



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Eleventh Session
5 – 8 December 2006

C-11/4
6 December 2006
Original: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE OPCW

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE
DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING
AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

IN 2005



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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. In 2005, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) pressed ahead with its wide-ranging programme of activities in chemical disarmament, non-proliferation, and assistance and protection. The destruction of chemical weapons continued apace, with operations starting in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in addition to the existing programmes in 4 other States Parties that have declared possession of chemical weapons. Eight more States joined the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”), thus bringing the total to 175 as at the end of the year. The OPCW also carried out a wide range of activities to assist Member States in implementing the Convention. In many of these, the OPCW enjoyed the support and cooperation of a number of subregional, regional, and other international organisations, as well as of individual Member States. This section highlights some of the key achievements for the year.

Chemical disarmament and non-proliferation

2. The size of the challenge facing the OPCW is reflected in the number of Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons that had been declared by the end of 2005: over 71,000 metric tonnes. During the reporting period, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) verified the destruction of just over 2,000 metric tonnes of these. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which had acceded to the Convention the previous year, began its chemical weapons destruction programme in 2005, destroying over 500 tonnes of Category 2 stockpiles by the end of the year. Destruction continued in other States Parties that have declared possession of chemical weapons. The number of industrial inspections, which are carried out under Article VI of the Convention, has been increasing each year, and the reporting period saw a continuation of that trend.
3. In order to meet the growing demand for inspections, in terms of both operations and planning, the Secretariat further enhanced its optimisation strategy, including by carrying out more sequential inspections, whereby inspections can be grouped into a single trip, and by reducing the size of inspection teams where possible.

International cooperation, assistance, and protection

4. An important objective for the OPCW is the implementation of the Convention at the national level by all States Parties, pursuant to Article VII of the Convention. In 2005 some States Parties that had yet to meet their implementation obligations made significant progress in this area, under the Article VII plan of action, which was adopted by the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Eighth Session, in October 2003. In November 2005, the Conference adopted a decision on follow-up to the plan of action, calling on the Secretariat and States Parties to intensify work in this regard. To that end, the Secretariat provided assistance to 45 States Parties through a combination of technical-assistance visits (TAVs), national training courses, and national-awareness workshops. Eleven National Authorities were established in 2005, and considerable progress was made in preparing implementing legislation in many States Parties.

5. In addition, in pursuit of the important requirement to further develop assistance-and-protection measures against a chemical weapons attack on a Member State, in October the OPCW carried out its first major field exercise, coordinated jointly with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and with the host nation, Ukraine. A key goal of the exercise was to test the Secretariat's preparedness to conduct an investigation following an allegation that chemical weapons have been used.
6. The Convention calls for international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of chemistry. The OPCW has developed a range of international cooperation, implementation-support and chemical weapons protection-related programmes, through extensive consultations with Member States and their National Authorities.

Universality

7. Good progress was made towards achieving the universality of the Convention, with ratification by 5 signatory States—Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Grenada, and Honduras—and accession by 3 non-signatory States—Antigua and Barbuda, Niue, and Vanuatu. As noted above, as at the end of the year membership in the OPCW stood at 175, a number that reflects the importance attached to the Convention around the world. This achievement was thanks in part to the work carried out by Member States and the Secretariat in hosting a large number of regional and subregional events, as well as by conducting bilateral visits, to promote universal membership. Particularly noteworthy in this respect was the workshop held in Cyprus in June for countries in the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East, which for the first time brought together representatives of all the relevant actors in the Middle East, including States not Party, thus further promoting the universality of the Convention in that region.

Outreach

8. Several of the above events were made possible through the cooperation of, and with funding from, Member States as well as subregional, regional, and other international organisations. The OPCW benefited greatly from close cooperation in 2005 with many of these, and will continue to foster links with them in the coming years.
9. In order to increase the accessibility and visibility of the OPCW, the Secretariat relaunched the OPCW Web site in 2005, and well over one-and-a-half million visits had been recorded by the end of the year.

Administration

10. During the reporting period the OPCW continued to follow the principles of results-based budgeting, which aims for a more focussed delivery of services to the Member States. The Programme and Budget for 2006 reflects zero growth over expenditure for the previous year, a new development that was welcomed by the Conference when it approved the Programme and Budget at its Tenth Session.

11. In other areas of administration, the Secretariat sought to improve its efficiency further by introducing a revised version of the Performance Management and Appraisal System, which will take effect in 2006, and a training-and-development strategy.

The future

12. The achievements of 2005 were considerable, but many challenges lay ahead at the end of the year. The OPCW can meet these by building on what it has accomplished thus far, by further improving efficiency, and by developing responses to issues as they emerge. Its objectives are as valid now as when it was established, and it remains committed to pursuing them, and to meeting the challenges that await it, with the same vigour and determination that have characterised its work thus far.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Initial declarations

- 1.1 By the end of the reporting period, 159 States Parties, or 91%, had submitted their initial declarations to the Secretariat.

Declarations under Article III

- 1.2 By the same date, 6 States Parties—Albania, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Russian Federation, United States of America, and A State Party—had between them declared 71,331 metric tonnes of Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons, contained in 8,262,909 munitions and containers, and 416,313 items of Category 3 chemical weapons. Information on the chemical-warfare agents declared and destroyed as at 31 December 2005 is provided in Annex 2.

Declarations of riot-control agents

- 1.3 During the reporting period, the Secretariat received 1 initial declaration of riot-control agents and 5 declarations in which the types of riot-control agents that had been declared were revised. Thus, by the end of the year, 112 States Parties had declared such agents: 95 had declared CS/CB agents ((2-chlorophenyl)-methylene propanedinitrile); 61, the CN type (2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone); and 36, other types. Annex 3 indicates the number of States Parties that had declared riot-control agents, by type of agent, as at 31 December 2005.

