

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 2006 Nr. 26

A. TITEL

*Verdrag tot verbod van de ontwikkeling, de productie, de aanleg van
voorraden en het gebruik van chemische wapens en inzake de
vernietiging van deze wapens;
(met bijlagen)
Genève, 3 september 1992¹⁾*

¹⁾ Anders dan in *Trb.* 1993, 162, *Trb.* 1997, 136 en *Trb.* 2000, 92 staat vermeld, is het Verdrag, met bijlagen, niet op 13 januari 1993 te Parijs totstandgekomen, maar op 3 september 1992 te Genève. Vanaf 13 januari 1993 stond het Verdrag, met bijlagen, open voor ondertekening.

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag, met bijlagen, zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1993, 162.

Zie voor correcties *Trb.* 1997, 136.

Zie voor een verandering in Afdeling VI, sectie B, van de Verificatiebijlage rubriek J van *Trb.* 2000, 92.

Op 29 juli 2005 heeft de depositaris medegedeeld dat de verandering in Afdeling V van de Verificatiebijlage zoals voorgesteld in overeenstemming met artikel XV, vierde en vijfde lid, van het Verdrag is goedgekeurd. Deze verandering bestaat uit de invoeging na punt 72 van bovengenoemde afdeling van de Verificatiebijlage van een nieuw punt 72bis.

De Engelse en de Franse tekst¹⁾ van de verandering luiden, respectievelijk, als volgt:

“If a State ratifies or accedes to this Convention after the six-year period for conversion set forth in paragraph 72, the Council shall, at its sec-

¹⁾ De Arabische, de Chinese, de Russische en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

ond subsequent regular session, set a deadline for submission of any request to convert a chemical weapons production facility for purposes not prohibited under this Convention. A decision by the Conference to approve such a request, pursuant to paragraph 75, shall establish the earliest practicable deadline for completion of the conversion. Conversion shall be completed as soon as possible, but in no case later than six years after the Convention enters into force for the State Party. Except as modified in this paragraph, all provisions in Section D of this part of this Annex shall apply.”

«Si un État ratifie la présente Convention ou y adhère après la période de six ans prévue pour la conversion aux termes du paragraphe 72, le Conseil, à sa deuxième session ordinaire suivante, fixe une date limite pour la soumission d'une demande de conversion d'une installation de fabrication d'armes chimiques à des fins non interdites par la présente Convention. La Convention, dans la décision de faire droit à une demande de cet ordre, conformément au paragraphe 75, fixe un délai le plus court possible pour l'achèvement de la conversion. La conversion est achevée dès que possible, et en tout état de cause au plus tard six ans après l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention à l'égard de l'État partie. À l'exception des modifications apportées par le présent paragraphe, toutes les dispositions de la section D de la présente partie de l'Annexe sur la vérification s'appliquent.»

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1993, 162, *Trb.* 1997, 136 en rubriek J van *Trb.* 2000, 92.

De vertaling van de verandering in Afdeling V van de Verificatiebijlage, zoals goedgekeurd op 29 juli 2005, luidt als volgt:

„Indien een Staat dit Verdrag bekrachtigt of ertoe toetreedt na de termijn van zes jaar voor conversie als vervat in paragraaf 72, stelt de Raad, tijdens haar tweede daaropvolgende reguliere zitting, een uiterste termijn vast voor het indienen van een verzoek tot conversie van een inrichting voor de productie van chemische wapens voor ingevolge dit Verdrag niet verboden doeleinden. Bij haar besluit een dergelijk verzoek goed te keuren, ingevolge paragraaf 75, stelt de Conferentie een zo kort mogelijke termijn vast voor de voltooiing van de conversie. De conversie wordt zo spoedig mogelijk voltooid, doch in geen geval later dan zes jaar nadat het Verdrag voor die Staat die Partij is bij dit Verdrag in werking is getreden. Tenzij gewijzigd in deze paragraaf, blijven alle bepalingen van Deel D van deze Afdeling van deze Bijlage van toepassing.”

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1997, 136.

De verandering in Afdeling V van de Verificatiebijlage, zoals goedgekeurd op 29 juli 2005, ingevolge artikel 7, onderdeel f, van de Rijkswet goedkeuring en bekendmaking verdragen behoeft niet de goedkeuring van de Staten-Generaal.

E. PARTIJGEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1993, 162 en rubriek F van *Trb.* 2000, 92.

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratifi-catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	R	24-10-03		
Albanië	14-01-93	11-05-94	R	29-04-97		
Algerije	13-01-93	14-08-95	R	29-04-97		
Andorra		27-02-03	T	29-03-03		
Antigua en Barbuda		29-08-05	T	28-09-05		
Argentinië	13-01-93	02-10-95	R	29-04-97		
Armenië	19-03-93	27-01-95	R	29-04-97		
Australië	13-01-93	06-05-94	R	29-04-97		
Azerbeidzjan	13-01-93	29-02-00	R	30-03-00		
Bahama's	02-03-94					
Bahrein	24-02-93	28-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	R	29-04-97		
België	13-01-93	27-01-97	R	29-04-97		
Belize		01-12-03	T	31-12-03		
Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	R	13-06-98		
Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	R	17-09-05		
Bolivia	14-01-93	14-08-98	R	13-09-98		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Bosnië- Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	R	29-04-97		
Botswana		31-08-98	T	30-09-98		
Brazilië	13-01-93	13-03-96	R	29-04-97		
Brunei	13-01-93	28-07-97	R	27-08-97		
Bulgarije	13-01-93	10-08-94	R	29-04-97		
Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	R	07-08-97		
Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	R	04-10-98		
Cambodja	15-01-93	19-07-05	R	18-08-05		
Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	R	29-04-97		
Centraal Afrikaanse Republiek	14-01-93					
Chili	14-01-93	12-07-96	R	29-04-97		
China	13-01-93	25-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	R	05-05-00		
Comoren, de	13-01-93					
Congo, Democratische Republiek	14-01-93	12-10-05	R	11-11-05		
Congo, Republiek	15-01-93					
Cook-eilanden	14-01-93	15-07-94	R	29-04-97		
Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	R	29-04-97		
Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	R	29-05-97		
Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	R	27-09-98		
Denemarken	14-01-93	13-07-95	R	29-04-97		
Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	R	24-02-06		
Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	R	14-03-01		
Dominicaanse Republiek, de	13-01-93					

