

**FIFTH 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**

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**BACKGROUND DOCUMENT ON COMPLIANCE BY STATES PARTIES  
WITH ALL THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON  
THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND  
STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND  
TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Prepared by the Secretariat

**Addendum**

1. In paragraph 22 of its report (BWC/CONF.V/PC/1), the Preparatory Committee for the Fifth 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 decided to request the Secretariat to compile a background document on compliance by States Parties with all their obligations under the Convention. The Preparatory Committee, furthermore, decided that for the purpose of preparing this document, the Secretariat would request States Parties to provide information regarding compliance with all the provisions of the Convention.

2. The present document contains the information provided by States Parties to the Secretariat, as of 29 November 2001, pursuant to paragraph 22 of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

**New Zealand**

The New Zealand Government would like to provide the following background information document regarding its compliance with all the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

1. Implementation of the Convention

New Zealand signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction on 10 April 1972 and ratified it on 13 December 1972. The Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987 implements the Convention in New Zealand. This

legislation provides for the necessary measures to be taken to enable New Zealand to fulfil its obligations under the Convention.

New Zealand is in full compliance with all of its obligations under the Convention.

2. Implementation of specific Articles of the Convention.

*Articles I and II*

New Zealand has never developed, produced, stockpiled or otherwise acquired or retained microbial or other biological agents or toxins of types or in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. Nor has it ever developed, produced, stockpiled or otherwise acquired or retained weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

*Article III*

New Zealand is in full compliance with Article III. Export of dual use items is regulated in New Zealand under the Customs Export Prohibition Order 1996, promulgated under the Customs and Excise Act 1996. The Act stipulates that permission to export must be obtained from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade for certain types of items and technology, lists of which are regularly updated in accordance with the development of science and technology. All export requests are treated on a case-by-case basis.

*Article IV*

The implementation of Article IV of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction is covered by the The Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987.

*Article V*

New Zealand has not invoked the provisions of Article V, nor have the provisions of Article V been invoked with respect to New Zealand. New Zealand has participated fully in the confidence building measures established following the Second Review Conference, and has made declarations under the scientific and technological data exchange every year since that time. These demonstrate that New Zealand conducts no research related to any aspect of biological warfare, including research for protective or defensive purposes, that there have been no outbreaks of infectious diseases and of similar occurrences caused by toxins, and that we have encouraged the publication of results and promotion of knowledge and contacts.

*Articles VI and VII*

New Zealand has not invoked the provisions of Articles VI and VII, nor have the provisions

of these articles been invoked against New Zealand.

*Article VII*

New Zealand has not been requested to provide assistance under Article VII, nor has it invoked the provision of Article VII to receive assistance.

*Article IX*

New Zealand signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction on 14 January 1993 and ratified it, without reservation, on 15 July 1996. New Zealand is strongly committed to the effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and has submitted full initial and subsequent annual national declarations to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

*Article X*

The ability of New Zealand research and health workers to communicate with and exchange materials with colleagues overseas is not inhibited and is encouraged. New Zealand contributes biotechnology, training, and scholarship assistance as part of its overseas development assistance for developing countries. Cooperation for peaceful purposes in New Zealand takes place with Government research institutions, semi-Government institutions, universities, and the private sector, primarily in the fields of medicine and public health, animal research, and food technology. Results of research are published in international and national scientific journals, and at local and international conferences. Reference laboratory services are available to researchers and health workers in other countries, and materials are regularly exchanged with other countries, particularly in the South Pacific. Surveillance of notifiable and other infectious disease is performed. Certain New Zealand microbiological reference laboratories participate in international surveillance and quality assurance systems, such as those run by the World Health Organization.

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