

## REPORT OF THE MEETING OF STATES PARTIES

*(Advance copy – reported as adopted on 14 December.  
Subject to editing and correction by the Secretariat.)*

### Introduction

1. The Final Document of the Sixth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC/CONF.VI/6), in the Decisions and Recommendations section, contained the following decision:

“The Conference decides:

- (a) To hold four annual meetings of the States Parties of one week duration each year commencing in 2007, prior to the Seventh Review Conference, to be held not later than the end of 2011, to discuss, and promote common understanding and effective action on:
  - (i) Ways and means to enhance national implementation, including enforcement of national legislation, strengthening of national institutions and coordination among national law enforcement institutions;
  - (ii) Regional and sub-regional cooperation on implementation of the Convention;
  - (iii) National, regional and international measures to improve biosafety and biosecurity, including laboratory safety and security of pathogens and toxins;
  - (iv) Oversight, education, awareness raising and adoption and/or development of codes of conduct with the aim of preventing misuse in the context of advances in bio-science and bio-technology research with the potential of use for purposes prohibited by the Convention;
  - (v) With a view to enhancing international cooperation, assistance and exchange in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes, promoting capacity building in the fields of disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis, and containment of infectious diseases: (1) for States Parties in need of assistance, identifying requirements and requests for capacity enhancement; and (2) from States Parties in a position to do so, and international organizations, opportunities for providing assistance related to these fields;
  - (vi) Provision of assistance and coordination with relevant organizations upon request by any State Party in the case of alleged use of biological or toxin weapons, including improving national capabilities for disease surveillance, detection and diagnosis and public health systems.

- (b) Each meeting of the States Parties will be prepared by a one week meeting of experts. The topics for consideration at each annual meeting of States Parties will be as follows: items (i) and (ii) will be considered in 2007; items (iii) and (iv) in 2008; item (v) in 2009; and item (vi) in 2010. The first meeting will be chaired by a representative of the Group of the Non-Aligned Movement and Other States, the second by a representative of the Eastern European Group, the third by a representative of the Western Group, and the fourth by a representative of the Group of the Non-Aligned Movement and Other States.
- (c) The meetings of experts will prepare factual reports describing their work;
- (d) All meetings, both of experts and of States Parties, will reach any conclusions or results by consensus;
- (e) The Seventh Review Conference will consider the work and outcome of these meetings and decide on any further action.”

2. The Sixth Review Conference decided that the 2007 Meeting of Experts would be held in Geneva from 20-24 August 2007 and that the 2007 Meeting of States Parties would be held in Geneva from 10-14 December 2007.

3. By resolution 61/102, adopted without a vote on 6 December 2006, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences.

4. The 2007 Meeting of Experts convened in Geneva from 20 to 24 August 2007. At its closing meeting on 24 August 2007, the Meeting of Experts adopted its Report by consensus (BWC/MSP/2007/MX/3).

#### Organization of the Meeting of States Parties

5. In accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference, the 2007 Meeting of States Parties was convened at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 10 to 14 December 2007, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Masood Khan of Pakistan.

6. At its first meeting, on 10 December 2007, the Meeting of States Parties adopted its agenda (BWC/MSP/2007/1) and programme of work (BWC/MSP/2007/2) as proposed by the Chairman. The Chairman also drew the attention of delegations to two reports: the report of the Implementation Support Unit (BWC/MSP/2007/3) and a report on universalization activities prepared by the Chairman (BWC/MSP/2007/4).

7. At the same meeting, following a suggestion by the Chairman, the Meeting of States Parties adopted as its rules of procedure, *mutatis mutandis*, the rules of procedure of the Sixth Review Conference, as contained in Annex II of the Final Document of the Review Conference (BWC/CONF.VI/6).

8. Mr. Richard Lennane, Head of the Implementation Support Unit, served as Secretary of the Meeting of States Parties. Mr. Piers Millett, Political Affairs Officer, Implementation

Support Unit, served as Deputy Secretary. Ms. Ngoc Phuong Huynh, Associate Political Affairs Officer, Implementation Support Unit, served in the Secretariat.

#### Participation at the Meeting of States Parties

9. Ninety-five States Parties to the Convention participated in the Meeting of States Parties as follows: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and Yemen.