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Duitsland	13-01-93	12-08-94	R	29-04-97		
Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	R	29-04-97		
El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	R	29-04-97		
Equatoriaal Guinee	14-01-93	25-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Eritrea		14-02-00	T	15-03-00		
Estland	14-01-93	26-05-99	R	25-06-99		
Ethiopië	14-01-93	13-05-96	R	29-04-97		
Fiji-eilanden	14-01-93	20-01-93	R	29-04-97		
Filippijnen, de	13-01-93	11-12-96	R	29-04-97		
Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	R	29-04-97		
Frankrijk	13-01-93	02-03-95	R	29-04-97		
Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	R	08-10-00		
Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	R	18-06-98		
Georgië	14-01-93	27-11-95	R	29-04-97		
Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	R	08-08-97		
Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	R	03-07-05		
Griekenland	13-01-93	22-12-94	R	29-04-97		
Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	R	14-03-03		
Guinee	14-01-93	09-06-97	R	09-07-97		
Guinee-Bissau	14-01-93					
Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	R	12-10-97		
Haiti	14-01-93					
Heilige Stoel	14-01-93	12-05-99	R	11-06-99		
Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	R	28-09-05		
Hongarije	13-01-93	31-10-96	R	29-04-97		
Ierland	14-01-93	24-06-96	R	29-04-97		
IJsland	13-01-93	28-04-97	R	29-04-97		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
India	14-01-93	03-09-96	R	29-04-97		
Indonesië	13-01-93	12-11-98		12-12-98		
Iran	13-01-93	03-11-97	R	03-12-97		
Israël	13-01-93					
Italië	13-01-93	08-12-95	R	29-04-97		
Ivoorkust	13-01-93	18-12-95	R	29-04-97		
Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	R	08-10-00		
Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	R	29-04-97		
Jemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	R	01-11-00		
Jordanië		29-10-97	T	28-11-97		
Kaapverdië	15-01-93	10-10-03	R	09-11-03		
Kameroen	14-01-93	16-09-96	R	29-04-97		
Kazachstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	R	22-04-00		
Kenia	15-01-93	25-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Kiribati		07-09-00	T	07-10-00		
Koeweit	27-01-93	29-05-97	R	28-06-97		
Kroatië	13-01-93	23-05-95	R	29-04-97		
Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	R	29-10-03		
Laos	13-05-93	25-02-97	R	29-04-97		
Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	R	29-04-97		
Letland	06-05-93	23-07-96	R	29-04-97		
Liberia	15-01-93					
Libië		06-01-04	T	05-02-04		
Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	R	24-12-99		
Litouwen	13-01-93	15-04-98	R	15-05-98		
Luxemburg	13-01-93	15-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Macedonië, Voormalige Joegoslavische Republiek		20-06-97	T	20-07-97		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	R	19-11-04		
Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	R	11-07-98		
Maldiven, de	04-10-93	31-05-94	R	29-04-97		
Maleisië	13-01-93	20-04-00	R	20-05-00		
Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Marokko	13-01-93	28-12-95	R	29-04-97		
Marshall- eilanden, de	13-01-93	19-05-04	R	18-06-04		
Mauritanië	13-01-93	09-02-98	R	11-03-98		
Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	R	29-04-97		
Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	R	29-04-97		
Micronesia	13-01-93	21-06-99	R	21-07-99		
Moldavië	13-01-93	08-07-96	R	29-04-97		
Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	R	29-04-97		
Mongolië	14-01-93	17-01-95	R	29-04-97		
Mozambique		15-08-00	T	14-09-00		
Myanmar	14-01-93					
Namibië	13-01-93	24-11-95	R	29-04-97		
Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	R	12-12-01		
Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der (voor Nederland) (voor de Nederlandse Antillen en Aruba)	14-01-93	30-06-95 28-04-97	R R	29-04-97 29-04-97		
Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	R	18-12-97		
Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	R	05-12-99		
Nieuw-Zeeland	14-01-93	15-07-96	R	29-04-97		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	R	19-06-99		
Niue		21-04-05	T	21-05-05		
Noorwegen	13-01-93	07-04-94	R	29-04-97		
Oekraïne	13-01-93	16-10-98	R	15-11-98		
Oezbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	R	29-04-97		
Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	R	29-04-97		
Oost-Timor		07-05-03	T	06-06-03		
Oostenrijk	13-01-93	17-08-95	R	29-04-97		
Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	R	27-11-97		
Palau		03-02-03	T	05-03-03		
Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	R	06-11-98		
Papua-Nieuw Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	R	29-04-97		
Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	R	29-04-97		
Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	R	29-04-97		
Polen	13-01-93	23-08-95	R	29-04-97		
Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	R	29-04-97		
Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	R	03-10-97		
Roemenië	13-01-93	15-02-95	R	29-04-97		
Russische Federatie	13-01-93	05-11-97	R	05-12-97		
Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	R	30-04-04		
Salomons- eilanden		23-09-04	T	23-10-04		
Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	R	27-10-02		
San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	R	09-01-00		
Sao Tomé en Principe		09-09-03	T	09-10-03		
Saudi-Arabië	20-01-93	09-08-96	R	29-04-97		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	R	19-08-98		
Servië en Montenegro		20-04-00	T	20-05-00		
Seychellen, de	15-01-93	07-04-93	R	29-04-97		
Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	R	30-10-04		
Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	R	20-06-97		
Sint Kitts en Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	R	20-06-04		
Sint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Sint Vincent en de Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	R	18-10-02		
Slovenië	14-01-93	11-06-97	R	11-07-97		
Slowakije	14-01-93	27-10-95	R	29-04-97		
Soedan		24-05-99	T	23-06-99		
Spanje	13-01-93	03-08-94	R	29-04-97		
Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	R	29-04-97		
Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	R	29-04-97		
Tadzjikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	R	29-04-97		
Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	R	25-07-98		
Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	R	09-01-03		
Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Tonga		29-05-03	T	28-06-03		
Trinidad en Tobago		24-06-97	T	24-07-97		
Tsjaad	11-10-94	13-02-04	R	14-03-04		
Tsjechië	14-01-93	06-03-96	R	29-04-97		
Tunesië	13-01-93	15-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Turkije	14-01-93	12-05-97	R	11-06-97		
Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	R	29-04-97		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratifi- catie	Type ¹⁾	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Tuvalu		19-01-04	T	18-02-04		
Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	R	30-12-01		
Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	R	29-04-97		
Vanuatu		16-09-05	T	16-10-05		
Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	R	02-01-98		
Verenigd Koninkrijk, het	13-01-93	13-05-96	R	29-04-97		
Verenigde Arabische Emiraten, de	02-02-93	28-11-00	R	28-12-00		
Verenigde Staten van Amerika, de	13-01-93	25-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Vietnam	13-01-93	30-09-98	R	30-10-98		
Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	R	11-03-01		
Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Zuid-Afrika	14-01-93	13-09-95	R	29-04-97		
Zuid-Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	R	29-04-97		
Zweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	R	29-04-97		
Zwitserland	14-01-93	10-03-95	R	29-04-97		

