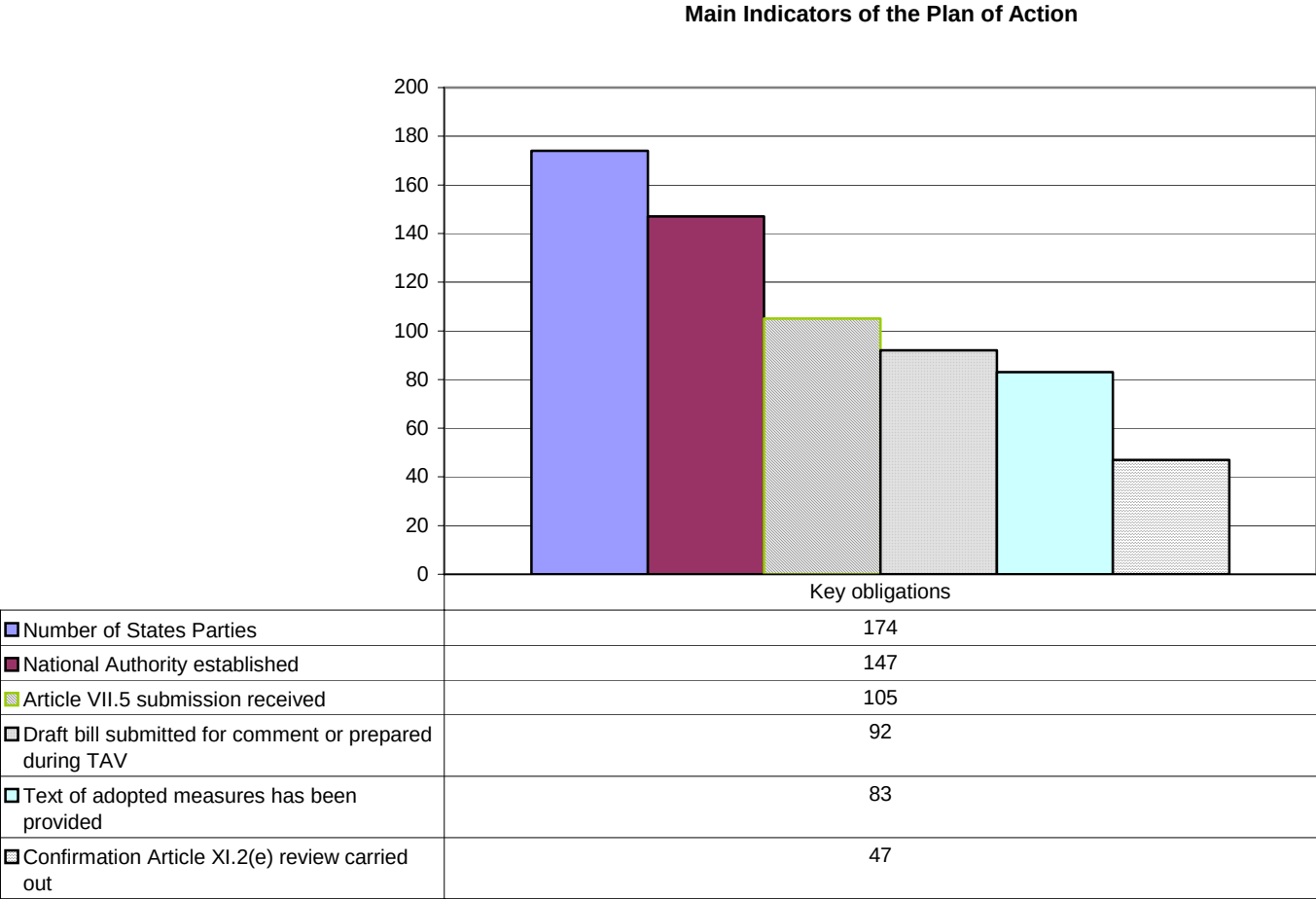
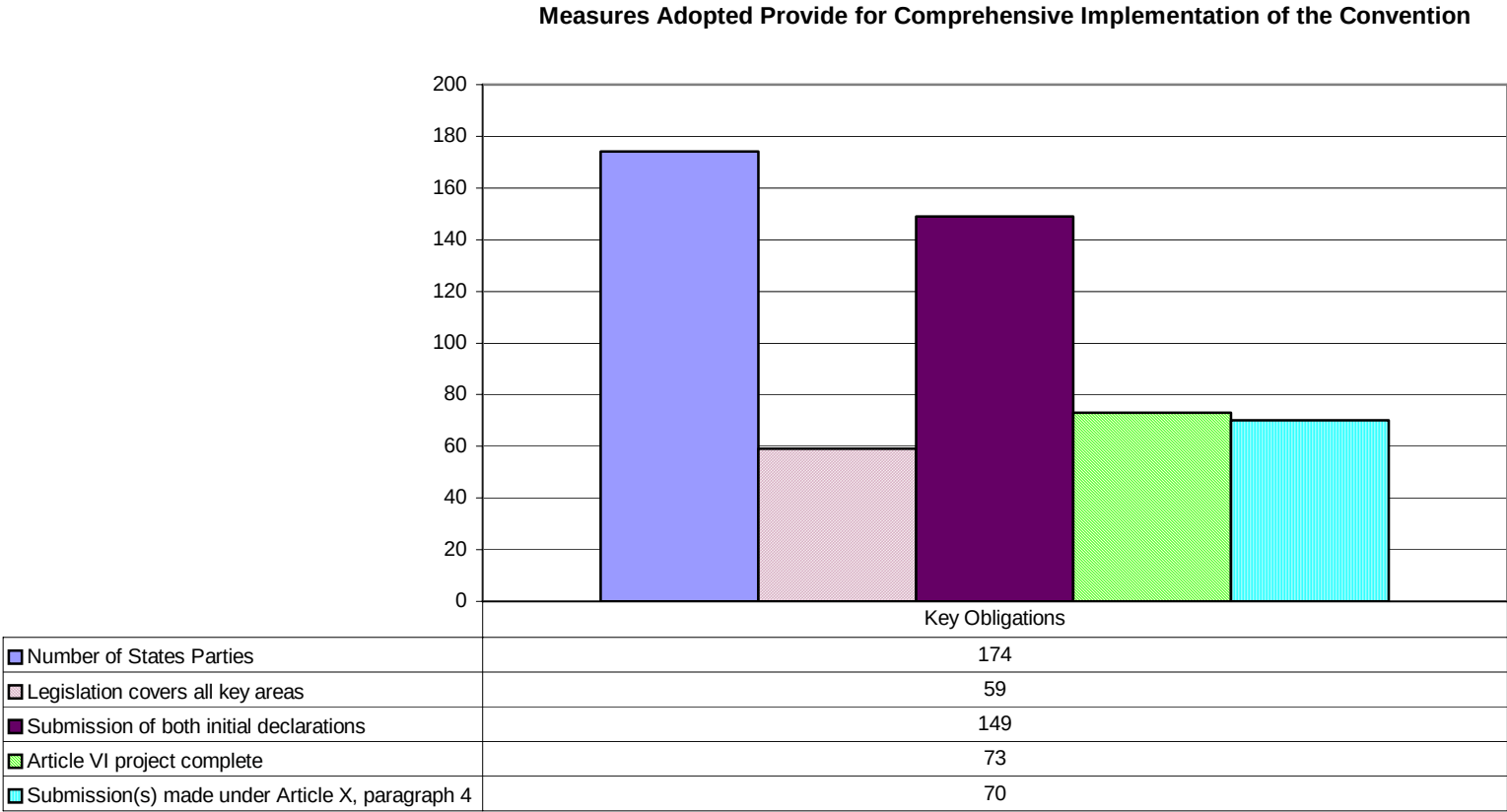


Figure 2



Designation or establishment of National Authorities

23. According to Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention, “In order to fulfil its obligations under this Convention, each State Party shall designate or establish a National Authority to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organization and other States Parties. Each State Party shall notify the Organization of its National Authority at the time that this Convention enters into force for it.”
24. The First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the First Review Conference”) called upon States Parties that still had to designate or establish their National Authorities to do so as a matter of priority, and to notify the Secretariat accordingly (subparagraph 7.83(a) of RC-1/5).
25. In the plan of action, the Conference underlined that the steps States Parties need to take should include designating or establishing a National Authority and notifying the Secretariat thereof in accordance with Article VII of the Convention, as soon as possible (subparagraph 14(a) of C-8/DEC.16).
26. One hundred and forty-seven States Parties, or 84%, have now notified the Secretariat of the designation or establishment of their National Authority. However, in some cases the National Authority is provisional or interim, pending a final decision on its structure and formalisation by law. The resulting lack of legal authority has prevented some National Authorities from carrying out all the tasks the Convention requires of them.
27. Twenty-seven States Parties have yet to inform the Secretariat of the designation or establishment of their National Authority. These are listed in table 3. The table also shows when the Convention entered into force for each of these States Parties, and which regional group they belong to. Further details on the status of National Authorities in these States Parties appear in Appendix 1. According to the information available to the Secretariat, all are making progress, albeit at different rates. Twelve joined the OPCW after the adoption of the plan of action, some only in 2005. This underlines the need to closely coordinate the implementation of the action plan for universality (EC-M-23/DEC.3, dated 24 October 2003) with that of the Article VII plan of action.