Declarations under Article VI

- 1.4 By the end of 2005, 5,835 facilities worldwide fell within the scope of the Convention's Article VI verification regime. The following table lists, by type, the number of facilities that had been declared by then.

TABLE 1: FACILITIES, BY TYPE, DECLARED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005

Type of Facility	Number of States Parties That Had Made Declarations ¹	Number of Facilities Declared	Number of Facilities Subject to Inspection ²	Number of States Parties Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	21	27	27	21 ³
Schedule 2	36	451	153	21
Schedule 3	35	504	426	34
OCPF ⁴	76	4,887 ⁵	4,702	73

¹ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and annual declarations on past activities.

² Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspection.

³ This figure comprises 8 single small-scale facilities, 17 facilities for protective purposes, and 2 facilities for medical, pharmaceutical, and research purposes.

⁴ Other chemical production facility

⁵ Of this number, 4,853 turned out to be declarable.

- 1.5 Details on declared and inspectable facilities are provided in Annexes 4, 5, and 6.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.6 During the reporting period, the Secretariat received notifications regarding 53 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving 12 States Parties. Of these 12, 5 were listed as sending and 8 as receiving States Parties.
- 1.7 In their ADPAs for 2004, 47 States Parties between them declared 518 annual aggregate transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to or from other States Parties. Although transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to States not Party have been prohibited since 29 April 2000, declarations for 2004 indicate that 184 metric tonnes of such chemicals were transferred to a State not Party that year.
- 1.8 In addition, 111 States Parties between them declared approximately 1,420 annual aggregate transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to or from other States Parties. Eight States Parties exported 5 Schedule 3 chemicals to 4 States not Party. One of these chemicals, thionyl chloride, accounted for 56.1% of the 3,418.38 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

Destruction of chemical weapons

- 1.9 In 2005, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 1,500.273 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agent, 551.350 metric tonnes of Category 2 chemical weapons (in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and 11 Category 3 chemical weapons (in the United States of America).
- 1.10 During the reporting period, 13 chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) were involved in the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. Nine of these operated continuously: 2 in the Russian Federation, and 7 in the United States of America. Of the 4 non-continuously operating CWDFs, 3 were in the United States of America, and the fourth was in A State Party. In addition, Category 2 chemical weapons were destroyed at 1 CWDF in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while Category 3 weapons were destroyed at 3 CWDFs in the United States of America.
- 1.11 The progress that each State Party that had declared possession of chemical weapons had made by the end of the reporting period in the destruction of its declared chemical weapons stockpiles can be summarised as indicated in the following paragraphs.

India

- 1.12 In 2005, India did not destroy any chemical weapons. It had to postpone the start-up of operations at its new CWDF because of the ongoing systematisation at the facility. At the end of the reporting period, destruction was expected to start in early 2006.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- 1.13 In 2005, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya destroyed 551.350 metric tonnes of its Category 2 chemical weapons stockpiles.

- 1.14 In accordance with the extension granted to it by the Conference at its Ninth Session, and following the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's submission of detailed information supplementing the general plan for destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons, the Council at its Fortieth Session established the following dates for the intermediate deadlines for the destruction by this State Party of its Category 1 stockpiles: phase 1 (1%) by 31 March 2006, phase 2 (20%) by 31 May 2006, and phase 3 (45%) by 31 July 2006.
- 1.15 However, in 2005 the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya indicated that it would be unable to meet the aforementioned intermediate deadlines, and requested the Council to recommend to the Conference that it grant extensions of the intermediate deadlines for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. Based on a recommendation by the Council at its Twenty-Fifth Meeting, the Conference at its Tenth Session granted the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in principle, further extensions of these intermediate deadlines on the understanding that this would not modify the obligation by this State Party to destroy its entire Category 1 stockpile no later than 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention, and that, no later than 31 March 2006, it would submit to the Council updated detailed information regarding plans for the destruction of these stockpiles, including the proposal of specific dates for the intermediate deadlines.

The Russian Federation

- 1.16 In 2005 the Russian Federation destroyed 336.398 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons.

The United States of America

- 1.17 In 2005 the United States of America destroyed 1,034.776 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons and 11 Category 3 chemical weapons.

A State Party

- 1.18 In 2005, A State Party destroyed 99.103 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.19 In 2005, 36 inspections were carried out at 29 chemical weapons storage facilities in 6 States Parties. Two of these were final inspections.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.20 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2005, 12 States Parties declared 64 CWPFs. Of these, 38 were certified as destroyed (3 in 2005); 15, as converted (2 in 2005). The latter remain subject to systematic verification. Of the remaining 11, 4 had yet to be destroyed, while the conversion of the remaining 7 had yet to be completed or certified as completed.

- 1.21 According to subparagraphs 30(a) to (c) of Part V of the Verification Annex and a decision by the Conference at its First Session, the maximum permitted residual production capacity of Schedule 1 CWPFs at the end of the eighth year after entry into force of the Convention (29 April 2005) would be 20% of the original. All but 1 of the States Parties concerned had met this deadline. Residual production capacity had been reduced to 0 in 53 of the 64 declared CWPFs.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.22 As at 31 December 2005, 11 States Parties had declared old chemical weapons (OCWs) at 45 sites or facilities (18 of which were still inspectable); 3 had declared abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) at a total of 17 sites on their territory; and 1 had declared ACWs on the territory of another State Party.
- 1.23 The quantities declared were as follows: 49,690 OCWs produced before 1925, and 65,300 produced between 1925 and 1946; and 1,106.892 metric tonnes of adamsite and approximately 37,600 munitions declared as ACWs.
- 1.24 In 2005, seven OCW inspections were carried out in six States Parties. Despite further discoveries, steady progress was being made in the destruction of declared OCWs at the end of the reporting period. In addition, four ACW inspections were conducted in one State Party in 2005, where progress was being made by the two States Parties concerned.

