

**3. CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION,
STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Geneva, 3 September 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 April 1997, in accordance with article XXI(1).

REGISTRATION: 29 April 1997, No. 33757.

STATUS: Signatories: 165. Parties: 193.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1975, p. 45; and depositary notifications C.N.246.1994.TREATIES-5 of 31 August 1994 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original of the Convention: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts); C.N.359.1994.TREATIES-8 of 27 January 1995 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original of the Convention: Spanish text); C.N.454.1995.TREATIES-12 of 2 February 1996 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original of the Convention: Arabic and Russian texts); C.N.916.1999.TREATIES-7 of 8 October 1999 [acceptance of amendment for a change to Section B of Part VI of the Annex on Implementation and Verification ("Verification Annex"), effective 31 October 1999] and C.N.610.2005.TREATIES-4 of 29 July 2005 [Approval of changes to Part V of the Annex on Implementation and Verification ("Verification Annex")]; and C.N.157.2000.TREATIES-1 of 13 March 2000 [acceptance of corrections to amendments, effective 9 March 2000]; C.N.86.2020.TREATIES-XXVI.3 of 23 April 2020 (Approval of changes to Schedule I of the Annex on Chemicals).

Note: At its 635th plenary meeting on 3 September 1992 held in Geneva, the Conference on Disarmament adopted the "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament", including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, contained in the Appendix to the Report. At its 47th session held in New York, the General Assembly, by resolution [A/RES/47/39](#)¹ adopted on 30 November 1992, commended the Convention. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also welcomed the invitation of the President of the French Republic to participate in a ceremony to sign the Convention in Paris on 13 January 1993 and requested the Secretary-General, as Depositary of the Convention, to open it for signature in Paris on that date. The Convention was opened for signature in Paris, from 13 January to 15 January 1993. Thereafter, it remained open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, until its entry into force, in accordance with article XVIII.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	14 Jan 1993	24 Sep 2003	Belarus.....	14 Jan 1993	11 Jul 1996
Albania.....	14 Jan 1993	11 May 1994	Belgium.....	13 Jan 1993	27 Jan 1997
Algeria.....	13 Jan 1993	14 Aug 1995	Belize.....		1 Dec 2003 a
Andorra.....		27 Feb 2003 a	Benin.....	14 Jan 1993	14 May 1998
Angola.....		16 Sep 2015 a	Bhutan.....	24 Apr 1997	18 Aug 2005
Antigua and Barbuda.....		29 Aug 2005 a	Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	14 Jan 1993	14 Aug 1998
Argentina.....	13 Jan 1993	2 Oct 1995	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	16 Jan 1997	25 Feb 1997
Armenia.....	19 Mar 1993	27 Jan 1995	Botswana.....		31 Aug 1998 a
Australia.....	13 Jan 1993	6 May 1994	Brazil.....	13 Jan 1993	13 Mar 1996
Austria.....	13 Jan 1993	17 Aug 1995	Brunei Darussalam.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Jul 1997
Azerbaijan.....	13 Jan 1993	29 Feb 2000	Bulgaria.....	13 Jan 1993	10 Aug 1994
Bahamas.....	2 Mar 1994	21 Apr 2009	Burkina Faso.....	14 Jan 1993	8 Jul 1997
Bahrain.....	24 Feb 1993	28 Apr 1997	Burundi.....	15 Jan 1993	4 Sep 1998
Bangladesh.....	14 Jan 1993	25 Apr 1997	Cabo Verde.....	15 Jan 1993	10 Oct 2003
Barbados.....		7 Mar 2007 a			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)</i>	
Cambodia.....	15 Jan 1993	19 Jul	2005	Guyana.....	6 Oct 1993	12 Sep	1997
Cameroon.....	14 Jan 1993	16 Sep	1996	Haiti.....	14 Jan 1993	22 Feb	2006
Canada.....	13 Jan 1993	26 Sep	1995	Holy See.....	14 Jan 1993	12 May	1999
Central African Republic.....	14 Jan 1993	20 Sep	2006	Honduras.....	13 Jan 1993	29 Aug	2005
Chad.....	11 Oct 1994	13 Feb	2004	Hungary.....	13 Jan 1993	31 Oct	1996
Chile.....	14 Jan 1993	12 Jul	1996	Iceland.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Apr	1997
China.....	13 Jan 1993	25 Apr	1997	India.....	14 Jan 1993	3 Sep	1996
Colombia.....	13 Jan 1993	5 Apr	2000	Indonesia.....	13 Jan 1993	12 Nov	1998
Comoros.....	13 Jan 1993	18 Aug	2006	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	13 Jan 1993	3 Nov	1997
Congo.....	15 Jan 1993	4 Dec	2007	Iraq.....		13 Jan	2009 a
Cook Islands.....	14 Jan 1993	15 Jul	1994	Ireland.....	14 Jan 1993	24 Jun	1996
Costa Rica.....	14 Jan 1993	31 May	1996	Israel.....	13 Jan 1993		
Côte d'Ivoire.....	13 Jan 1993	18 Dec	1995	Italy.....	13 Jan 1993	8 Dec	1995
Croatia.....	13 Jan 1993	23 May	1995	Jamaica.....	18 Apr 1997	8 Sep	2000
Cuba.....	13 Jan 1993	29 Apr	1997	Japan.....	13 Jan 1993	15 Sep	1995
Cyprus.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Aug	1998	Jordan.....		29 Oct	1997 a
Czech Republic.....	14 Jan 1993	6 Mar	1996	Kazakhstan.....	14 Jan 1993	23 Mar	2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	14 Jan 1993	12 Oct	2005	Kenya.....	15 Jan 1993	25 Apr	1997
Denmark.....	14 Jan 1993	13 Jul	1995	Kiribati.....		7 Sep	2000 a
Djibouti.....	28 Sep 1993	25 Jan	2006	Kuwait.....	27 Jan 1993	29 May	1997
Dominica.....	2 Aug 1993	12 Feb	2001	Kyrgyzstan.....	22 Feb 1993	29 Sep	2003
Dominican Republic.....	13 Jan 1993	27 Mar	2009	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	13 May 1993	25 Feb	1997
Ecuador.....	14 Jan 1993	6 Sep	1995	Latvia.....	6 May 1993	23 Jul	1996
El Salvador.....	14 Jan 1993	30 Oct	1995	Lebanon.....		20 Nov	2008 a
Equatorial Guinea.....	14 Jan 1993	25 Apr	1997	Lesotho.....	7 Dec 1994	7 Dec	1994
Eritrea.....		14 Feb	2000 a	Liberia.....	15 Jan 1993	23 Feb	2006
Estonia.....	14 Jan 1993	26 May	1999	Libya.....		6 Jan	2004 a
Eswatini.....	23 Sep 1993	20 Nov	1996	Liechtenstein.....	21 Jul 1993	24 Nov	1999
Ethiopia.....	14 Jan 1993	13 May	1996	Lithuania.....	13 Jan 1993	15 Apr	1998
Fiji.....	14 Jan 1993	20 Jan	1993	Luxembourg.....	13 Jan 1993	15 Apr	1997
Finland.....	14 Jan 1993	7 Feb	1995	Madagascar.....	15 Jan 1993	20 Oct	2004
France.....	13 Jan 1993	2 Mar	1995	Malawi.....	14 Jan 1993	11 Jun	1998
Gabon.....	13 Jan 1993	8 Sep	2000	Malaysia.....	13 Jan 1993	20 Apr	2000
Gambia.....	13 Jan 1993	19 May	1998	Maldives.....	4 Oct 1993	31 May	1994
Georgia.....	14 Jan 1993	27 Nov	1995	Mali.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Apr	1997
Germany.....	13 Jan 1993	12 Aug	1994	Malta.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Apr	1997
Ghana.....	14 Jan 1993	9 Jul	1997	Marshall Islands.....	13 Jan 1993	19 May	2004
Greece.....	13 Jan 1993	22 Dec	1994	Mauritania.....	13 Jan 1993	9 Feb	1998
Grenada.....	9 Apr 1997	3 Jun	2005	Mauritius ²	14 Jan 1993	9 Feb	1993
Guatemala.....	14 Jan 1993	12 Feb	2003	Mexico.....	13 Jan 1993	29 Aug	1994
Guinea.....	14 Jan 1993	9 Jun	1997				
Guinea-Bissau.....	14 Jan 1993	20 May	2008				