TABLE 3: STATES PARTIES THAT HAVE YET TO DESIGNATE OR ESTABLISH A NATIONAL AUTHORITY

State Party	Regional Group	Entry into Force
1. Afghanistan	Asia	24-10-03
2. Antigua and Barbuda	GRULAC ³	28-09-05
3. Bhutan	Asia	17-09-05
4. Botswana	Africa	30-09-98
5. Cambodia	Asia	18-08-05
6. Cape Verde	Africa	09-11-03

³ Group of Latin American and Caribbean States Parties

State Party	Regional Group	Entry into Force
7. Equatorial Guinea	Africa	29-04-97
8. Grenada	GRULAC	03-07-05
9. Guinea	Africa	09-07-97
10. Honduras	GRULAC	28-09-05
11. Madagascar	Africa	19-11-04
12. Mauritania	Africa	11-03-98
13. Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia	21-07-99
14. Mozambique	Africa	14-09-00
15. Nauru	Asia	12-12-01
16. Niue	Asia	21-05-05
17. Papua New Guinea	Asia	29-04-97
18. Samoa	Asia	27-10-02
19. Sierra Leone	Africa	30-10-04
20. Solomon Islands	Asia	23-10-04
21. Suriname	GRULAC	29-04-97
22. Timor-Leste	Asia	06-06-03
23. Turkmenistan	Asia	29-04-97
24. Tuvalu	Asia	18-02-04
25. United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	25-07-98
26. Vanuatu	Asia	16-10-05
27. Yemen	Asia	01-11-00

28. Table 4 indicates the number and percentage of States Parties in each region that have established or designated a National Authority.

TABLE 4: DESIGNATION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES BY REGION

Regional Group	Number of States Parties	Number of National Authorities	Percentage
Africa	43	34	79%
Asia	48	34	71%
Eastern Europe	24	24	100%
GRULAC	29	25	86%
WEOG ⁴	30	30	100%

29. Table 5 shows how many National Authorities have been established or designated, on the one hand by those States Parties that had joined the Convention by the time the Article VII plan of action was adopted, and on the other by those that joined after that.

TABLE 5: DESIGNATION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Joined before or after Adoption of the Plan of Action?	Number of States Parties	Number of National Authorities	Percentage
Before	155	140 (24 October 2003: 126)	90% (81%)
After	19	7	37%

30. The overall implementation of the requirement to establish or designate a National Authority has increased from 81% at the time of adoption of the plan of action to 84% at the time of reporting. If the States Parties that have joined the OPCW since the adoption of the plan of action are discounted, the latter figure is 90%. The two regions with the largest number of States Parties that have yet to establish or designate their National Authorities are Asia and Africa. This was already so when the plan of action was adopted, and the OPCW focussed much of its implementation-support effort on States Parties in these two regions.
31. At the same time, it must be stressed that the establishment or designation of a National Authority is only a first step, and that full and effective implementation of the Convention depends not only on the existence of a National Authority but also on its ability to enforce the provisions of the Convention. An initial designation of a particular ministry as the focal point for the OPCW has generally proven to be inadequate for full and effective national implementation. The due empowerment of the National Authority will stem from the legislative or executive action establishing it, and its effectiveness normally depends on the enactment and enforcement of implementing legislation and subsidiary administrative measures as well as on the provision by the State Party of adequate resources. Progress made on legislative and administrative measures is discussed in the following section.

Adoption of legislative and administrative measures

Enactment of legislation, including penal legislation

32. According to Article VII, paragraph 1, "Each State Party shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under this Convention. In particular, it shall:
- (a) Prohibit natural and legal persons anywhere on its territory or in any other place under its jurisdiction as recognized by international law from undertaking any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention, including enacting penal legislation with respect to such activity;
 - (b) Not permit in any place under its control any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention; and

- (c) Extend its penal legislation enacted under subparagraph (a) to any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken anywhere by natural persons, possessing its nationality, in conformity with international law.”
33. The Conference at its Eighth Session agreed that it was imperative that States Parties take the steps necessary to enact the legislation, including penal legislation, and/or to adopt the administrative measures States Parties need in order to implement the Convention in accordance with their constitutional processes (subparagraph 14(b) of C-8/DEC.16).
34. The First Review Conference called upon States Parties to “provide the OPCW with the full text of their national implementing legislation, including updates, or, in the case of States Parties with a monist legal system, with information on the specific measures they have taken to implement the Convention” (subparagraph 7.83(c) of RC-1/5). Similarly, the Conference at its Eighth Session agreed in the plan of action that it was imperative that States Parties provide this information (subparagraph 14(c) of C-8/DEC.16).
35. As at 17 October 2005, 105 States Parties, or 60%, had informed the Secretariat about the legislative and administrative measures they have taken. Of these, 83, or 48%, had submitted to the OPCW the text of their legislation, including subsidiary regulations and administrative measures.
36. Sixty-nine States Parties have yet to officially inform the Secretariat about the measures they have adopted under Article VII, paragraph 1. Table 6 lists these States Parties. Details on the steps they have taken to complete the enactment of their implementing legislation are given in Appendix 1.

TABLE 6: STATES PARTIES THAT HAVE YET TO MEET THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER ARTICLE VII, PARAGRAPH 5

State Party	Regional Group	Entry into Force
1. Afghanistan	Asia	24-10-03
2. Antigua and Barbuda	GRULAC	28-09-05
3. Bahrain	Asia	29-04-97
4. Belize	GRULAC	31-12-03
5. Benin	Africa	13-06-98
6. Bhutan	Asia	17-09-05
7. Brunei Darussalam	Asia	27-08-97
8. Burkina Faso	Africa	07-08-97
9. Burundi	Africa	04-10-98
10. Cambodia	Asia	18-08-05
11. Cameroon	Africa	29-04-97
12. Cape Verde	Africa	09-11-03
13. Chad	Africa	14-03-04
14. Cook Islands	Asia	29-04-97
15. Costa Rica	GRULAC	29-04-97
16. Côte d’Ivoire	Africa	29-04-97

State Party	Regional Group	Entry into Force
17. El Salvador	GRULAC	29-04-97
18. Equatorial Guinea	Africa	29-04-97
19. Eritrea	Africa	15-03-00
20. Fiji	Asia	29-04-97
21. Ghana	Africa	08-08-97
22. Grenada	GRULAC	03-07-05
23. Guinea	Africa	09-07-97
24. Guyana	GRULAC	12-10-97
25. Honduras	GRULAC	28-09-05
26. Jamaica	GRULAC	08-10-00
27. Jordan	Asia	28-11-97
28. Kenya	Africa	29-04-97
29. Kiribati	Asia	07-10-00
30. Kuwait	Asia	28-06-97
31. Lesotho	Africa	29-04-97
32. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Africa	05-02-04
33. Madagascar	Africa	19-11-04
34. Malawi	Africa	11-07-98
35. Maldives	Asia	29-04-97
36. Mali	Africa	29-04-97
37. Marshall Islands	Asia	18-06-04
38. Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia	21-07-99
39. Mozambique	Africa	14-09-00
40. Namibia	Africa	29-04-97
41. Nauru	Asia	12-12-01
42. Nepal	Asia	18-12-97
43. Niger	Africa	29-04-97
44. Niue	Asia	21-05-05
45. Papua New Guinea	Asia	29-04-97
46. Paraguay	GRULAC	29-04-97
47. Qatar	Asia	03-10-97
48. Rwanda	Africa	30-04-04
49. Saint Kitts and Nevis	GRULAC	20-06-04
50. Samoa	Asia	27-10-02
51. Sao Tome and Principe	Africa	09-10-03
52. Senegal	Africa	19-08-98
53. Serbia and Montenegro	Eastern Europe	20-05-00
54. Sierra Leone	Africa	30-10-04
55. Solomon Islands	Asia	23-10-04
56. Suriname	GRULAC	29-04-97
57. Swaziland	Africa	29-04-97
58. Timor-Leste	Asia	06-06-03
59. Togo	Africa	29-04-97
60. Tonga	Asia	28-06-03

State Party	Regional Group	Entry into Force
61. Trinidad and Tobago	GRULAC	24-07-97
62. Tunisia	Africa	29-04-97
63. Tuvalu	Asia	18-02-04
64. United Arab Emirates	Asia	28-12-00
65. United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	25-07-98
66. Vanuatu	Asia	16-10-05
67. Venezuela	GRULAC	02-01-98
68. Yemen	Asia	01-11-00
69. Zambia	Africa	11-03-01

37. Table 7 shows the number and percentage of States Parties in each region that have adopted legislation and/or administrative measures as required under Article VII.