10. In addition, six states that had signed the Convention but had not yet ratified it participated in the Meeting of States Parties without taking part in the making of decisions, as provided for in rule 44, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure: Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Madagascar, Myanmar, Nepal, and United Arab Emirates.

11. Two states, Angola and Israel, neither Parties nor Signatories to the Convention, participated in the Meeting of States Parties as observers, in accordance with rule 44, paragraph 2 (a).

12. The United Nations, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), attended the Meeting of States Parties in accordance with rule 44, paragraph 3.

13. The European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Interpol, the League of Arab States, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health were granted observer agency status to participate in the Meeting of States Parties in accordance with rule 44, paragraph 4.

14. Twenty non-governmental organizations and research institutes attended the Meeting of States Parties under rule 44, paragraph 5.

15. A list of all participants in the Meeting of States Parties is contained in document BWC/MSP/2007/INF.1.

#### Work of the Meeting of States Parties

16. In accordance with the programme of work (BWC/MSP/2007/2), the Meeting of States Parties held a general debate in which 27 States Parties made statements: Algeria, Australia, Brazil (on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador,

Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Canada (on behalf of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, and Switzerland), China, Cuba (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement and Other States), Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United States of America. The Meeting was also addressed by the Director-General of the World Organisation for Animal Health, the Secretary-General of INTERPOL, the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and Assistant Directors-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.

17. Between 11 and 13 December, the Meeting of States Parties held a number of working sessions devoted to consideration of ways and means to enhance national implementation (agenda item 6) and to consideration of regional and sub-regional cooperation on implementation of the Convention (agenda item 7). On 13 December, one working session was devoted to reports from the Chairman and States Parties on universalization activities (agenda item 8) and the report of the Implementation Support Unit (agenda item 9).

18. In the course of its work, the Meeting of States Parties was able to draw on a number of working papers submitted by States Parties, as well as on statements and presentations made by States Parties, international organizations and the Implementation Support Unit, which were circulated in the Meeting.

19. Having considered ways and means to enhance national implementation of the Convention, and recognising the need to take into account their respective national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, the States Parties agreed on the fundamental importance of effective national measures in implementing the obligations of the Convention. The States Parties further agreed on the need to nationally manage, coordinate, enforce and regularly review the operation of these measures to ensure their effectiveness. It was recognised that full implementation of all the provisions of the Convention should facilitate economic and technological development and international cooperation in the field of peaceful biological activities.

20. The States Parties recognised the value of ensuring that national implementation measures:

- (i) penalize and prevent activities that breach any of the prohibitions of the Convention, and are sufficient for prosecuting prohibited activities;
- (ii) prohibit assisting, encouraging or inducing others to breach any of the prohibitions of the Convention;
- (iii) are not limited to enacting relevant laws, but also strengthen their national capacities, including the development of necessary human and technological resources;
- (iv) include an effective system of export/import controls, adapted to national circumstances and regulatory systems;

- (v) avoid hampering the economic and technological development of States Parties, or international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of biological science and technology.

21. Recognising the importance of developing a coordinated and harmonised domestic mechanism to implement the obligations of the Convention, the States Parties agreed on the value of moving from adjacency to synergy, with their governments taking the lead by promoting cooperation and coordination among domestic agencies, of clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of each, and of raising awareness of the Convention among all relevant stakeholders, including policy makers, the scientific community, industry, academia, media and the public in general, and improving dialogue and communication among them. The States Parties noted that, where appropriate, the establishment of a central body or lead organisation and the creation of a national implementation plan may be useful in this regard.

22. The States Parties agreed on the value of ensuring effective enforcement of their legislative and regulatory measures, including through building capacity to collect evidence, to develop early-warning systems, to coordinate between relevant agencies, to train law-enforcement personnel, and to provide enforcement agencies with the necessary scientific and technological support.

23. Recognising that implementing the Convention is a continuing process, the States Parties agreed on the importance of regular national reviews of the adopted measures, including by ensuring the continued relevance of their national measures in light of scientific and technological developments; by updating lists of agents and equipment relevant to safety, security and transfer regimes; and by implementing additional measures as required.