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)</i>
Micronesia (Federated States of)	13 Jan 1993	21 Jun 1999	Slovakia	14 Jan 1993	27 Oct 1995
Monaco	13 Jan 1993	1 Jun 1995	Slovenia	14 Jan 1993	11 Jun 1997
Mongolia.....	14 Jan 1993	17 Jan 1995	Solomon Islands		23 Sep 2004 a
Montenegro ³		23 Oct 2006 d	Somalia		29 May 2013 a
Morocco.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Dec 1995	South Africa.....	14 Jan 1993	13 Sep 1995
Mozambique		15 Aug 2000 a	Spain	13 Jan 1993	3 Aug 1994
Myanmar.....	14 Jan 1993	8 Jul 2015	Sri Lanka.....	14 Jan 1993	19 Aug 1994
Namibia	13 Jan 1993	24 Nov 1995	St. Kitts and Nevis	16 Mar 1994	21 May 2004
Nauru	13 Jan 1993	12 Nov 2001	St. Lucia.....	29 Mar 1993	9 Apr 1997
Nepal.....	19 Jan 1993	18 Nov 1997	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Sep 1993	18 Sep 2002
Netherlands ⁴	14 Jan 1993	30 Jun 1995	State of Palestine		17 May 2018 a
New Zealand.....	14 Jan 1993	15 Jul 1996	Sudan		24 May 1999 a
Nicaragua.....	9 Mar 1993	5 Nov 1999	Suriname.....	28 Apr 1997	28 Apr 1997
Niger	14 Jan 1993	9 Apr 1997	Sweden.....	13 Jan 1993	17 Jun 1993
Nigeria	13 Jan 1993	20 May 1999	Switzerland	14 Jan 1993	10 Mar 1995
Niue		21 Apr 2005 a	Syrian Arab Republic		14 Sep 2013 a
North Macedonia		20 Jun 1997 a	Tajikistan	14 Jan 1993	11 Jan 1995
Norway	13 Jan 1993	7 Apr 1994	Thailand.....	14 Jan 1993	10 Dec 2002
Oman	2 Feb 1993	8 Feb 1995	Timor-Leste		7 May 2003 a
Pakistan.....	13 Jan 1993	28 Oct 1997	Togo.....	13 Jan 1993	23 Apr 1997
Palau		3 Feb 2003 a	Tonga.....		29 May 2003 a
Panama.....	16 Jun 1993	7 Oct 1998	Trinidad and Tobago		24 Jun 1997 a
Papua New Guinea	14 Jan 1993	17 Apr 1996	Tunisia	13 Jan 1993	15 Apr 1997
Paraguay	14 Jan 1993	1 Dec 1994	Turkey.....	14 Jan 1993	12 May 1997
Peru.....	14 Jan 1993	20 Jul 1995	Turkmenistan.....	12 Oct 1993	29 Sep 1994
Philippines	13 Jan 1993	11 Dec 1996	Tuvalu		19 Jan 2004 a
Poland	13 Jan 1993	23 Aug 1995	Uganda.....	14 Jan 1993	30 Nov 2001
Portugal.....	13 Jan 1993	10 Sep 1996	Ukraine	13 Jan 1993	16 Oct 1998
Qatar	1 Feb 1993	3 Sep 1997	United Arab Emirates	2 Feb 1993	28 Nov 2000
Republic of Korea.....	14 Jan 1993	28 Apr 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁶	13 Jan 1993	13 May 1996
Republic of Moldova.....	13 Jan 1993	8 Jul 1996	United Republic of Tanzania.....	25 Feb 1994	25 Jun 1998
Romania.....	13 Jan 1993	15 Feb 1995	United States of America.....	13 Jan 1993	25 Apr 1997
Russian Federation	13 Jan 1993	5 Nov 1997	Uruguay	15 Jan 1993	6 Oct 1994
Rwanda	17 May 1993	31 Mar 2004	Uzbekistan	24 Nov 1995	23 Jul 1996
Samoa	14 Jan 1993	27 Sep 2002	Vanuatu.....		16 Sep 2005 a
San Marino	13 Jan 1993	10 Dec 1999	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14 Jan 1993	3 Dec 1997
Sao Tome and Principe..		9 Sep 2003 A	Viet Nam.....	13 Jan 1993	30 Sep 1998
Saudi Arabia	20 Jan 1993	9 Aug 1996	Yemen.....	8 Feb 1993	2 Oct 2000
Senegal.....	13 Jan 1993	20 Jul 1998	Zambia	13 Jan 1993	9 Feb 2001
Serbia ⁵		20 Apr 2000 a			
Seychelles	15 Jan 1993	7 Apr 1993			
Sierra Leone.....	15 Jan 1993	30 Sep 2004			
Singapore.....	14 Jan 1993	21 May 1997			