TABLE 7: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REQUIREMENT TO ADOPT LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES, BY REGION

Regional Group	Number of States Parties in the Group	Number of States Parties That Have Adopted Legislation or Administrative Measures	Percentage
Africa	43	14	33%
Asia	48	22	46%
Eastern Europe	24	23	96%
GRULAC	29	16	55%
WEOG	30	30	100%

38. Table 8 shows the number and percentages of States Parties that have adopted legislative and administrative measures, on the one hand those States Parties that had joined the Convention by the time the Article VII plan of action was adopted, and on the other those that joined after that.

TABLE 8: ADOPTION OF LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Joined before or after Adoption of the Plan of Action?	Number of States Parties	Number of States Parties That Have Adopted Legislation or Administrative Measures	Percentage
Before	155	104 (24 October 2003: 94)	67% (61%)
After	19	1	5%

39. Figures 3 and 4 give an overview in chart form of steps States Parties have taken in connection with the implementation of the Article VII plan of action.

Figure 3

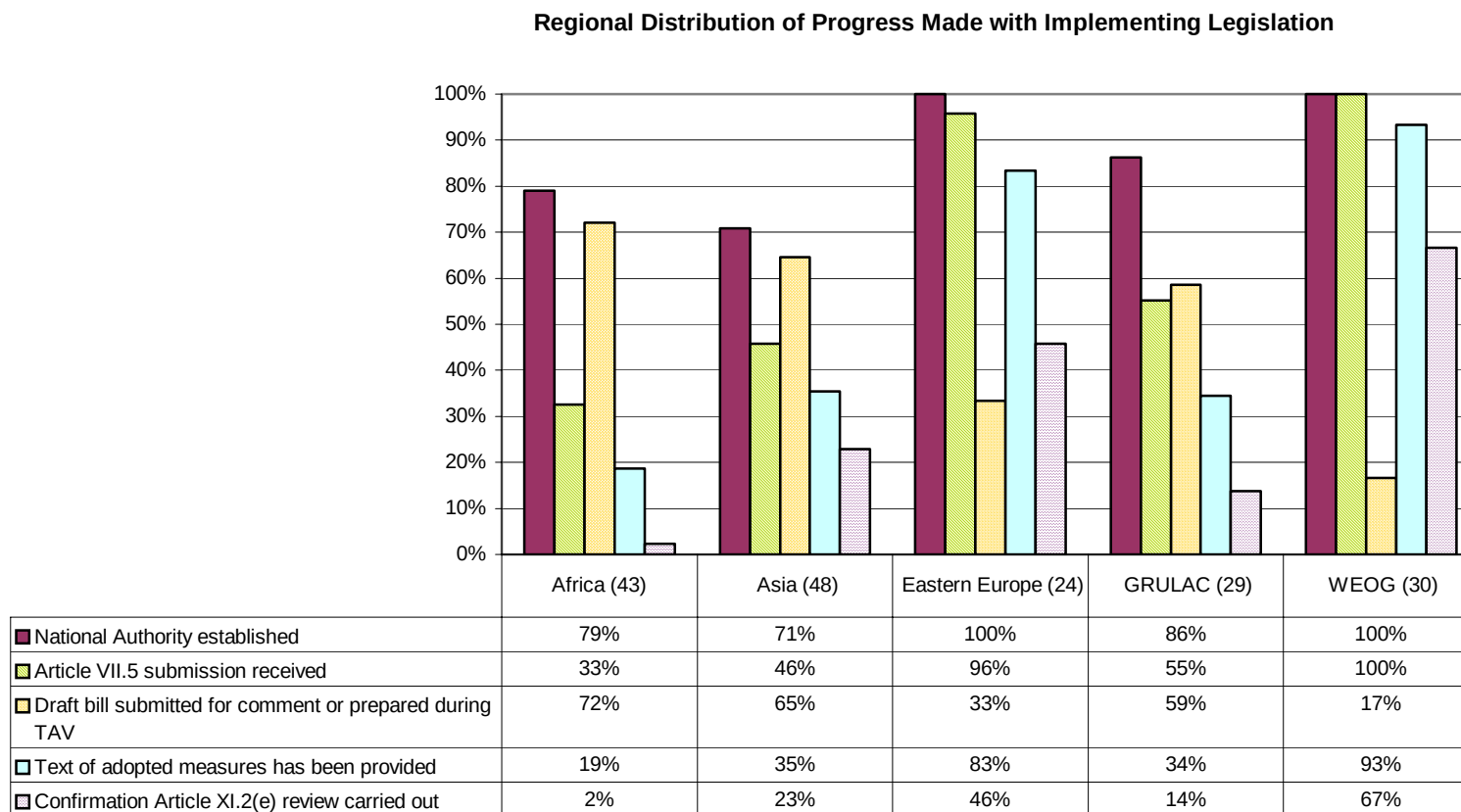
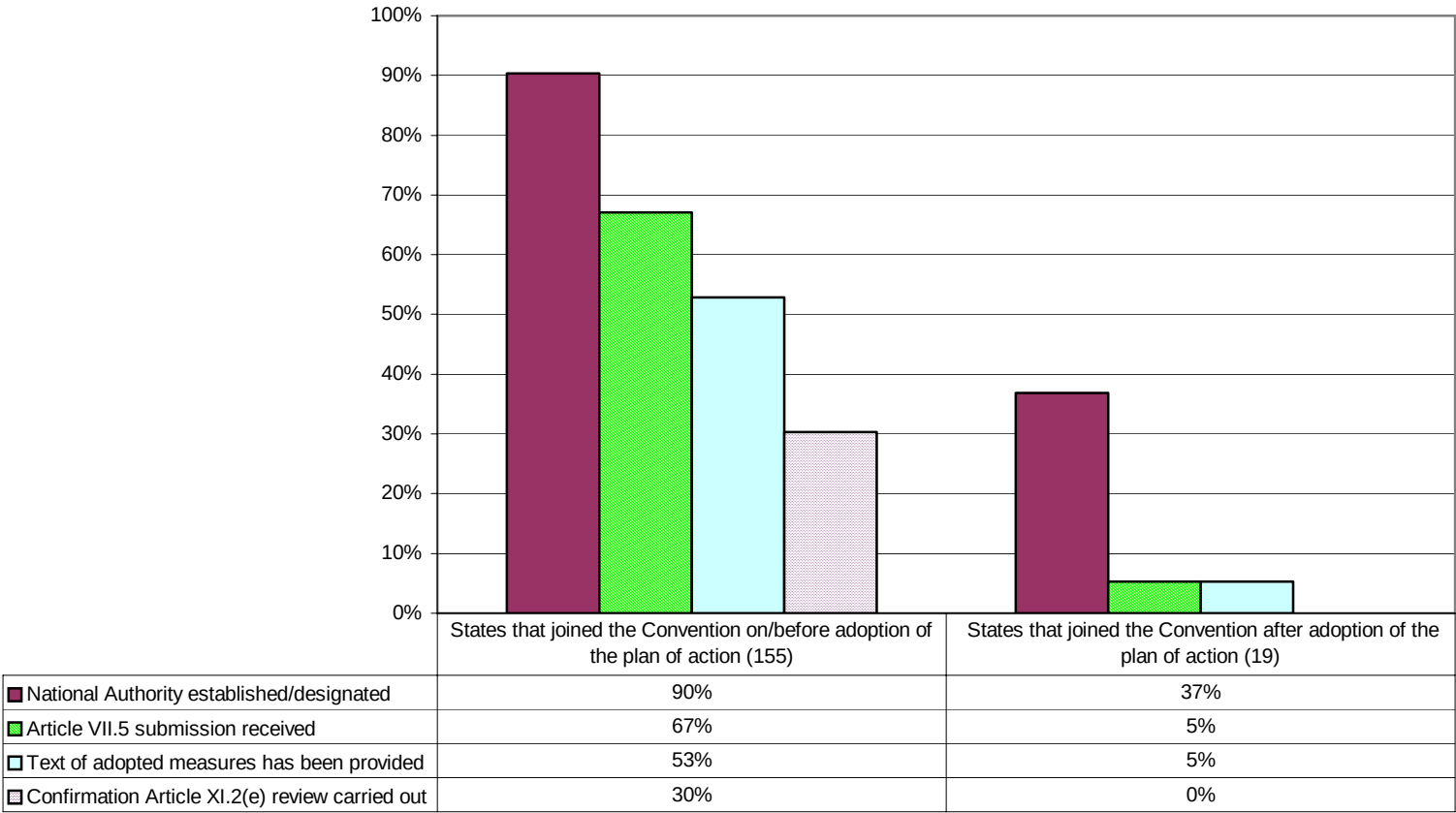