24. Having considered regional and sub-regional cooperation on implementation of the Convention, the States Parties agreed that such cooperation can complement and reinforce national measures, which remain the obligation of States Parties. In this context, the States Parties agreed on the value of regional and sub-regional efforts to, where appropriate:

- (i) develop common approaches to implementing the Convention and provide relevant assistance and support, building upon shared languages and legal traditions where appropriate;
- (ii) engage regional resources (such as those concerned with police, customs, public health or agriculture) which may have relevant expertise or technical knowledge;
- (iii) include implementation of the Convention on the agendas of regional meetings and activities, including ministerial and high-level regional consultations.

25. The States Parties recognised that adequate resources are necessary for pursuing both effective national implementation measures and regional and sub-regional cooperation, and in this context called on States Parties in a position to do so to provide technical assistance and support to States Parties requesting it. In this context, the States Parties agreed on the value of the Implementation Support Unit, and of making full use of resources and expertise available from other States Parties and relevant international and regional organizations.

26. The States Parties agreed on the value of promoting international cooperation at all levels, in order to exchange experiences and best practices on the implementation of the Convention. To facilitate the sharing of information on national implementation and regional cooperation, States Parties are urged to nominate a national point of contact in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference, and to inform the Implementation Support Unit of their national measures and any updates or changes to them (for example, through the submission of confidence-building measures), and of any relevant regional or sub-regional activities.

27. The States Parties further considered that in pursuing the above understandings and actions, States Parties could, according to their respective circumstances and constitutional and legal processes, take into account the considerations, lessons, perspectives, recommendations, conclusions and proposals drawn from the presentations, statements, working papers and interventions made by delegations on the topic under discussion at the Meeting of Experts, as contained in Annex I of the Report of the Meeting of Experts (BWC/MSP/2007/MX/3), as well as the synthesis of these considerations, lessons, perspectives, recommendations, conclusions and proposals contained in BWC/MSP/2007/L.1, which is attached to this report as Annex I. This annex was not discussed or agreed upon and consequently has no status.

28. States Parties are encouraged to inform the Seventh Review Conference of, inter alia, any actions, measures or other steps that they may have taken on the basis of the discussions at the 2007 Meeting of Experts and the outcome of the 2007 Meeting of States Parties, in order to facilitate the Seventh Review Conference's consideration of the work and outcome of these meetings and its decision on any further action, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference (BWC/CONF.VI/6, Part III, paragraph 7 (e)).

29. The Meeting of States Parties reviewed progress towards obtaining universality for the Convention and considered the Report from the Chairman on Universalization Activities (BWC/MSP/2007/4), as well as reports from States Parties on their activities to promote universalization. The States Parties reaffirmed the particular importance of the ratification of the Convention by Signatory States and accession to the Convention without delay by those which have not signed the Convention contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention. In this context, the Meeting took note of the reports, and called on all States Parties to continue to promote universalization, and to support the universalization activities of the Chairman and the Implementation Support Unit, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference.

30. The Meeting of States Parties also considered the Report of the Implementation Support Unit (BWC/MSP/2007/3), including the report on participation in the confidence-building measures (CBMs). The Meeting took note of the Report, and welcomed the fact that 61 States Parties had so far submitted a CBM report in 2007, the highest number yet. The Meeting called on States Parties to continue working closely with the Implementation Support Unit in fulfilling its mandate, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference.

#### Documentation

31. A list of official documents of the Meeting of States Parties, including the working papers submitted by States Parties, is contained in Annex II to this Report. All documents on

this list are available on the Implementation Support Unit website at <http://www.unog.ch/bwc> and through the United Nations Official Document System (ODS), at <http://documents.un.org>.

#### Conclusion of the Meeting of States Parties

32. At its closing meeting on 14 December 2007, the Meeting of States Parties approved the nomination by the Eastern European Group of Ambassador Georgi Avramchev of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to be Chairman of the Meeting of Experts and Meeting of States Parties in 2008. The Meeting decided that the Meeting of Experts would be held in Geneva from 18 to 22 August 2008, and that the Meeting of States Parties would be held in Geneva from 1 to 5 December 2008, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference.

33. At the same meeting, the Meeting of States Parties adopted its Report by consensus, as contained in document BWC/MSP/2007/CRP.1, as orally amended, to be issued as document BWC/MSP/2007/5.