OVERVIEW OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 1.25 In 2005, 381 inspections were conducted at 239 sites in 55 States Parties. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2005 is provided below.
- 1.26 In view of past delays in destruction activities, and following a decision adopted by the Conference at its Ninth Session, the calculation of costs for CWDF inspections budgeted for 2005, including those for human resources, assumed a 10% reduction against the declared programme.

TABLE 2: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2005

Type of Facility	No. of Inspections Completed	No. of Facilities or Sites Inspected	No. of Inspector Days⁶
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	146	17	15,519
CWPF	25	21	436
CWSF	36	29	780
ACW	4	4	92
OCW	7	6	144
DHCW ⁷	1	0	42
Totals	<u>219</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>17,013</u>

⁶ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it

⁷ Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons

Type of Facility	No. of Inspections Completed	No. of Facilities or Sites Inspected	No. of Inspector Days ⁶
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	16	16	220
Schedule 2	42	42	742
Schedule 3	24	24	417
OCPF	80	80	1,272
<u>Totals</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>2,651</u>
Combined totals	381	239	19,664

- 1.27 Of the 381 inspections conducted in 2005, 57.48% were chemical weapons-related, and 42.52% were conducted under Article VI.

Inspections of chemical weapons-related facilities

- 1.28 As stated in the 2004 annual report, verification of the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles takes up a substantial portion of the resources used by the Secretariat in its verification activities. In 2005, the Secretariat conducted 146 inspections or rotations to operating CWDFs, which accounted for 66.67% of all inspections of chemical weapons that year, 78.92% of all inspector days, and 91.22% of inspector days spent on chemical weapons-related activities.

Optimisation of verification activities at chemical weapons destruction facilities

- 1.29 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to work closely with the States Parties that are destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles, to optimise the use of verification resources and thus increase the cost-effectiveness of the verification regimes in place at their CWDFs.

Article VI inspections

- 1.30 Over the past few years, there has been an increase in the number of Article VI inspections that have been budgeted for: 132 in 2003, 150 in 2004, and 162 in 2005. This rise has placed an increasing strain on the resources available to the Verification Division to plan them and to the Inspectorate Division to carry them out. To meet this challenge, the Secretariat strives to reduce, wherever possible, the size of its inspection teams, and to carry out two inspections per trip whenever possible—each pair referred to as a sequential inspection. This approach has been found to be most efficient for inspections that take place in States Parties far from OPCW headquarters. In 2005, the Secretariat carried out 23 sequential inspections (46 individual inspections).

Challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use

- 1.31 During the period under review, the Secretariat maintained its readiness to conduct challenge inspections should it be requested to do so, kept the Council informed of its readiness, and reported any problems that arose in relation to maintaining the necessary level of readiness. States Parties were determined to work expeditiously to resolve the outstanding issues relating to challenge inspections.

- 1.32 Secretariat staff also participated in a number of activities, including the following:
- (a) a call-up exercise conducted by INS, aimed at identifying possible problems in assembling an inspection team at very short notice;
 - (b) a no-notice tabletop exercise, involving top-level management, at OPCW headquarters;
 - (c) a joint VER-INS workshop on challenge inspections;
 - (d) a review of working instructions;
 - (e) the evaluation of training requirements for challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use, and the implementation of those requirements; and
 - (f) the implementation of the concept of core teams, one each for challenge inspections and for investigations of alleged use, for which purpose the Secretariat designates full-time and headquarters inspectors.
- 1.33 Secretariat staff also participated in a seminar in June and a mock exercise in November on challenge inspections. Both were held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Joint Assistance 2005

- 1.34 Joint Assistance 2005, a major exercise conducted in Ukraine, tested, *inter alia*, the ability of the Secretariat to conduct an investigation into alleged use of chemical weapons.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

OPCW Proficiency Tests

- 1.35 During the reporting period, the OPCW Laboratory completed the Sixteenth Official OPCW Proficiency Test; organised, conducted, evaluated, and reported on the Seventeenth, and organised and conducted the Eighteenth, whose evaluation was expected to be completed early in 2006.
- 1.36 Annex 7 to this report lists the designated laboratories as at 31 December 2005, and shows the status of each.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.37 In 2005 the OPCW continued to expand the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD). The following table shows, by analytical technique, the number of analytical data in the OCAD as at the end of each year from 1999 to 2005, and the analytical data contributed in 2005.

TABLE 3: CONTENTS OF THE OCAD

Data Type	Number of Analytical Data in the OCAD As at the End of:						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003⁸	2004	2005
MS ⁹	900	1169	1495	2138	2824	3372	3476
IR ¹⁰	329	422	670	670	713	811	859
NMR ¹¹	966	1058	1255	1305	1391	1389	1389
GC(RI) ¹²	175	805	2011	2598	3482	4244	4250

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Verification Information System

- 1.38 In 2005, the Verification Information System (VIS) focussed on the development of the industry component of the VIS, known as VIS-Industry. The project progressed as envisaged in the plan the Secretariat presented to the Council at its Fortieth Session.

8 Four mass spectra that had previously been omitted were included in the OCAD in 2003.
9 Mass spectrometry
10 Infrared
11 Nuclear-magnetic resonance
12 Gas chromatography (retention index)

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE, AND PROTECTION, AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 2.1 The OPCW's international-cooperation programmes are based on the provisions of Article XI of the Convention, and focus on the building of skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful uses of chemistry. Most programmes in 2005 supported Member States whose economies were either developing or in transition.