Figure 4

Progress Made under the Plan of Action: Comparison of States Parties That Joined the Convention before and after Adoption of the Plan of Action



40. The above figures seem to suggest, at first glance, that little if any progress has been made under the plan of action. Such an assessment would, however, be inaccurate. There are a number of factors that need to be taken into account in this connection. First, there was a 13% increase during the reporting period in the number of States Parties (of which only 1 has so far been able to implement the requirement to enact legislation and/or adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention). In addition, many of the States Parties that have yet to enact implementing legislation have nevertheless made considerable progress in this regard. Further, of the 69 States Parties that have yet to submit the information on their legislative and administrative measures to the OPCW:
- (a) 50 have prepared draft legislation and are in the process of enacting it;
 - (b) 22 have received technical assistance on-site from the OPCW, at their request, with their legislative work; and
 - (c) 10 more have received assistance from other States Parties, including in the form of bilateral TAVs supported by the Secretariat.
41. All but the newest States Parties that have requested support from the Secretariat in drafting their implementing legislation have received model or sample legislation from the Secretariat. In addition, at their request, 50 of those States Parties have received a proposed first draft of legislation from the Secretariat or have submitted draft legislation for comment by the Secretariat, the NLE, or both.
42. In assessing the significance of the increase in the number of States Parties that now have draft legislation under consideration, due note should be taken of the time factor implied by the typical cycle involved from the moment at which the State Party begins drafting until the legislation is finally brought into force. Many States Parties need to request cabinet approval for drafting to begin and, once approval is received, the draft is prepared by parliamentary counsel on the basis of instructions prepared by the responsible ministry. In others, the ministry responsible prepares a draft that is eventually submitted to the cabinet, which can reject the draft or return it with comments. In any event, the draft normally proceeds through a consultative process with the ministries concerned and other stakeholders, including in some cases the public. Once the drafting and consultative phases are completed, the draft is finally submitted to a parliament, at which stage it may have to compete with other items for a place on the legislative agenda.
43. All parliaments tend to have a crowded calendar, but for States that are in transition or undergoing reform, the volume of pending legislation to be considered by a parliament can be particularly heavy. Other factors that tend to delay consideration of draft legislation by parliaments include elections and political instability. Parliamentary approval of legislation is an area over which the Secretariat has, of course, no influence; however, work with parliamentarians has become an important aspect of the Secretariat's implementation-support efforts. The plan of action has had an impact on how much political attention has been paid to implementing legislation, particularly in some cases when it has been backed up by *démarches* from other States Parties, or personal approaches by the Director-General, or both.

Laws reflect the comprehensive nature of the Convention

44. The information provided above does not show whether the legislative and administrative measures cover all key requirements of the Convention. Such coverage is, however, one of the criteria in the plan of action (paragraph 6). In order to assess whether legislative and administrative measures adopted meet key requirements of the Convention, the Secretariat analysed either the responses received from States Parties to the second legislation questionnaire and the questionnaire on the implementation of trade measures under the Convention, or, if a State Party's own assessment was not available, the texts of any legislative and administrative measures it had adopted and submitted to the OPCW.
45. The Secretariat's analysis shows that, of the 105 States Parties that have adopted legislative and/or administrative measures, 59, or 34% of all States Parties, have covered all key implementation areas. When the plan of action was adopted, that figure stood at 51 (or 33% of all States Parties at the time).
46. An analysis of coverage of these key areas shows that:
- (a) 102 States Parties, or 59%, have enacted prohibitions related to Article I undertakings,⁵ 99, or 57%, of which have specified the penalties that relate to these prohibitions;
 - (b) 81, or 47%, apply these prohibitions extraterritorially to their subjects abroad;
 - (c) 88, or 51%, have based their prohibitions on the definition of "chemical weapons" set out in Article II, paragraph 1, in order to ensure that their laws reflect the comprehensive nature of the Convention—i.e., that their laws cover all activities that are to be prohibited or required in accordance with the Convention, and that involve any toxic chemical or precursor;
 - (d) with respect to penalties concerning the regulation of scheduled chemicals, 79 States Parties, or 45%, have penalties for violations of the norms of the Convention in respect of Schedule 1 chemicals; 78, or 45%, for Schedule 2 chemicals, and 78, or 45%, for Schedule 3 chemicals;
 - (e) 78 States Parties, or 45%, implement the requirement for end-use certificates covering transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party; and
 - (f) 67, or 39%, have penalties for the failure of natural or legal persons under their jurisdiction to submit declarable data.

⁵ Note that some States Parties have included only the core provisions under paragraph 1 of Article I in their legislation, and appear to cover other requirements by policies or administrative decisions. Also, only five States Parties have confirmed to the Secretariat that their legislation covers the key prohibitions with regard to acts of individuals serving in its military and police forces; in all other cases the Secretariat proceeds from the understanding that, as State agents, such individuals are bound by the Convention's prohibitions.

47. There are significant regional variations in what is covered by the legislative and administrative measures required by Article VII, paragraph 1. Details are shown in table 9, and further data are provided in figures 5 and 6. The data in the table support the conclusion that, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the legislative and administrative measures adopted and to ensure their comprehensiveness pursuant, *inter alia*, to paragraph 6 of the plan of action, further work will be required by States Parties in Africa, Asia, and the GRULAC regions.
48. States Parties readily understand the Convention's requirements regarding the enactment of penal legislation so as to give force to the prohibitions in Article I, notably on the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. However, experience in providing technical assistance, especially over the past two years, has shown that there is often a limited understanding of the need for other types of implementing legislation and subsidiary regulatory and administrative measures, such as those aiming at ensuring the non-proliferation of chemical weapons. Similarly, there is not always a full understanding of how to implement those measures effectively. These factors need to be taken into account in the follow-up to the plan of action and in future implementation-support measures the Secretariat takes.
49. In assessing the comprehensiveness of legislation, note should also be taken of States Parties' responses on the scope of the Article I prohibitions incorporated into national law. Approximately 90% of those States Parties that reported that they have implementing legislation in force indicated that it prohibits all acts referred to in subparagraphs 1(a), (b), (c), and (d) of Article I. Those acts include developing, producing, otherwise acquiring, stockpiling, or retaining chemical weapons, or transferring them to anyone; using them; engaging in military preparations to use them; or assisting, encouraging, or inducing anyone to engage in activities prohibited to a State Party. However, only 33% of these same States Parties have reported that their legislation expressly prohibits the use of riot-control agents (RCAs) as a method of warfare pursuant to Article I, paragraph 5.⁶ If the prohibition on the use of RCAs as a method of warfare is not incorporated into national law, non-state actors such as terrorists might escape the full consequences of using them. Only 44% of States Parties have legislation giving effect to the destruction obligations set out in paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article I. Indeed, some of the States Parties that have not enacted such provisions added that they were not relevant to them.
50. It is expected that the statistics on the comprehensiveness of legislation will improve: The number of drafts submitted for comment to the Secretariat and/or the NLE has continued to rise, and these drafts will eventually be enacted. The Secretariat's comments have a high rate of acceptance, and are frequently incorporated into final versions of national legislation. The process whereby States Parties respond to

⁶ The detailed analysis of legislation incorporating the requirements of Article I is drawn from the responses to the first question on the legislation questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Convention (S/317/2002, dated 18 September 2002). Even with the new responses, the percentages remain essentially the same as those first reported in the survey of responses to the second legislation questionnaire (subparagraph 4.2 of EC-32/DG.17, dated 13 March 2003; Add.1, dated 21 March 2003; Corr.1, dated 31 March 2003; and Add.2, dated 5 June 2003).

legislation questionnaires and the Secretariat analyses the responses has also contributed to improvements in the comprehensiveness of legislation. As a result of that process, a number of States have approached the Secretariat for advice on addressing gaps in their legislation. In some cases they have decided to amend their statutes; in others, to amend or issue subsidiary legislation to fill in the gaps.

51. Paragraph 6 of the plan of action refers to the need for comprehensive legislation implementing the Convention's provisions on transfers of scheduled chemicals, on the annual submission of information on national protective programmes as required under paragraph 4 of Article X, and on the submission of annual declarations on past and anticipated activities. The following sections discuss the current situation with regard to these aspects of national implementation.