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Succession(d)
Zimbabwe	13 Jan 1993	25 Apr 1997

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, accession or succession.)

AUSTRIA

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

BELGIUM

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.

CHINA

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

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

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.

DENMARK

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

FRANCE

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

GERMANY

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

GREECE

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

HOLY SEE

[...] 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."

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

"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."

IRELAND

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

ITALY

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

LUXEMBOURG

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

NETHERLANDS

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

PAKISTAN

"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.⁶

PORTUGAL

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

SPAIN

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

SUDAN

"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."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

... shall comply with the stipulations contained [in the Convention] and observe them faithfully and sincerely, applying the Convention provisionally pending its entry into force for the Syrian Arab Republic. [The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic] also affirms the following:

The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention shall not in any sense imply recognition of Israel, and shall not entail entering into any relations with Israel in the matters governed by the provisions thereof.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"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."

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh session, Supplement No. 49 (A/47/49), p. 54.*

² On 9 January 2020, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of Mauritius relating to the Chagos Archipelago.

See C.N.49.2020.TREATIES-XXVI.3 of 31 January 2020 for the text of the above-mentioned communication.

³ See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe. On 28 April 1997: For the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁵ See note 1 under "Serbia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁶ On 26 October 2005, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a notification stating that "... the United Kingdom's ratification of the said Convention shall extend to the following territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible: Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Isle of Man, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and

Oeno Islands, St Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Turks and Caicos Islands."

In this regard, on 14 November 2005, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina, the following communication:

In that connection, 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.

Further, on 29 December 2005, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Spain, the following communication with regard to the notification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the extension of the territorial application of the said Convention to Gibraltar:

“...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.

On 27 April 2006, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following communication:

“In accordance with instructions received from the Government, I have the honour to refer to the communication dated 30 November 2005 from the Government of Argentina to the United Nations relating to the extension of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction, to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the British Antarctic Territory.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are fully entitled to extend the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the British Antarctic Territory.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubts about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the British Antarctic Territory, and their surrounding maritime areas, and reject the claim by the Government of Argentina to sovereignty over those islands and areas and that the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are under illegal occupation by the United Kingdom.”