Associate Programme

- 2.2 The main objectives of the Associate Programme are to facilitate capacity-building and national implementation of the Convention in relation to the chemical industry. Twenty-four technically qualified individuals participated in the Programme in 2005. The Governments of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland again made voluntary financial contributions to the Programme. National Authorities and chemical-industry associations and companies in several industrialised States Parties also assisted in organising various components of the Programme.

Conference Support Programme

- 2.3 This Programme facilitates the exchange of scientific and technical information. During the reporting period, it supported 26 conferences and workshops. Events included a workshop and a laboratory exercise on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention, and a global thematic workshop on strengthening capacities to implement the globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals.

Internship Support Programme

- 2.4 Seven interns from Member States received support under this Programme in 2005, gaining experience for a limited period in an advanced laboratory or research facility in another Member State.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

- 2.5 Forty-four new projects were supported in 2005 under this Programme, which supports small-scale research projects to promote the development of scientific and technical knowledge in chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

Laboratory Assistance Programme

- 2.6 In 2005, with the help of a substantial voluntary contribution provided by the European Union, eight publicly funded laboratories were offered analytical equipment and related technical assistance in order to strengthen their capacities for chemical analysis and monitoring.

Equipment Exchange Programme

- 2.7 This Programme facilitates the transfer of used equipment from institutions in industrialised States Parties to publicly funded laboratories and to research or academic institutions in countries whose economies are in transition. A voluntary contribution provided by the European Union enabled 1 new desk-top computer with accessories to be offered to each of 50 applicant National Authorities.

Courses on the development of analytical skills

- 2.8 During the reporting period two 2-week courses provided training in the analysis of chemicals related to national implementation of the Convention. One, on the development of analytical skills, was funded by the European Union and took place at the Chemical Technology Department, Technical University, Delft, the Netherlands. The other, on the enhancement of laboratory skills was held at VERIFIN in Helsinki, Finland.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

- 2.9 Assistance and Protection under Article X are among the most important pillars of the Convention. These activities provide indispensable reassurance to States Parties as long as chemical weapons exist .

Strengthening national capacities

- 2.10 Based on the results of assessment visits, long-term projects to build national capacity were launched in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Columbia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Uzbekistan..
- 2.11 The Secretariat organised, jointly with the governments of the host nations, international protection courses for training of first responders in Czech Republic, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, and Switzerland. The Secretariat also conducted regional courses in Malaysia and South Africa on building protective capacities.

Coordinating and mobilising the international response mechanism

- 2.12 To develop and maintain a state of readiness in the Secretariat, members of the Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) established as part of the OPCW response mechanism underwent training in Lucerne, Switzerland, in July and at OPCW headquarters in August.
- 2.13 The Second OPCW exercise on delivery assistance, Joint Assistance 2005, took place at the Yavoriv training area near Lviv, Ukraine, in October 2005. The exercise was planned and coordinated jointly by the OPCW, the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and Ukraine as the host nation. Its purpose was to test and define international-cooperation procedures for the delivery of emergency assistance, following a simulated terrorist attack involving chemical-warfare agents.

Obligations of States Parties under paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article X of the Convention

- 2.14 The number of declarations made under paragraph 4 of Article X during the reporting period increased by 11% over the previous year. Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 74 Member States, or 42%, submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes—an increase of 22, and 11%, over the figures for 2004 (see Annex 8).
- 2.15 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 39 Member States had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance. As at 31 December 2005, the fund amounted to EUR 1,218,735.67, an increase of almost EUR 28,000.00 over the figure at the end of 2004.
- 2.16 The Conference at its Tenth Session adopted a format for the formulation, specification, or renewal of offers of assistance under subparagraph 7(c) of Article X. By the end of the reporting period, 66 Member States, or 38%, had met their obligations under Article X, paragraph 7 (see Annex 9).

Data bank on protection

- 2.17 The Secretariat made progress in this area by populating the data bank with data related to Article X that it had received from States Parties, pursuant to paragraph 5 of that Article.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 2.18 In 2005, additional programmes were offered to interested States Parties in support of their implementation efforts. These programmes also contributed to the attainment of the objectives of the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations. The focus continued to be on establishing National Authorities for effective liaison with the OPCW; on taking the necessary steps to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention; on identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities, and on submitting accurate declarations.

Bilateral technical assistance

- 2.19 Assistance was offered to 45 States Parties through a combination of technical-assistance workshops and TAVs, national training courses, and national-awareness workshops. In 2005, 11 additional National Authorities were established.

Regional and subregional meetings

- 2.20 Regional meetings for National Authorities were held in Colombia (April), Guatemala (July), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (September), Kazakhstan (June), Nigeria (October), Qatar (March), and Tajikistan (August) to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention. In addition, two training courses for National Authority personnel were hosted by France in June and October; a third by Portugal in May.

Specialised workshops and training courses

- 2.21 A series of technical meetings held during the reporting period helped National Authorities gain a better understanding of various aspects of national implementation. Customs officials discussed transfers of scheduled chemicals in a workshop at OPCW headquarters in early October. Regional courses organised jointly with the Green Customs Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme, and held in Tanzania (September), Trinidad and Tobago (September), Georgia (October), and Bhutan (November), trained customs officials on how to track transfers of scheduled chemicals. National experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean in training escorts for inspections under the terms of the Convention were discussed in Cuba in August.