Annual declarations on past and anticipated activities

52. The starting point of any assessment of the status of implementation of the requirement to submit annual declarations on past and anticipated activities is the submission of an initial declaration. One hundred and forty-nine States Parties, or 86%, have submitted initial declarations under both Articles III and VI. A further 7, or 4%, have submitted an initial declaration under Article III, but none under Article VI; 1 has submitted an initial declaration under Article VI, but none under Article III. Of the 19 States Parties that joined the Convention after the adoption of the plan of action, only 7, or 37%, have submitted their initial declaration. Future TAVs to new States Parties should therefore continue to serve as occasions to underline the need to submit an initial declaration in a timely manner, and to assist with its completion (e.g., by using the simplified declaration format).

TABLE 9: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES⁷

Regional Group (and No. of States Parties)	Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Article II(1) Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	
Africa (43)	14 33%	13 30%	10 23%	9 21%	8 19%	8 19%	9 21%	9 21%	7 16%	
Asia (48)	22 46%	21 44%	22 46%	18 38%	19 40%	17 35%	17 35%	15 31%	15 31%	
Eastern Europe (24)	21 88%	21 88%	19 79%	19 79%	17 71%	18 75%	17 71%	17 71%	17 71%	
GRULAC (29)	15 52%	14 48%	10 34%	8 28%	9 31%	8 28%	8 28%	10 34%	5 17%	
WEOG (30)	30 100%	30 100%	27 90%	27 90%	26 87%	27 90%	27 90%	27 90%	23 77%	

⁷ The column headings correspond to the questions asked in the second legislation questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Convention (S/317/2002), and correlate to the elements that comprehensive legislation covers, as set out in paragraph 6 of the plan of action.

Figure 5

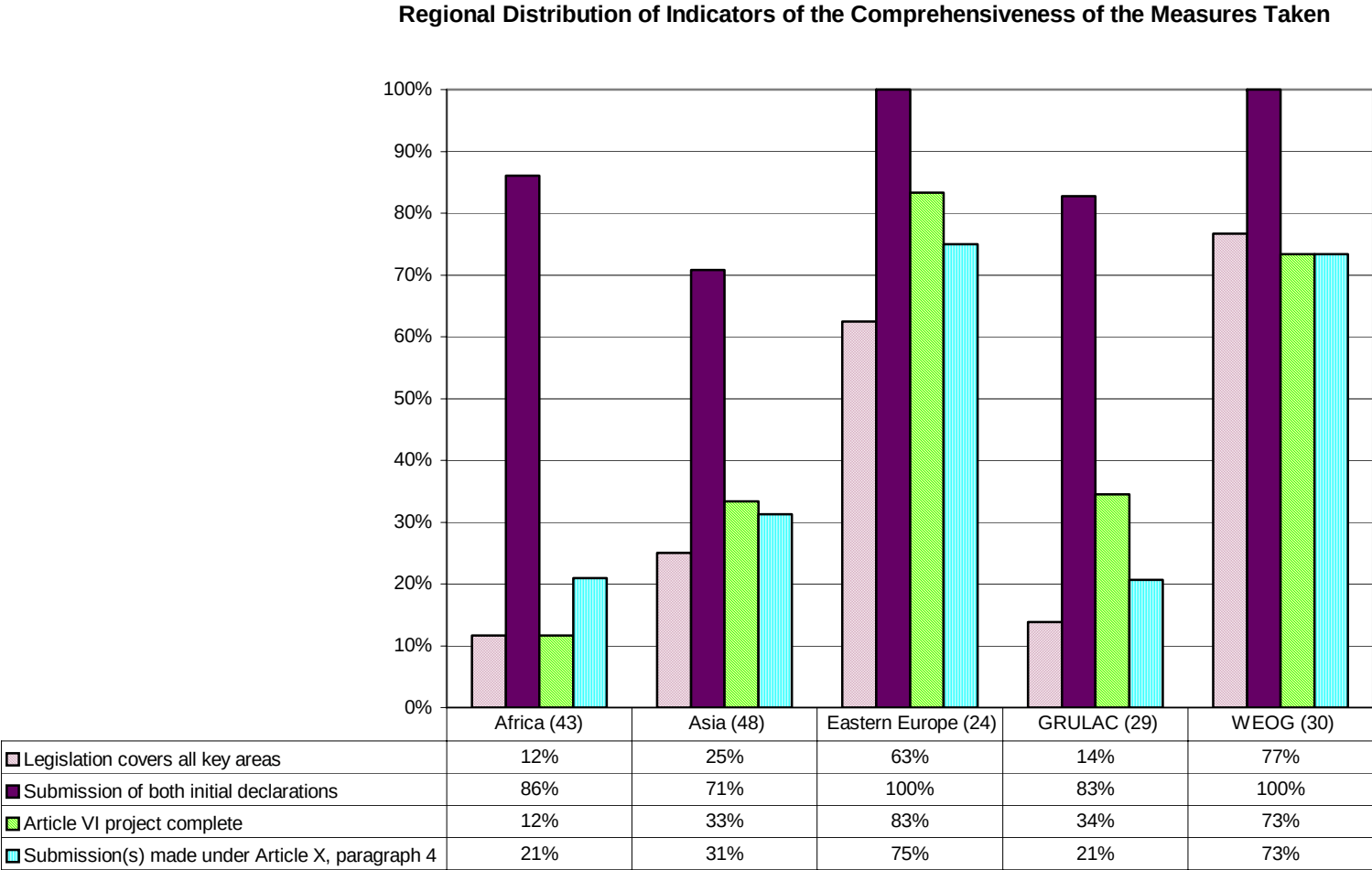
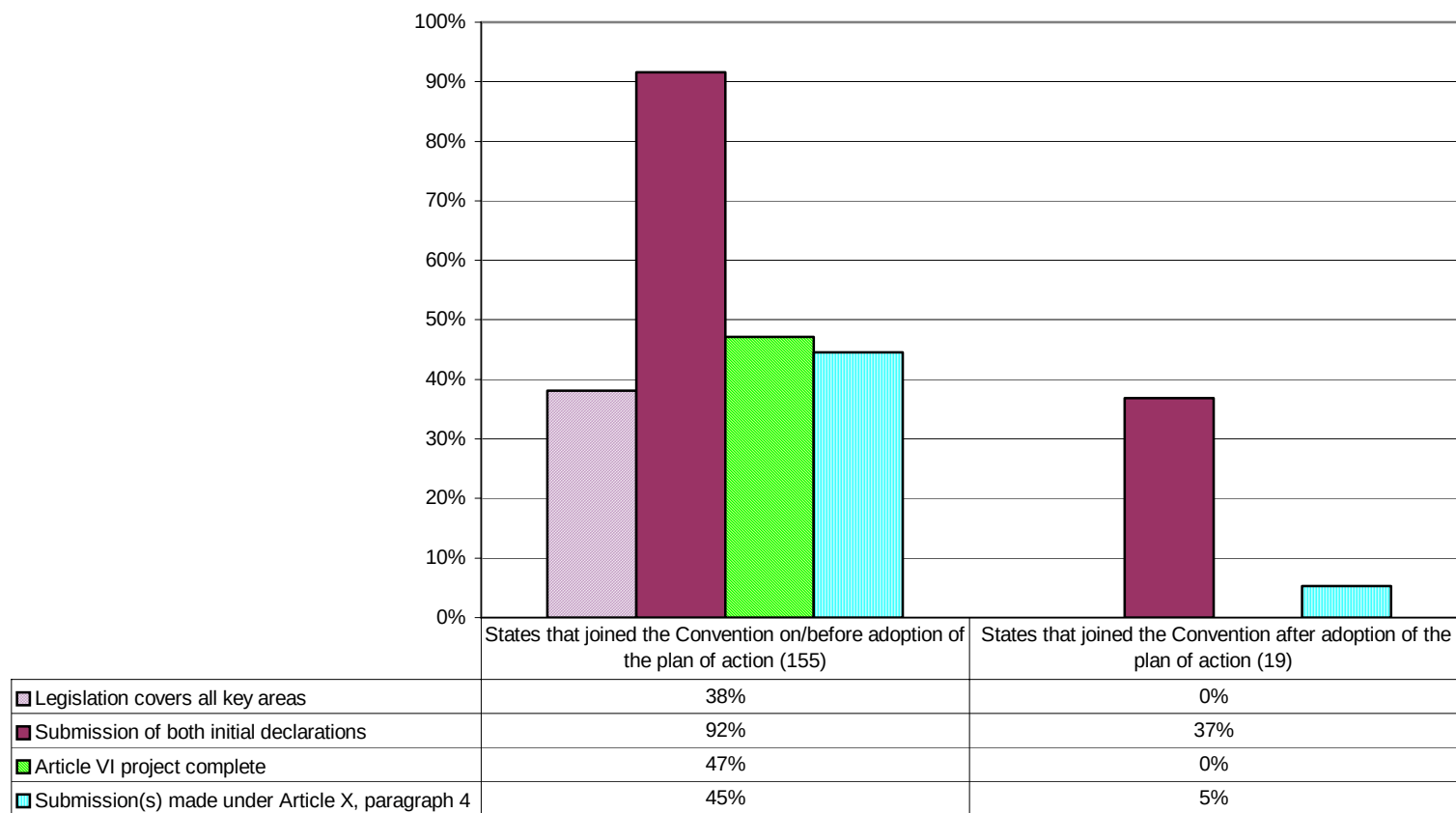