Annex I

SYNTHESIS OF CONSIDERATIONS, LESSONS,  
PERSPECTIVES, RECOMMENDATIONS, CONCLUSIONS  
AND PROPOSALS DRAWN FROM THE PRESENTATIONS,  
STATEMENTS, WORKING PAPERS AND INTERVENTIONS ON  
THE TOPICS UNDER DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING OF EXPERTS

Submitted by the Chairman

**I. Ways and means to enhance national implementation, including enforcement of national legislation, strengthening of national institutions and coordination among national law enforcement institutions**

1. When implementing the Convention, States Parties should consider the following fundamental steps, dependent upon their respective national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, and the need to promote the development of biological science and technology for peaceful purposes:

- (i) Translate the obligations of the Convention into effective national measures;
- (ii) Manage and coordinate the operation of these measures;
- (iii) Enforce the measures;
- (iv) Regularly review the efficacy and efficiency of the measures.

Translating the obligations of the Convention into effective national measures

2. States Parties should adopt the appropriate legislative, administrative and regulatory means to:

- (i) Cover all the prohibitions of the Convention, including the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, retention, or transfer of agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention;
- (ii) Cover agents and toxins relevant to humans, animals and plants;
- (iii) Criminalize the use of agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention;
- (iv) Regulate transfers of relevant biological agents and toxins and related equipment, domestically and internationally;
- (v) Prohibit assisting, encouraging or inducing others to breach any of the prohibitions of the Convention;
- (vi) Ensure measures are sufficient for prosecuting unauthorised activities;



- (vii) Specify penalties on conviction of breaching the prohibitions of the Convention, and ensure such penalties are commensurate with the associated risks.
3. In addition, depending on their national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, States Parties should consider how best to ensure that their national measures:
- (i) Cover possession of an unreasonable quantity or type of agent; possession of an agent with intent to use it as a weapon; the actual use of a biological weapon; and hoaxes;
  - (ii) Encompass relevant developments in science and technology, as well as intangible resources and technologies;
  - (iii) Regulate activities involving certain agents;
  - (iv) Include provision for offences by corporate bodies as well as individuals, and for extraterritorial application;
  - (v) Authorize the government of the State Party to halt suspect activity and to interdict activities prior to the actual use of a biological weapon;
  - (vi) Include powers of search for obtaining evidence in cases of suspected breaches of the legislation;
  - (vii) Protect confidential and sensitive information.
4. When regulating transfers and establishing or updating export / import controls, States Parties should:
- (i) Develop controls on transfers, internal and external to the state, which would ensure a robust and secure chain of custody between approved or authorised people and facilities;
  - (ii) Establish flexible and regularly updated lists of relevant agents and toxins, related genetic material, and equipment to be subject to licensing prior to transfer;
  - (iii) Cover the re-export, trans-shipment and transit of relevant resources;
  - (iv) Establish or maintain procedures for obtaining licenses, from the relevant government agencies, to transfer relevant resources;
  - (v) Require exporters (if authorised) to provide appropriate end-use certification for each transfer;
  - (vi) Regulate the safety and security of transport of transferred material, whether it be by rail, road, air, waterway or by sea;

- (vii) Ensure transferred material arrives only at the intended destination, perhaps through requirements, or a notification system, to document receipt;
  - (viii) Ensure incidents of non-compliance are reported.
5. In addition, depending on their national circumstances and legal and constitutional processes, States Parties could consider ensuring that their regulations on transfers:
- (i) Address intangible resources and technologies, perhaps by maintaining records of electronic transfers;
  - (ii) Identify national (and international, where appropriate) facilities involved in relevant transfers, imports and exports, perhaps through registration;
  - (iii) Ensure all persons transferring items to another seek a licence where they suspect or have been informed by government that the item concerned could be used in contravention of the Convention, including through “catch-all” clauses;
  - (iv) Are developed and maintained through a partnership with industry and academia to ensure the clarity and continued relevance of transfer and import / export regimes, perhaps including the development of best-practices;
  - (v) Incorporate well-established risk management approaches as fully as possible;
  - (vi) Handle information derived from the regulation of transfers and import / export controls, perhaps including data repositories of critical buyers and users to monitor for suspect procurement activities.
6. States Parties should inform the Implementation Support Unit of their national measures, and provide copies of legislation, regulations, etc, where possible.