Seventh Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.22 One hundred and forty-one representatives from 92 States Parties and 3 States not Party discussed practical approaches to achieving the objectives of the Article VII plan of action and the decision on follow-up to it, as well as the experience of other international organisations in national implementation, at this year's pre-Conference Meeting, which included regional discussions, and during which more than 140 bilateral consultations took place between the Secretariat and 75 individual National Authorities.

Other regional workshops

- 2.23 Representatives of Permanent Representations based in Brussels and London were briefed on practical implementation measures at OPCW headquarters in March. In addition, implementation-related issues were discussed at the tenth annual meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean, in Saint Lucia in April, and at the seminar organised by the European Chemical Industry Council on trade and production controls in Brussels in July.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Tenth regular Session

- 3.1 At its Tenth Session, which was held from 7 to 11 November 2005, the Conference adopted decisions on a range of matters, including the following:
- (a) follow-up to the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations;
 - (b) the implementation of the plan of action for universality;
 - (c) a format for the formulation, specification, or renewal of offers of assistance under Article X of the Convention;
 - (d) the full implementation of Article XI;
 - (e) amendments to the OPCW policy on confidentiality;
 - (f) amendments to the OPCW Staff Regulations;
 - (g) a request by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for an extension of the intermediate deadlines for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (h) the captive use of Schedule 1 chemicals;
 - (i) the appointment of an External Auditor;
 - (j) the reappointment of Mr Rogelio Pflirter as Director-General of the Secretariat; and
 - (k) the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2006.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 3.2 During the reporting period, the Council considered reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.
- 3.3 The Council:
- (a) reviewed progress in, and adopted decisions on, the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) monitored progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and forwarded recommendations on in this regard to the Conference;
 - (c) reviewed the effectiveness of verification activities and their optimisation;

- (d) took a number of decisions on financial matters;
- (e) took decisions on matters related to the chemical industry;
- (f) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention;
- (g) approved facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties; and
- (h) established an open-ended working group on the establishment of an OPCW office in Africa.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

- 3.4 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Seventh Meeting in May and, *inter alia*, further reviewed its operating procedures.
- 3.5 In March the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held its Seventh Session, at which it reviewed and made recommendations on, *inter alia*, the OPCW's analytical capabilities, as well as their scope and the procedures governing them, and the expansion of the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) to include relevant unscheduled toxic chemicals.
- 3.6 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Eighteenth Session in May; its Nineteenth, in August. It made a number of recommendations, including on the Medium-Term Plan for 2006 to 2008 and the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2006.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 Eight new States Parties joined the Convention during the period under review, thereby increasing membership in the OPCW from 167 to 175. Among the 8 were 5 Signatory States—Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Grenada, and Honduras—and 3 non-signatory States: Antigua and Barbuda, Niue, and Vanuatu. By the end of the reporting period, there were 19 States not Party—11 Signatory and 8 Non-Signatory States.
- 4.2 As in previous years, high priority was accorded in 2005 to the furtherance of relations with States Parties. The Director-General visited 15 States Parties: Argentina, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, and United States of America. The Secretariat hosted several high-level visits by officials from Member States and from other international organisations, including H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria and Chairman of the African Union (AU).
- 4.3 The Conference at its Tenth Session acknowledged the importance of cooperation with relevant international and regional organisations for the purpose of further promoting the universality of the Convention, and in this connection welcomed cooperation with a number of subregional, regional, and other international organisations, including the UN and its regional disarmament bodies; the European Union; the AU; the Organization of American States; the Organisation of the Islamic Conference; the League of Arab States; the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States; and the Pacific Islands Forum.
- 4.4 Regional and subregional activities aimed at achieving the universality of the Convention included workshops funded under an EU programme in support of OPCW activities. The workshops were held in Ethiopia (for Africa), Cyprus (for the Mediterranean and the Middle East), and Saint Lucia (for the Caribbean). They also included bilateral visits to Barbados, Bhutan, Cambodia, Grenada, and Vanuatu, and training courses tailored to the needs of States not Party in underrepresented regions, notably a training workshop in The Hague for senior officials from Iraq, which was conducted with the support of Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.
- 4.5 In addition, the Secretariat sponsored the attendance of participants from 11 States not Party at 2 training courses for National Authorities, which were held in France, and at regional and subregional workshops in Portugal (for lusophone States Parties), in Nigeria (for National Authorities in Africa), in Colombia and Guatemala (for National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean); and in the Islamic Republic of Iran (for National Authorities in Asia).
- 4.6 The Director-General attended meetings of several regional organisations in order to encourage them to strengthen their cooperation with the OPCW, and in order to raise its profile. It was in this context that he concluded a memorandum of agreement on cooperation between the Secretariat and the General Secretariat of the Andean Community. At UN headquarters in New York, he delivered his annual statement on

the OPCW's work to the First Committee of the General Assembly, briefed the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and attended both the Sixth High-Level Meeting with Regional and Other Governmental Organisations and the 2005 World Summit.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- 4.7 The Convention's contribution to global security, and the OPCW's role in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention, received more recognition from global media during the year under review than in previous years. In support of the OPCW mission to increase awareness of the Convention, the OPCW Web site was re-launched in 2005. Annual, discrete visits to the site increased more than fivefold, from 318,000 in 2002 to over 1,800,000 by the end of the reporting period. The site is the most cost-effective and most easily accessible medium for the distribution of OPCW documentation and information. In addition, the OPCW's outreach activities in all regions generated a higher level of demand for presentations, periodicals, and general-interest and technical publications than in any previous year since the entry into force of the Convention.