¹⁾ DO=Definitieve ondertekening, NB=Niet bekend, R=Ratificatie, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid

Uitbreidingen

Verenigd Koninkrijk, het

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Akrotiri en Dhekelia (Soevereine Basis Gebieden op Cyprus)	26-10-2005	
Anguilla	26-10-2005	

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Bermuda	26-10-2005	
Brits Antarctisch Territorium	26-10-2005	
Brits Territorium in de Indische Oceaan	26-10-2005	
Britse Maagden-eilanden	26-10-2005	
Cayman-eilanden	26-10-2005	
Ducie en Oeno-eilanden	26-10-2005	
Falkland-eilanden	26-10-2005	
Gibraltar	26-10-2005	
Guernsey	26-10-2005	
Henderson	26-10-2005	
Jersey	26-10-2005	
Man	26-10-2005	
Montserrat	26-10-2005	
Pitcairn-eilanden	26-10-2005	
Sint Helena	26-10-2005	
Turks- en Caicos-eilanden	26-10-2005	
Zuid-Georgië & Zuid-Sandwicheilanden	26-10-2005	

Bezwaren tegen uitbreidingen

Argentinië, 14 november 2005

The Argentine Republic rejects the declaration made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland extending the territorial scope of the above-mentioned Convention¹ to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands which are an integral part of the Argentine national territory.

It likewise rejects the British statement insofar as it refers to the intention to apply the said Convention to the so-called "British Antarctic Territory" and affirms that that statement in no way affects the sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic over the Argentine Antarctic Sector which is an integral part of its national territory. In this connection, it is necessary to bear in mind the terms of article IV of the Antarctic Treaty, signed on 1 December 1959, to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom are party.

The Argentine Republic also recalls that the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine national territory and, since they are being illegally occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, they form the subject of a sovereignty dispute between both parties, a fact acknowledged by several international bodies.

On this matter, the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognizes the existence of the sovereignty dispute related to the "Question of the Malvinas Islands" and urges the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations with a view to finding a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the dispute as soon as possible. For its part, the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations has repeatedly issued similar calls, most recently through the resolution adopted on 15 June 2005. The General Assembly of the Organization of American States also adopted a further declaration on the question on 7 June 2005.

Spanje, 29 december 2005

... the Kingdom of Spain considers that such an extension has been made exclusively inasmuch as Gibraltar is a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and, therefore, falls within the category of "any place under [the] jurisdiction or control [of a State Party]", according to the terminology used in the Convention.

Therefore, the Kingdom of Spain considers that the circulation of the United Kingdom's notification in the above-mentioned terms does not prejudice in any way either the legal status of the territory nor the sovereignty claims that the Kingdom of Spain consistently maintains with regard to Gibraltar.

Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren

België, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Belgium will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

België, 27 januari 1997

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

China, 13 januari 1993

I. China has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all chemical weapons and their production faci-

ties. The Convention constitutes the legal basis for the realization of this goal. China therefore supports the object and purpose and principles of the Convention.

II. The object and purpose and principles of the Convention should be strictly abided by. The relevant provisions on challenge inspection should not be abused to the detriment of the security interests of States Parties unrelated to chemical weapons. Otherwise, the universality of the Convention is bound to be adversely affected.

III. States Parties that have abandoned chemical weapons on the territories of other States parties should implement in earnest the relevant provisions of the Convention and undertake the obligation to destroy the abandoned chemical weapons.

IV. The Convention should effectively facilitate trade, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes. All export controls inconsistent with the Convention should be abolished.

China, 25 april 1997

1. China has always stood for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons. As CWC has laid an international legal foundation for the realization of this goal, China supports the purpose, objectives and principles of the CWC.

2. China calls upon the countries with the largest chemical weapons arsenals to ratify CWC without delay with a view to attaining its purposes and objectives at an early date.

3. The purposes, objectives and principles of CWC should be strictly observed. The provisions concerning challenge inspection shall not be abused and the national security interests of States parties not related to chemical weapons shall not be compromised. China is firmly opposed to any act of abusing the verification provisions which endangers its sovereignty and security.