Figure 6

Indicators of the Comprehensiveness of the Measures Taken: Comparison of States Parties That Joined the Convention before and after Adoption of the Plan of Action



53. In 2005, 68 States Parties (39% of all States Parties, or 90% of all States Parties that have facilities declared under Article VI) submitted an annual declaration on past activities (i.e., activities pertaining to 2004). This figure is of somewhat limited value in itself, because some States Parties update their declarations under Part IX of the Verification Annex, in connection with other chemical production facilities, only when there are changes to report. Against this background, and with respect to the submission of declaration data on facilities, the overall level of implementation of the requirement to submit annual declarations on past activities in the current year has significantly improved over the past years.
54. Another way of assessing the foregoing issue is to analyse the responses of States Parties to the Secretariat's Article VI project, which is designed to help identify declarable industry facilities. The Secretariat has undertaken open-source surveys to assist States Parties in identifying declarable industrial facilities, and has prepared reports for 97 States Parties on facilities thus identified that possibly needed to be declared. Of those 97, 72 have subsequently declared facilities under Article VI for the first time, or declared more such facilities, or indicated that facilities identified by the Secretariat were in fact not declarable. The remaining 25 States Parties are still reviewing the information the Secretariat has provided to them. In the view of the Secretariat, it is very likely that 12 of these will have to declare Article VI facilities, even though they have not done so before. At the moment, the Secretariat has identified no other States Parties in respect of which an open-source survey would be likely to identify potentially declarable facilities. (According to public data, none of the States Parties not surveyed are involved in chemical manufacturing of a kind that might indicate that they have facilities to declare.) This analysis shows, however, that the overall degree of implementation of the requirement to submit annual declarations under Article VI has improved significantly with respect to the declaration of Article VI facilities. At the same time, it is still possible that States Parties that have not declared any Article VI facilities in the past will do so, and that those that have declared them may identify more and submit declarations on them.

Implementation of the provisions related to transfers of scheduled chemicals

55. Paragraph 6 of the plan of action refers to the implementation of the Convention's provisions related to transfers of scheduled chemicals. A survey of the responses to the second legislation questionnaire (and of actual legislation) shows that 74 States Parties, or 43%, have enacted measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals in all areas required by the Convention, and that another 13, or 7%, have measures in some or most, but not all, required areas.
56. If discrepancies between the quantities of imports and exports of scheduled chemicals as reported in the annual declarations of aggregate national data are used to assess the overall level of implementation of the requirement to control transfers of scheduled chemicals, it must be concluded that the situation has not markedly improved during the last year. Of the 68 States Parties that in 2005 have submitted a declaration on past activities in 2004, 60 have included data on transfers of scheduled chemicals. However, the fact remains that in about half of the cases, transfers are declared by only 1 of the 2 States Parties involved. Furthermore, when both States Parties

involved in the transfer of a scheduled chemical submit declarations in respect of the same transfer, in 1 out of 3 cases there is a discrepancy of 20% or more between the two declarations. This situation has not improved since 2001. Details have recently been reported in a supplement to the Verification Implementation Report. These numbers indicate that some States Parties appear not to apply measures to control transfers, in some cases because the legal authority to do so is lacking. Also, States Parties appear to have varying understandings of what controls are actually required, and use different methods and criteria to collect their import and export data. Improvements in the transfer-control systems used by States Parties through the adoption of legislative and administrative measures, the harmonisation of the criteria they use to collect data, and the swift clarification of any discrepancies will remain a priority for the Secretariat and a focus of future implementation-support measures.

57. Table 10 indicates how many States Parties in each region have adopted measures to partially or fully control transfers of scheduled chemicals

TABLE 10: ADOPTION OF MEASURES TO CONTROL TRANSFERS OF SCHEDULED CHEMICALS, BY REGION

Regional Group	Number of States Parties in the Group	Number of States Parties That Have Adopted Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Percentage
Africa	43	8 in full 3 in part	19% 7%
Asia	48	15 in full 4 in part	31% 8%
Eastern Europe	24	17 in full 1 in part	71% 4%
GRULAC	29	8 in full 4 in part	28% 14%
WEOG	30	26 in full 1 in part	87% 3%

58. All 87 States Parties that have implemented measures to partially or fully control transfers of scheduled chemicals had joined the Convention by the time the plan of action was adopted. It should also be noted that implementing the required controls is usually a 2-step process. Typically a parliamentary act will require that transfers of Schedule 1, 2, and 3 chemicals be controlled, and will authorise the promulgation of subsidiary regulations setting forth the actual requirements and procedures governing both permits and reporting. Once the act is in force, the necessary regulations must be drafted and approved, but even then the State Party in question may require assistance in implementing them.

Annual submission of information on national protective programmes

59. Paragraph 6 of the plan of action also makes clear that, in order to be comprehensive, the measures to be taken with respect to paragraph 1 of Article VII must cover the annual submission of information on national protective programmes in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article X. This submission is due annually. The Conference at its Ninth Session adopted a decision on the formats to be used for it (C-9/DEC.10, dated 30 November 2004). The decision stipulated that the submission should be made no later than 120 days after the end of the year to which it relates. The decision also stipulated that it does not prejudice the right of States Parties to protect sensitive information related to national programmes for protective purposes, or their right to designate as confidential any sensitive information which they choose to provide to the OPCW in order to satisfy this reporting requirement.
60. In 1997 6 States Parties (or 4% of all States Parties at the time) submitted information on their national protective programmes. Fourteen, or 12%, made submissions in 1998; 17, or 14%, in 1999; 17, or 13%, in 2000; 23, or 16%, in 2001; 27, or 19%, in 2002; 33, or 21%, in 2003. Since then the number has changed little. Thirty-six, or 22%, made submissions in 2004; and 40, or 23%, in 2005. There had been hope that, with the availability of the formats for submitting this information, and given that these formats allow for the submission of a nil return (i.e., an indication that there was no national protective programme on which to submit information), the number of submissions under paragraph 4 of Article X would increase as from 2005. However, this has not happened yet.
61. At this low level of implementation, a statistical analysis of differences between States Parties with respect to when they joined the OPCW would be of little relevance. However, there are profound regional differences. The number of States Parties that have submitted information in 2005 on their national protective programmes under Article X, paragraph 4, is shown, by regional group, in table 11.

TABLE 11: SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL PROTECTIVE PROGRAMMES IN 2005

Regional Group	Number of States Parties in the Group	Number of States Parties That Have in 2005 Submitted Information in Accordance with Article X(4)	Percentage
Africa	43	3	7%
Asia	48	10	21%
Eastern Europe	24	9	38%
GRULAC	29	3	10%
WEOG	30	15	50%

62. It appears that the submission rates per region correlate with the degree of development of national preparedness to protect against chemical weapons, which would be expected to be lowest in Africa and highest in WEOG, Eastern Europe, and certain parts of Asia. The low implementation levels may thus reflect, at least in part,

the absence of dedicated national protective programmes in some regions and subregions. That interpretation is confirmed by an assessment the Secretariat has made following the requests of some States Parties for expert advice on their protective programmes, pursuant to Article X, paragraph 5.

Review of existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals

63. Subparagraph 2(e) of Article XI requires each State Party to review its existing national regulations in the field of trade in chemicals in order to render them consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention.
64. Paragraph 15 of the plan of action urges States Parties that had not yet done so to complete this review. When it reviewed the progress made under the plan of action at its Ninth Session, the Conference urged States Parties that had not yet done so to review their existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals in accordance with paragraph 2(e) of Article XI, and requested them, particularly those that had yet to do so, to provide details of their reviews to the Secretariat.
65. As at the cut-off date for this report, 47 States Parties, or 27%, had informed the Secretariat that they had completed their review, and that they confirm that their national regulations in the field of trade in chemicals are consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention. In the past, a number of States Parties have submitted national papers outlining how they have conducted their review⁸. Also, some States Parties have submitted to the Secretariat those export regulations that apply to scheduled chemicals. Otherwise, however, the Secretariat has not received further information from States Parties about how they have conducted this review. Paragraph 9 of the Conference decision on further action under the plan of action, C-9/DEC.4, urged States Parties that had not yet done so to review their existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals in order to render them consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention, in accordance with paragraph 2(e) of Article XI, and requested States Parties, particularly those that had yet to do so, to provide details of their reviews to the Secretariat.
66. As with many other indicators used in the plan of action, there are significant regional differences with respect to the level of implementation of the requirement to review trade regulations. Table 12 shows the number and percentage of States Parties in each region that have completed this review.