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

- 4.8 The Council at its Fortieth Session, in March 2005, mandated its Chairperson to establish, together with the Host Country, a Working Group, which, in October 2005, was redesignated a Contact Group. Together with the Secretariat and the Host Country, the Group works to find mutually satisfying solutions to pending matters related to the implementation of the Agreement between the OPCW and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the Headquarters of the OPCW. During the period under review, the Group held constructive meetings with the Host Country on such matters as taxes, the issuance of identity cards, registration with the alien police, and privileges and immunities. Some progress was made, while several issues were still under discussion at the end of the reporting period. The Conference at its Tenth Session requested the Council to submit to it at its next regular Session a recommendation on the establishment of a Host Country committee.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

Budget, Planning, and Finance Matters

- 5.1 The period under review saw continued implementation of results-based budgeting by the OPCW. The 2006 Programme and Budget was the OPCW's first to realise zero growth over appropriated expenditure for the previous year, and was agreed by the Council according to the expected schedule. The 2004 financial statements received an unqualified opinion from the OPCW's External Auditor as to their accuracy and completeness. Efforts continued throughout the year to implement a new payroll-preparation system from the beginning of 2006. Other key activities included the collection of more than EUR 85 million from States Parties and the submission of 34 financial reports and other papers to the policy-making organs. The OPCW averaged cash holdings of EUR 32 million for the year, and continued to provide support for the investment and administration of the OPCW Provident Fund.
- 5.2 Annex 10 to this report provides an overview, in table form, of the financial situation of the OPCW as at 31 December 2005.

Human resources

- 5.3 Implementing the OPCW's limited-tenure policy remained a high priority, demanding considerable efforts on the part of the Human Resources Branch. Recruitment and entitlements-and-benefits procedures continued to be assessed with a view to improving their efficiency and effectiveness, and a human-resources planning system was developed, so that it could be piloted and evaluated in 2006. In addition, a review was conducted of the Performance Management and Appraisal System (PMAS), which resulted in a revised Administrative Directive on the matter. The revised system will allow the Secretariat to strengthen the link between, on the one hand, divisional and branch objectives (which are generated from results-based budgeting), and, on the other, objectives for individual staff members. Training in the revised system is being offered to staff members in 2006.

Information systems

- 5.4 During the reporting period, all computers on the Secretariat's Security-Critical Network (SCN) migrated to Windows 2000. A test bed for preparing and testing applications for the SCN now guarantees the smooth implementation of applications that are to be used on it. The first module of the Verification Information System (VIS) Enhancement Project, dealing with the processing of industry declarations and declarations for other chemical production facilities (OCPFs), was completed and readied for production on the SCN after 2 successful external audits conducted by Security Audit Team IV. Implementation of the *SMARTStream* system, which automates and integrates administrative processes such as recruitment and payroll, neared completion during the period under review, with 1 of the last 2 modules, payroll, going live in January 2006. The OPCW Intranet has grown since its introduction in February 2005 into a mature environment. At the end of 2005, it was hosting 25 departmental Web pages, thus promoting knowledge-sharing throughout the OPCW.

Procurement and support services

- 5.5 In 2005, section heads were recruited for Procurement, Support Services, and Infrastructure Support Services, and work was begun on developing solutions in order to address long-standing issues in these areas. Despite the heavy workload, particularly at year's end, the Procurement section was able to handle all the requests it received, for goods and services amounting to some EUR 8 million. Orders were placed with vendors in 18 countries, thus increasing the number of countries participating in the procurement process. Nevertheless, because of the location of the Secretariat, 82% of the purchases were made in the Netherlands. Support Services handled all flight bookings in a timely manner, having regard to operational efficiency. Infrastructure Support Services continued to provide high-quality oversight of all aspects of building management to the satisfaction of staff and delegates alike.

Training and staff development

- 5.6 In 2005, the Secretariat established a policy and a strategy for training and staff development—the first attempt since 1999 comprehensively to address this area. This initiative reflected new management challenges, such as the implementation of the OPCW policy on tenure, and the problems it brings with it in terms of maintaining and transferring the OPCW's institutional memory. According to the strategy, the OPCW focusses on maintaining technical proficiency, enhancing the Secretariat's overall management capacity, and providing assistance for the growth and re-employability of staff members.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 5.7 During the period under review, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued 9 reports in the following areas: the implementation of the Verification Information System Enhancement Project, including a contract with an information-technology provider; separation payments; the Secretariat's treasury system; causes and outcomes of a suspected fraud involving contract payments; the implementation of the Confidentiality Regime by the Inspection Review and the Policy and Review Branches, the storage and handling of weapons and ammunition by security staff, the evaluation of the programmes run by the International Cooperation and Assistance Division (ICA) and the External Relations Division (ERD). The cumulative rate of implementation of the OIO's recommendations for 2005 and previous years was high by the end of the reporting period, standing at 84%.
- 5.8 The Dutch Accreditation Council, *Raad voor Accreditatie*, conducted a surveillance visit on 27 October 2005 to evaluate the Secretariat's quality-management system (QMS) in both the OPCW Laboratory and the OIO. Four minor non-conformities were identified. The Secretariat had corrected all of these by the end of the reporting period. The Quality Steering Committee considered how the QMS could be implemented most effectively, the results of internal audits, the conduct of certification activities in the OPCW Laboratory, and the quality-assurance training programme.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