4. Any country which has abandoned chemical weapons on the territory of another country should effectively implement the relevant CWC provisions, undertake the obligations to destroy those chemical weapons and ensure the earliest complete destruction of all the chemical weapons it has abandoned on another state's territory.

5. CWC should play a sound role in promoting international trade, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical industry. It should become the effective legal basis for regulating trade and exchange among the states parties in the field of chemical industry.

Cuba, 29 april 1997

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares, in conformity with article III (a) (iii) of the Convention, that there is a colonial enclave in its territory – the Guantanamo Naval Base – a part of Cuban national

territory over which the Cuban State does not exercise its rightful jurisdiction, owing to its illegal occupation by the United States of America by reason of a deceitful and fraudulent Treaty.

Consequently, for the purposes of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Cuba does not assume any responsibility with respect to the aforesaid territory, since it does not know whether or not the United States has installed, possesses, maintains or intends to possess chemical weapons in the part of Cuban territory that it illegally occupies.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba also considers that it has the right to require that the entry of any inspection group mandated by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to carry out in the territory of Guantanamo Naval Base the verification activities provided for in the Convention, should be effected through a point of entry in Cuban national territory to be determined by the Cuban Government.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that, under the provisions of article XI of the Convention, the unilateral application by a State party to the Convention against another State party of any restriction which would restrict or impede trade and the development and promotion of scientific and technological knowledge in the field of chemistry for industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical or other purposes not prohibited under the Convention, would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Cuba designates the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, in its capacity as the national authority of the Republic of Cuba for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as the body of the central administration of the State responsible for organizing, directing, monitoring and supervising the activities aimed at preparing the Republic of Cuba to fulfil the obligations it is assuming as a State party to the aforementioned Convention.

Denemarken, 14 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Denmark will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Duitsland, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Germany will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Duitsland, 12 augustus 1994

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Frankrijk, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of France will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Griekenland, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Greece will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Griekenland, 22 december 1994

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Heilige Stoel, 12 mei 1999

... the Holy See, in conformity with the nature and particular condition of Vatican City State, intends to renew its encouragement to the International Community to continue on the path towards a situation of general and complete disarmament, capable of promoting peace and cooperation at world level.

Dialogue and multilateral negotiation are essential values in this process. Through the instruments of international law, they facilitate the peaceful resolution of controversies and help better mutual understanding. In this way they promote the effective affirmation of the culture of life and peace.

While not possessing chemical weapons of any kind, the Holy See accedes to the solemn act of ratification of the Convention in order to lend its moral support to this important area of international relations which seeks to ban weapons which are particularly cruel and inhuman and aimed at producing long-term traumatic effects among the defenceless civilian population.

Ierland, 14 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Ireland will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Ierland, 24 juni 1996

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Iran, 3 november 1997

The Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of the Islamic principles and beliefs, considers chemical weapons inhuman, and has consistently been on the vanguard of the international efforts to abolish these weapons and prevent their use.

1. The Islamic Consultative Assembly (the Parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran approved the bill presented by the Government to join the [said Convention] on 27 July 1997, and the Guardian Council found the legislation compatible with the Constitution and the Islamic Tenets on 30 July 1997, in accordance with its required Constitutional process.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly decided that:

The Government is hereby authorized, at an appropriate time, to accede to the [said Convention] – as annexed to this legislation and to deposit its relevant instrument.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must pursue in all negotiations and within the framework of the Organization of the Convention, the full and indiscriminate implementation of the Convention, particularly in the areas of inspection and transfer of technology and chemicals for peaceful purposes. In case the afore-mentioned requirements are not materialized, upon the recommendation of the Cabinet and approval of the Supreme National Security Council, steps aimed at withdrawing from the Convention will be put in motion.

2. The Islamic Republic of Iran attaches vital significance to the full, unconditional and indiscriminate implementation of all provisions of the Convention. It reserves the right to withdraw from the Convention under the following circumstances:

- non-compliance with the principle of equal treatment of all States Parties in implementation of all relevant provisions of the Convention;
- disclosure of its confidential information contrary to the provisions of the Convention;
- imposition of restrictions incompatible with the obligations under the Convention.

3. As stipulated in article XI, exclusive and non-transparent regimes impeding free international trade in chemicals and chemical technology for peaceful purposes should be disbanded. The Islamic Republic of Iran rejects any chemical export control mechanism not envisaged in the Convention.