⁸ “Australia: Implementing CWC Obligations relating to International Trade in Chemicals”, C-II/NAT.7, dated 5 December 1997; “Australia: Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Implementation – Adjustment of Australian Export and Import Licensing Measures”, C-IV/NAT.5, dated 17 June 1999; “Canada: Canadian Review under Article XI paragraph 2 (e) - Canada's Export and Import Controls on CWC Chemicals and Precursors”, C-IV/NAT.4, dated 15 June 1999; Swedish Review under the Chemical Weapons Convention Paragraph 2(e) of Article XI”, C-IV/NAT.1, dated 16 March 1999; “United States of America: Export Controls and the Chemical Weapons Convention”, C-IV/NAT.2, dated 29 April 1999.

TABLE 12: REVIEWS BY STATES PARTIES OF THEIR TRADE REGULATIONS, BY REGION

Regional Group	Number of States Parties in the Group	Number of States Parties That Have Completed Their Reviews under Article XI(2e)	Percentage
Africa	43	1	2%
Asia	48	11	23%
Eastern Europe	24	11	46%
GRULAC	29	4	14%
WEOG	30	20	67%

67. All 47 States Parties that have implemented this requirement had joined the Convention before the plan of action was adopted.

Assistance under the plan of action

68. The plan of action requested the Secretariat to intensify its work with those States Parties that have difficulties in adopting the measures required under Article VII, by further identifying, analysing, and addressing those difficulties. To that end, the plan requested the Secretariat, within the parameters of the OPCW Programme and Budget, to offer sustained technical support to States Parties that request it in order to establish National Authorities and ensure that they function effectively, enact national implementing legislation, and adopt any administrative measures required under Article VII.⁹ The plan of action also welcomed voluntary contributions from States Parties—funds the Secretariat was to use towards the completion of the plan of action in a cost-effective manner—and encouraged States Parties to lend advice, upon request, to other States Parties in drafting and adopting national measures necessary to implement the Convention.¹⁰
69. The starting point for providing effective assistance was an analysis of the specific situation in the States Parties requesting assistance, so as to identify the underlying causes for delays in their implementation of Article VII obligations and the specific assistance that these States Parties needed. Assistance was then tailored as closely as possible to the needs of the States Parties concerned.

Assistance provided

70. The basis for the support that the OPCW has delivered to States Parties with regard to their national-implementation measures is requests made by those States Parties concerned. Many requests had already been received, and many of these met, before the plan of action was adopted. Many more were submitted thereafter. In total, the Secretariat has in the context of the plan of action responded in one form or another to requests from 107 States Parties (see Appendix 2). All requests have been attended to, within the limits set by the level of financial and human resources available to the

⁹ Paragraph 4 of C-8/DEC.16

¹⁰ Paragraphs 5 and 6 of C-8/DEC.16

Secretariat, by the extent of voluntary contributions States Parties have made, and by the number of experts whose services they have made available. Wherever possible, targeted assistance was provided, such as expert advice, comments on draft legislation, or direct help with legislative drafting. Help was offered in the form of TAVs. Other forms of technical assistance were tailored to the needs of individual States Parties, including awareness workshops designed to involve all stakeholders in the formation of a National Authority, and National Authority training courses. Assistance was also given in the form of regional and subregional meetings of National Authorities, as well as thematic workshops and training courses, which allowed for work in a group context as well as on a bilateral basis.

71. During the implementation phase of the plan of action, and building on the implementation-support measures it had already taken, the Secretariat provided the technical assistance and support set out below to requesting States Parties:
- (a) The annual meetings of National Authorities held at OPCW headquarters in 2003 and 2004 served as fora to promote the plan of action and to facilitate the discussion of best practices among National Authorities. The Secretariat held bilateral consultations with National Authority representatives to discuss the status of implementation of the Convention, identify any assistance needed, and, in a few cases, to review and comment on draft legislation;
 - (b) Twenty regional and subregional meetings of National Authorities have been held since the plan of action was adopted. Participants exchanged experiences and discussed ways to promote the adoption of best practices in the implementation of the Convention. Four more are planned for the remainder of 2005. The Secretariat has also held bilateral consultations with the National Authorities of participating States Parties to review the progress they have made in implementing the measures they have adopted under the plan of action and to ascertain what other assistance they needed. Typically, a few participants would submit draft legislation for on-site review and comment.
 - (c) The Secretariat has run eight thematic workshops on such topics as Article VI implementation, transfers of scheduled chemicals, legislative drafting, and the escorting of inspectors.
 - (d) Four training courses have been held for the personnel of National Authorities. (One was organised by the Secretariat, one by Portugal, and two by France).
 - (e) Sixty-five bilateral TAVs were made to States Parties at their request, each tailored to the needs of the requesting State Party. The assistance offered during these TAVs included help with legislative drafting, training of National Authority personnel, multi-stakeholder workshops to facilitate the future work of the National Authority and promote the adoption of legislative and administrative measures, and industry-outreach workshops. In 2003, after the adoption of the plan of action, the Secretariat conducted 3 such bilateral projects; in 2004, 22; and so far in 2005, 41. A further 6 are in different stages of planning, and consultations continue with other States Parties on whether they wish to receive this kind of assistance.

72. In order to assist States Parties with legislative drafting, the Secretariat established the NLE and made information on its members available on its Web site (see also S/398/2004, dated 28 January 2004). The Secretariat has also prepared and made available to States Parties a National Legislation Implementation Kit for the Convention and, more recently, model penal-code provisions, a model National Authority decree and model subsidiary regulations. The Kit is available on the OPCW Web site in all official languages, and has been used extensively in workshops and on TAVs to support legislative drafting. As noted above, the Secretariat or members of the NLE have provided an increasing number of States Parties with comments on draft legislation (in many cases on several successive drafts) in order to help them ensure that their legislation covers all the requirements of the Convention that must be given force nationally.
73. Since the adoption of the plan of action, 79 States Parties¹¹ have received legislative assistance from the Secretariat in the form of comments on their drafts or of direct help with drafting. In some cases, this assistance has been provided on successive drafts. The States Parties are: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Zambia.
74. In 2004, the Secretariat made available to States Parties the Information Package for National Authorities No. 2 in all official languages, on CD-ROM. The Package contains training material, reference documents, and decisions relevant to the work of National Authorities. Romania and the United States of America have jointly developed the Implementation Assistance Programme (IAP), which has been sent to interested States Parties in hard copy and on CD-ROM. In January 2005, the Secretariat launched the Internet-based National Authority discussion forum, a pilot project that facilitates exchanges and discussions among National Authorities on the implementation of the Convention. The aim of the forum is to foster the adoption of best practices among National Authorities.
75. Some States Parties have provided assistance and support to others, either bilaterally or within a regional context. The Secretariat supported some of the bilateral TAVs undertaken in this regard—for example, those by the United States of America—and

¹¹ Altogether, 92 States Parties have received such assistance (i.e., including before the adoption of the plan of action).

organised other activities with States Parties, such as a workshop for lusophone States Parties in Portugal and the National Authority training courses organised by France in 2005. This cooperation has enhanced the Secretariat's capacity to provide the assistance requested. The bilateral assistance provided by States Parties has also led to the development of partnerships between States Parties in the field of national implementation and thereby enabled systematic follow-up to the assistance provided.