- 5.9 The Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) participated in 35 training courses, workshops, and other events related to implementing legislation pursuant to the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations and the decision on follow-up to that plan. LAO also commented on 60 drafts of legislation that had been submitted by 44 States Parties, submitted proposals regarding draft legislation to a further 41 at their request, and contributed to 29 technical-assistance visits (TAVs) to States Parties. The Secretariat received additional Article VII submissions from 9 States Parties. Pursuant to a Conference decision on follow-up to the Article VII plan of action, the Secretariat contacted States Parties and informed them about the target dates in the plan and the ensuing Conference decision, and offered assistance in meeting them, in particular as regards the establishment or designation of National Authorities and the adoption of implementing legislation and administrative measures.
- 5.10 The Secretariat continued to negotiate bilateral privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under Article VIII of the Convention, and four agreements were concluded and approved by the Council.
- 5.11 LAO represented the interests of the OPCW before the Secretariat's Appeals Council in six cases, and represented it in three cases before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT). It also provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, to States Parties, and to other units of the Secretariat.
- 5.12 Annex 11 to the present report lists the international agreements and legal instruments that the Secretariat registered during the year under review.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

- 5.13 In 2005, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) completed its second full year of consolidated operations, with all resources for confidentiality, information security, and physical security being managed jointly in the Secretariat to ensure the security of all staff, delegates, and visitors to the OPCW, as well as compliance with the OPCW's confidentiality regime. The Confidentiality Section supported a series of informal consultations, which resulted in approval by the Conference of the first amendments to the OPCW Policy on Confidentiality since the entry into force of the Convention. The Information Security Section successfully coordinated the Secretariat's preparations for three external Security Audit Team IV audits, as a result of which the auditors expressed satisfaction with all security-related aspects of the development of the Verification Information System. The Physical Security Section replaced or upgraded the majority of physical-security installations that had been in use in OPCW facilities since 1998 or earlier. These advances will help ensure the OCS's ability to meet the OPCW's information-security and physical-security needs well into the future.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.14 The reporting period was another good year for the Secretariat in terms of health and safety. No lost-time accidents or significant incidents occurred in 2005, either at OPCW headquarters or on inspection sites. The reported sick-leave percentage was 2.2%, as against 2.03% in 2004 and 2.3% in 2003. The annual health-and-safety inspection revealed generally satisfactory compliance with the OPCW's health-and-safety standards. A new development was the necessity to prepare for a possible pandemic that might originate from avian influenza. The Secretariat is fully compliant with UN and WHO guidelines for organisational planning, and during the reporting period it conducted a tabletop business-continuity exercise designed to familiarise key staff with issues that might arise during a pandemic and with associated decision-making processes.

Annex 1

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2005¹³**

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 43. Dominica | 85. Lithuania |
| 2. Albania | 44. Ecuador | 86. Luxembourg |
| 3. Algeria | 45. El Salvador | 87. Madagascar |
| 4. Andorra | 46. Equatorial Guinea | 88. Malawi |
| 5. Argentina | 47. Eritrea | 89. Malaysia |
| 6. Antigua and Barbuda | 48. Estonia | 90. Maldives |
| 7. Armenia | 49. Ethiopia | 91. Mali |
| 8. Australia | 50. Fiji | 92. Malta |
| 9. Austria | 51. Finland | 93. Marshall Islands |
| 10. Azerbaijan | 52. France | 94. Mauritania |
| 11. Bahrain | 53. Gabon | 95. Mauritius |
| 12. Bangladesh | 54. Gambia | 96. Mexico |
| 13. Belarus | 55. Georgia | 97. Micronesia (Federated States of) |
| 14. Belgium | 56. Germany | 98. Monaco |
| 15. Belize | 57. Ghana | 99. Mongolia |
| 16. Benin | 58. Greece | 100. Morocco |
| 17. Bhutan | 59. Grenada | 101. Mozambique |
| 18. Bolivia | 60. Guatemala | 102. Namibia |
| 19. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 61. Guinea | 103. Nauru |
| 20. Botswana | 62. Guyana | 104. Nepal |
| 21. Brazil | 63. Holy See | 105. Netherlands |
| 22. Brunei Darussalam | 64. Honduras | 106. New Zealand |
| 23. Bulgaria | 65. Hungary | 107. Nicaragua |
| 24. Burkina Faso | 66. Iceland | 108. Niger |
| 25. Burundi | 67. India | 109. Nigeria |
| 26. Cambodia | 68. Indonesia | 110. Niue |
| 27. Cameroon | 69. Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 111. Norway |
| 28. Canada | 70. Ireland | 112. Oman |
| 29. Cape Verde | 71. Italy | 113. Pakistan |
| 30. Chad | 72. Jamaica | 114. Palau |
| 31. Chile | 73. Japan | 115. Panama |
| 32. China | 74. Jordan | 116. Papua New Guinea |
| 33. Colombia | 75. Kazakhstan | 117. Paraguay |
| 34. Cook Islands | 76. Kenya | 118. Peru |
| 35. Costa Rica | 77. Kiribati | 119. Philippines |
| 36. Côte d'Ivoire | 78. Kuwait | 120. Poland |
| 37. Croatia | 79. Kyrgyzstan | 121. Portugal |
| 38. Cuba | 80. Lao People's Democratic
Republic | 122. Qatar |
| 39. Cyprus | 81. Latvia | 123. Republic of Korea |
| 40. Czech Republic | 82. Lesotho | 124. Republic of Moldova |
| 41. Democratic Republic of the
Congo | 83. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 125. Romania |
| 42. Denmark | 84. Liechtenstein | 126. Russian Federation |
| | | 127. Rwanda |

¹³ States not Party: As at 31 December 2005, 11 signatory States had not yet ratified the Convention: Bahamas, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Israel, Liberia and Myanmar. In addition, as at that date, 8 States had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention: Angola, Barbados, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, and Syrian Arab Republic.