4. The Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the sole international authority to determine the compliance of States Parties regarding chemical weapons. Accusations by States Parties against other States Parties in the absence of a determination of non-compliance by OPCW will seriously undermine the Convention and its repetition may make the Convention meaningless.

5. One of the objectives of the Convention as stipulated in its preamble is to “promote free trade in chemicals as well as international cooperation and exchange of scientific and technical information in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention in

order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States Parties.” This fundamental objective of the Convention should be respected and embraced by all States Parties to the Convention. Any form of undermining, either in words or in action, of this overriding objective is considered by the Islamic Republic of Iran a grave breach of the provisions of the Convention;

6. In line with the provisions of the Convention regarding non-discriminatory treatment of States Parties:

– inspection equipment should be commercially available to all States Parties without condition or limitation.

– the OPCW should maintain its international character by ensuring fair and balanced geographical distribution of the personnel of its Technical Secretariat, provision of assistance to and cooperation with States Parties, and equitable membership of States Parties in subsidiary organs of the Organization.

7. The implementation of the Convention should contribute to international peace and security and should not in any way diminish or harm national security or territorial integrity of the States Parties.

Italië, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Italy will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Italië, 8 december 1995

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Luxemburg, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Luxembourg will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Luxemburg, 15 april 1997

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der, 14 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of the Netherlands will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Oostenrijk, 17 augustus 1995

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Austria will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Pakistan, 28 oktober 1997

1. Pakistan has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all chemical weapons and their production facilities. The Convention constitutes an international legal framework for the realization of this goal. Pakistan, therefore, supports the objectives and purposes of the Convention.

2. The objectives and purposes of the Convention must be strictly adhered to by all states. The relevant provisions on Challenge Inspections must not be abused to the detriment of the economic and security interests of the States Parties unrelated to chemical weapons. Otherwise, the universality and effectiveness of the Convention is bound to be jeopardized.

3. Abuse of the verification provisions of the Convention, for purposes unrelated to the Convention, will not be acceptable. Pakistan will never allow its sovereignty and national security to be compromised.

4. The Convention should effectively facilitate trade, scientific and technological exchanges and co-operation in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes. All export control regimes inconsistent with the Convention must be abolished.

Portugal, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Portugal will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Portugal, 10 september 1996

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Soedan, 24 mei 1999

Firstly, the unilateral application by a State Party to the Convention, runs counter to the objectives and purposes of the Convention.

Secondly, the Convention must be fully and indiscriminately implemented particularly in the areas of inspection and transfer of technology for peaceful purposes.

Thirdly, no restrictions incompatible with the obligations under the Convention shall be imposed. Fourthly, the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), is the sole international authority to determine the compliance of States Parties with the provisions of the Convention.

Spanje, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of Spain will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Spanje, 3 augustus 1994

Declaration made upon signature confirmed upon ratification.

Verenigd Koninkrijk, het, 13 januari 1993

As a Member State of the European Community, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with its obligations arising from the rules of the Treaties establishing the European Communities to the extent that such rules are applicable.

Verenigde Staten van Amerika, de, 25 april 1997

Subject to the condition which relates to the Annex on Implementation and Verification, that no sample collected in the United States pursuant to the Convention will be transferred for analysis to any laboratory outside the territory of the United States.

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1997, 136 en rubriek J van *Trb.* 2000, 92.

De verandering in Afdeling V van de Verificatiebijlage, zoals goedgekeurd op 29 juli 2005, is ingevolge artikel XV, vijfde lid, onderdeel g, van het Verdrag op 31 januari 2005 in werking getreden.

J. VERWIJZINGEN

Voor verwijzingen en andere verdragsgegevens zie *Trb.* 1993, 162, *Trb.* 1997, 136 en *Trb.* 2000, 92.

Verwijzingen

- Titel : Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945
- Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2004, 240
- Titel : Verdrag nopens de voorrechten en immuniteiten van
de gespecialiseerde organisaties;
New York, 21 november 1947
- Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2004, 59

In overeenstemming met artikel 19, tweede lid, van de Rijkswet goedkeuring en bekendmaking verdragen heeft de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken bepaald dat het Verdrag zal zijn bekendgemaakt in Nederland op de dag na de datum van uitgifte van dit Tractatenblad.

Uitgegeven de *zeventiende* februari 2006.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

B. R. BOT