#### Managing and coordinating the operation of national measures

7. When developing a domestic mechanism to implement the obligations of the Convention, States Parties should consider how best to:
- (i) Enhance coordination and cooperation between domestic agencies, harmonising and reinforcing national arrangements and preventing duplication or loopholes, perhaps through a central authority or lead organisation;
  - (ii) Promote cooperation and coordination between traditional security agencies and other relevant agencies (such as health and agriculture) to take advantage of existing technical and administrative expertise and practices;
  - (iii) Clearly detail the division of responsibilities and outline a framework for effective coordination, possibly through the creation and deployment of a national BWC implementation plan or strategy;

- (iv) Apply well established or standardised risk management approaches, including intention assessments, capability assessments, vulnerability assessments and an assessment of consequences;
- (v) Oversee relevant scientific and technological activities, possibly through the creation of national standards, surveillance of biological experiments, determining administrative responsibilities for conducting such work, or national bioethics committees;
- (vi) Ensure whole-of-state uniformity and integration of implementation and enforcement (particularly important for federated states);
- (vii) Improve dialogue and communication between national authorities (or their functional equivalents) and all relevant domestic stakeholders, such as science and industry;
- (viii) Make use of resources and expertise available from international organizations and activities, including the BWC meetings of experts and the Implementation Support Unit;
- (ix) Stimulate the development of national human resources in peaceful biological work;
- (x) In collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, develop best practices and engender an atmosphere of self-governance to ensure coverage of unforeseen developments which might temporarily fall outside of formal regulations or guidelines.

#### Enforcing national measures

8. To ensure effective enforcement of their legislative and regulatory measures, States Parties should:

- (i) Build capacity to collect evidence, identify suspect personnel and facilities, develop early-warning systems and coordinate between relevant agencies (such as police, prosecution, health and security fields);
- (ii) Verify compliance with the relevant national measures, possibly including a national inspection system;
- (iii) Develop and adopt best practices for relevant law-enforcement activities and customs controls, and for educating and training law-enforcement personnel in relevant areas;
- (iv) Strengthen networks between relevant institutions, and create protocols for activities involving both health and law enforcement agencies, such as investigations;
- (v) Ensure enforcement agencies receive the necessary scientific and technological support to deal with highly technical issues;

- (vi) Take advantage of resources offered by international organisations, such as Interpol;
- (vii) Integrate measures to deal with biological weapons into national disaster and/or counter-terrorism plans;
- (viii) Ensure there are no gaps in how prohibitions are enforced.

#### Reviewing the efficacy and efficiency of national measures

9. As implementing the Convention is a continuing process, States Parties should regularly review the efficacy and efficiency of their national measures, including by:

- (i) Ensuring a national contact point has been designated and a lead agency has been identified;
- (ii) Reviewing national legislative, regulatory and administrative means and complementary measures used to implement the Convention, including their continued relevance in light of scientific and technological developments;
- (iii) Ensuring the national framework minimises the possibility of biology being used for purposes prohibited by the Convention, while promoting the uses of biological science and technology for peaceful purposes, in accordance with Article X of the Convention;
- (iv) Updating lists of agents and equipment relevant to safety, security and transfer regimes;
- (v) Implementing additional measures as required;
- (vi) Informing the Implementation Support Unit of any changes or updates.

## **II. Regional and sub-regional cooperation on implementation of the Convention**

10. Regional and sub-regional cooperation can complement and reinforce national measures, which remain the obligation of States Parties. In this context, States Parties should:

- (i) Address the full range of issues pertinent to implementing the Convention, including: criminalizing prohibited activities; disease surveillance, detection, diagnosis, and containment of infectious diseases; education, outreach and awareness raising; relevant developments in science and technology; the regulation of transfers and export / import controls; the safety and security of biological materials; and the submission of confidence-building measures;
- (ii) Develop a common understanding on a mechanism to harmonize the implementation of the Convention through increased international cooperation and exchanges between national authorities (or their functional equivalents) for sharing successful experiences, offsetting national weaknesses and promoting mutual trust;