76. In the course of the work carried out pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 of the plan of action, the Secretariat worked with a number of regional and international organisations whose mandates allowed them to support certain aspects of the plan. These organisations included the African Union, the EU, the Andean Community, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the World Customs Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the International Council of Chemical Industry Associations, the European Chemical Industry Council, The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions, and the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the assistance provided

77. Based on its experience, the Secretariat is of the view that the provision of technical assistance and expert advice to a State Party can lead to improved levels of national implementation only if that State Party is fully committed to following through with the process. States Parties need to make all key stakeholders aware of the requirements of Article VII implementation. They also need to build awareness of, and domestic support for, the objectives of the plan of action, and to develop the necessary capacities, in terms of human and other resources, to take the measures required by Article VII. Since the adoption of the plan of action, the Secretariat has therefore begun encouraging States Parties to adopt their own national action plans. This is consistent with the concept underlying the plan of action, which is set out in paragraph 11.
78. In addition, technical assistance and support continue to be provided in a systematic and sustainable form, tailored to the conditions and needs of requesting States Parties. Part of any systematic assistance effort therefore has to involve creating awareness among all stakeholders, analysis by the relevant authorities of the State Party of the requirements, and the setting of realistic goals and deadlines in a given State Party. This is one reason why on-site technical assistance was so important to the achievement of results under the plan of action: On-site technical assistance was prepared in such a way that the receiving State Party would indeed involve all stakeholders in government and industry, and commit to following up on the project.
79. Regional and subregional workshops and training courses continue to be a cost-effective means of facilitating discussions among National Authorities on best implementation practices. At the same time, they bring the Secretariat in direct contact with officials responsible for national implementation, and allow it to hold

bilateral consultations in order to clarify the status of implementation in a given State Party, to follow up on assistance provided in the past, and to identify new requirements.

80. States Parties are increasingly requesting advice and comments from the Secretariat on legislative and administrative instruments they are preparing. This advice is cost-effective and helps ensure that guidelines and decisions adopted by the Conference and the Council are propagated across States Parties.
81. Raising awareness among parliamentarians has become an important activity under the plan of action, given that the timely enactment of effective legislative measures depends on the involvement and support of parliaments and their understanding of the requirements of the Convention with respect to national implementation. The contacts that have been developed with the IPU should continue in the future, in order to give the OPCW a broad platform from which to raise awareness of the purpose of the Convention and generate political support for it. At the same time, parliamentarians are among the stakeholders at the national level and should therefore be involved in the provision of assistance to individual States Parties
82. Assistance offered by one State Party to another, for example in the form of outreach activities, bilateral TAVs, or work with members of the NLE, has brought significant results. The Secretariat is of the view that the TAVs it has been directly involved in have provided practical advice based on its experience with national-implementation issues, and that they can serve as an effective means to follow up on any assistance already provided.
83. Now that States Parties have gained experience with national implementation and the focus of implementation-support activities has shifted to direct, targeted assistance to individual States Parties, the training of personnel of National Authorities is now focussed on ensuring the continuity of expertise in National Authorities, rather than on providing them with fundamental knowledge of the tasks facing a newly established National Authority. At the same time, the high rate of staff turnover in many National Authorities means that there is a continuing need for basic training in the role and tasks of National Authorities. Over the last four years the Secretariat has therefore paid more attention to the development of cost-effective electronic-reference and learning tools for National Authorities. A similar approach has been taken by some States Parties, such as in the case of the aforementioned IAP. The Secretariat is of the view that work on such electronic tools should continue.
84. Despite the assistance provided by the Secretariat and a number of States Parties that have their own outreach programmes or that have made experts available to other States Parties, not all States Parties have made the progress that was expected under the plan of action. The Secretariat has reviewed its information in order to identify the underlying causes for these delays. From that analysis it is apparent that many States Parties needed to raise awareness and generate domestic support for the plan of action, and engage and educate stakeholders before they could draft legislation and set up a functioning National Authority.

85. This is particularly true of States Parties that have no chemical weapons and no chemical industry. An initial effort was necessary to ensure that priority was given to the plan of action. It was also important that the stakeholders fully understood the complexities of the Convention and how it applied to their situation. Finally, economic and political factors that affected the situation in the country, or external events, including armed conflict and natural disasters, did in some cases hinder States Parties from making progress in this initial phase of preparing for full national implementation. Structural causes include difficulties many States Parties have said they have had in establishing fully functional National Authorities that have the expertise required to implement the Convention. Among the other reasons many States Parties have cited are a lack of financial and other resources, including for National Authorities, for which dedicated resources have often not been budgeted, a scarcity of trained experts, high staff turnover, and a lack of adequate statutory authority to implement or enforce Convention requirements. Other reasons that lead to delays include a lack of awareness amongst senior officials, parliamentarians, and stakeholder departments about the requirements for implementing specific provisions, and a lack of the kind of legal expertise required to draft national implementing legislation and regulations.
86. There continues to be a need for technical assistance and support for States Parties that have yet to implement their Article VII obligations and meet the objectives of the plan of action. For that assistance to be most effective, the following conditions should be met:
- (a) The States Parties concerned need to take clear decisions that commit their respective authorities to the process of implementing their Article VII obligations.
 - (b) Before they receive assistance from the OPCW, States Parties must identify and engage all stakeholders relevant to the national implementation of the Convention, and ensure that all relevant stakeholders will be involved in the provision of assistance.
 - (c) Requests for assistance must give details of the conditions under which the Convention is being implemented, what the State Party in question needs in order to carry out the specific assistance measures it has already identified, and the objectives it expects to fulfil with the assistance it is requesting.
 - (d) There should be a deadline for requests for assistance, to enable the Secretariat to properly plan its assistance programme (in particular with regard to TAVs to States Parties) and to optimise the use of human and financial resources, including resources made available by States Parties that have offered assistance.
 - (e) States Parties requesting assistance should maintain regular contact with the Secretariat in the planning phase and also after assistance has been provided, to ensure that any necessary follow-up is provided, that progress towards the

goals set out in national action plans is monitored, that these goals are met, and that the effectiveness of the assistance provided can be evaluated.

- (f) The Secretariat's assistance-and-support programme Secretariat should continue to offer a variety of mutually complementary measures that ensure cost-effectiveness allow support to be provided (including on-site) to individual States Parties that have requested it, and facilitate the exchange of experiences and the provision of assistance among States Parties whether bilaterally or within regions and subregions.

Appendix 1

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Azerbaijan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(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.
9. A TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America will be conducted on 26 and 27 October 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		X	No	2004 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	1999 and 2003	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indonesia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X	X	X	X	2005	No (in progress)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 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: Following a National Authority training course in Jakarta, Indonesia, the National Authority and the Secretariat met to discuss Indonesia's draft implementing legislation.
3. 1 June 2004: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that "the Department of Foreign Affairs has so far completed the first revision of the bill that includes the necessary inputs offered by the representatives of the Secretariat...and, at present [the draft] is being thoroughly discussed by the national working group on the Convention which consists of several governmental institutions."
4. 17 March 2005: The National Authority sent requested comments on the reporting requirements for scheduled and DOC/PSF¹³ chemicals.
5. 24 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that its Government had finalised a draft of the law that covers all key areas, and that the bill has been submitted to Parliament.
6. 30 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a letter that the Ministry of Industry would bring to the President's attention the urgency of having the draft law passed by the House of Representatives before the end of the year. The letter added that, in relation to the establishment of a permanent National Authority for the CWC,...a draft had been finalised and would be officially declared prior to the enactment of the Draft Law." An unofficial translation of the Draft Law was submitted to the Secretariat.
7. Indonesia has a member in the NLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X	?	2004	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	?	LQ2	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-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.

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

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

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

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

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

1. The Convention entered into force for Malaysia on 20 May 2000.
2. July 2003: Malaysia sent a *note verbale* stating that "...With respect to administrative measures we wish to inform the Technical Secretariat that the Government of Malaysia had, on 4th September 2000, amended the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1998 which is a subsidiary legislation under the Customs Act 1967. This amendment prohibits the importation into Malaysia of certain toxic chemicals and their precursors covered under the [Convention]....These chemicals include Schedules 1, 2 and 3 chemicals as well as the unscheduled Docs/PSFs¹⁵ under the Convention."
3. September 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Malaysia and held consultations on draft legislation.
4. August 2005: Malaysia sent a *note verbale* stating that its national implementation legislation, the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005, had been passed by Parliament and was gazetted as law on 16 June 2005. The said Act covers all key areas of the Convention. The authorities in Malaysia are currently finalising the subsidiary legislation under the Act....Malaysia is in the process of establishing its permanent National Authority".
5. 1 September 2005: Malaysia sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
6. Malaysia has a member in the NLE.

15 Discrete organic chemicals/phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Niger										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 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 Niger under the plan of action.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Niger that contained an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Niger stated that its National Authority had been designated but was not yet functioning, and that a review of its penal code showed that it covered only the general sanctions. Niger has to implement administrative measures.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Niger and the Secretariat held consultations on Article VII, the plan of action, and possible assistance. The Niger requested a proposed draft of legislation.
6. August 2005: The Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code and the first draft of a decree establishing a National Authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				(X)	X		Ongoing	No	N/A	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EU	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

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

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

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

Appendix 2

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

TABLE 1: REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE¹⁷

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2: ASSISTANCE OFFERED OR PROVIDED

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

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

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

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

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

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