- (iii) Build upon shared languages, legal and cultural traditions, as well as similar biotechnological status and histories of cooperation, to develop common approaches to implementing the Convention, possibly through exploratory or consultative visits;
- (iv) Ensure that national measures provide similar degrees of protection and security in all States Parties and contribute to the peaceful development of the biological sciences, especially among neighbouring States Parties;
- (v) Ensure implementation of the Convention is placed on the agendas of regional meetings and activities, including ministerial and high-level regional consultations;
- (vi) Coordinate regional activities, including national workshops, national conferences, regional security meetings, and “specific issue” regional meetings as well as activities at the expert level;
- (vii) Develop regional and sub-regional risk management approaches, tailored to the specific needs of the region;
- (viii) Engage with, and ensure effective communication between, regional resources not usually involved with security or counter-proliferation activities (such as those concerned with public health) which may have relevant expertise or technical knowledge;
- (ix) Where possible, provide technical assistance to States Parties requesting it, including: financial support; joint projects, research and development programmes; workshops and seminars; exchanges of scientists; electronic information networks; exhibitions; trade activities; capacity building; and sharing expertise;
- (x) Offer sustained technical support to assist in the enactment of national implementation measures, the adoption of administrative measures, and capacity-building in areas such as customs controls;
- (xi) Keep the Implementation Support Unit informed of regional and sub-regional activities, and make use of the Unit and relevant regional organizations to help coordinate and harmonize such activities.

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE MEETING OF STATES PARTIES

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Title</b>
BWC/MSP/2007/1	Provisional Agenda for the Meeting of States Parties
BWC/MSP/2007/2	Provisional Programme of Work for the Meeting of States Parties
BWC/MSP/2007/3	Report of the Implementation Support Unit  Submitted by the Implementation Support Unit
BWC/MSP/2007/4	Report of the Chairman on Universalization Activities  Submitted by the Chairman
BWC/MSP/2007/5	Report of the Meeting of States Parties
BWC/MSP/2007/INF.1 [ENGLISH / FRENCH / SPANISH ONLY]	List of Participants
BWC/MSP/2007/L.1	Synthesis of Considerations, Lessons, Perspectives, Recommendations, Conclusions and Proposals drawn from the Presentations, Statements, Working Papers and Interventions on the Topics under Discussion at the Meeting Of Experts  Submitted by the Chairman
BWC/MSP/2007/CRP.1 [ENGLISH ONLY]	Draft Report of the Meeting of Experts

BWC/MSP/2007/MISC.1  
[ENGLISH / FRENCH / SPANISH  
ONLY]

Provisional List of Participants

BWC/MSP/2007/WP.1  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

The BTWC and Bioincident and Biocrime  
Databases

Submitted by Germany

BWC/MSP/2007/WP.2  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Legal Implementation and Enforcement

Submitted by Germany on behalf of the European  
Union

BWC/MSP/2007/WP.3  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Supporting the BTWC Implementation Support  
Unit

Submitted by Netherlands on behalf of the  
European Union

BWC/MSP/2007/WP.4  
[FRANÇAIS SEULEMENT]

La Soumission des Mesures de Confiance (MDC)

Présenté par France au nom de l'Union européenne

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.5  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Assistance and Cooperation in the Framework of  
the Implementation and Universalization of the  
BTWC

Submitted by Portugal on behalf of the European  
Union

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.6  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Assistance Activities for Implementing BTWC  
Legislation in Peru

Submitted by Portugal on behalf of the European  
Union and Peru

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.7  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Brazil's National Program for the Promotion of  
Dialogue between the Private Sector and the  
Government in matters related to Sensitive Assets  
(PRONABENS)

Submitted by Brazil

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.8  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Nigerian Experience of the Biological and Toxin  
Weapons Convention

Submitted by Nigeria

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.9  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Proposal for Improving National Implementation  
of the Convention and Regional and Sub-Regional  
Cooperation

Submitted by Cuba on behalf of the Non-Aligned  
Movement and Other States

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.10  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

Working Paper on National Implementation of the  
Convention in All Its Aspects as well as on  
International, Regional, Sub-Regional and Bilateral  
Cooperation

Submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa  
Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay  
and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

BWC/MSP/2007/MX/WP.11  
[ENGLISH ONLY]

National Data Collection Processes for CBM  
Submissions

Submitted by Switzerland

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