128. Saint Kitts and Nevis
129. Saint Lucia
130. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
131. Samoa
132. San Marino
133. Sao Tome and Principe
134. Saudi Arabia
135. Senegal
136. Serbia and Montenegro
137. Seychelles
138. Sierra Leone
139. Singapore
140. Slovakia
141. Slovenia
142. Solomon Islands
143. South Africa
144. Spain
145. Sri Lanka
146. Sudan
147. Suriname
148. Swaziland
149. Sweden
150. Switzerland
151. Tajikistan
152. Thailand
153. The former Yugoslav Republic of
Macedonia
154. Timor-Leste
155. Togo
156. Tonga
157. Trinidad and Tobago
158. Tunisia
159. Turkey
160. Turkmenistan
161. Tuvalu
162. Uganda
163. Ukraine
164. United Arab Emirates
165. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
166. United Republic of Tanzania
167. United States of America
168. Uruguay
169. Uzbekistan
170. Vanuatu
171. Venezuela
172. Viet Nam
173. Yemen
174. Zambia
175. Zimbabwe

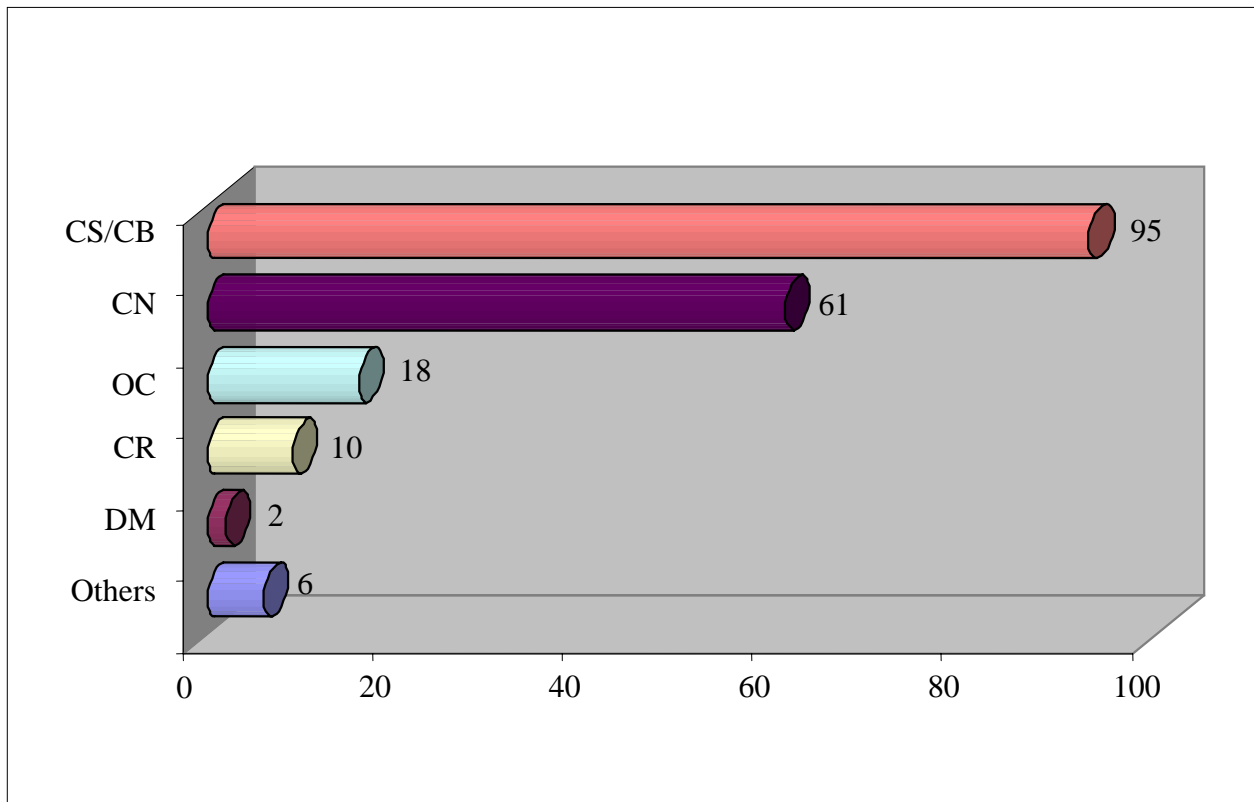
Annex 2

LIST OF CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005

Common Name of Chemical	Convention Schedule	Quantity Declared (MTs)	Quantity Destroyed (MTs)
Category 1			
GB (sarin)	Sch.1: A (1)	15,047.045	6,228.144528
GD (soman)	Sch.1: A (1)	9,174.819	0.015752
GA (tabun)	Sch.1: A (2)	2.283	0.379
VX	Sch.1: A (3)	19,590.209	1,548.828579
EA 1699	Sch.1: A (3)	0.002	
Sulfur mustard, mustard gas, H, HD, mustard gas in oil product	Sch.1: A (4)	17420.645	2,775.969009
Mixtures of mustard and lewisite (incl. HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	Sch.1: A (4) Sch.1: A (5)	345.051	194.592
Lewisite, L	Sch.1: A (5)	6,745.903	255.875
DF	Sch.1: B (9)	443.967	204.8196
QL	Sch.1: B (10)	46.185	0.477
OPA	Unscheduled	730.545	655.12568
Unknown		2.858	0.08782
Toxic waste (degraded sulfur mustard)		1.705	1.705
		69,551.217	11,866.018968

Annex 3

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT-CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT¹⁴, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005



¹⁴ The IUPAC nomenclature for the riot-control agents listed in this chart:

CN: 2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone

CS/CB: (2-chlorophenyl)-methylene propanedinitrile

CR: Dibenz(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine

DM: Diphenylaminochloroarsine (Adamsite)

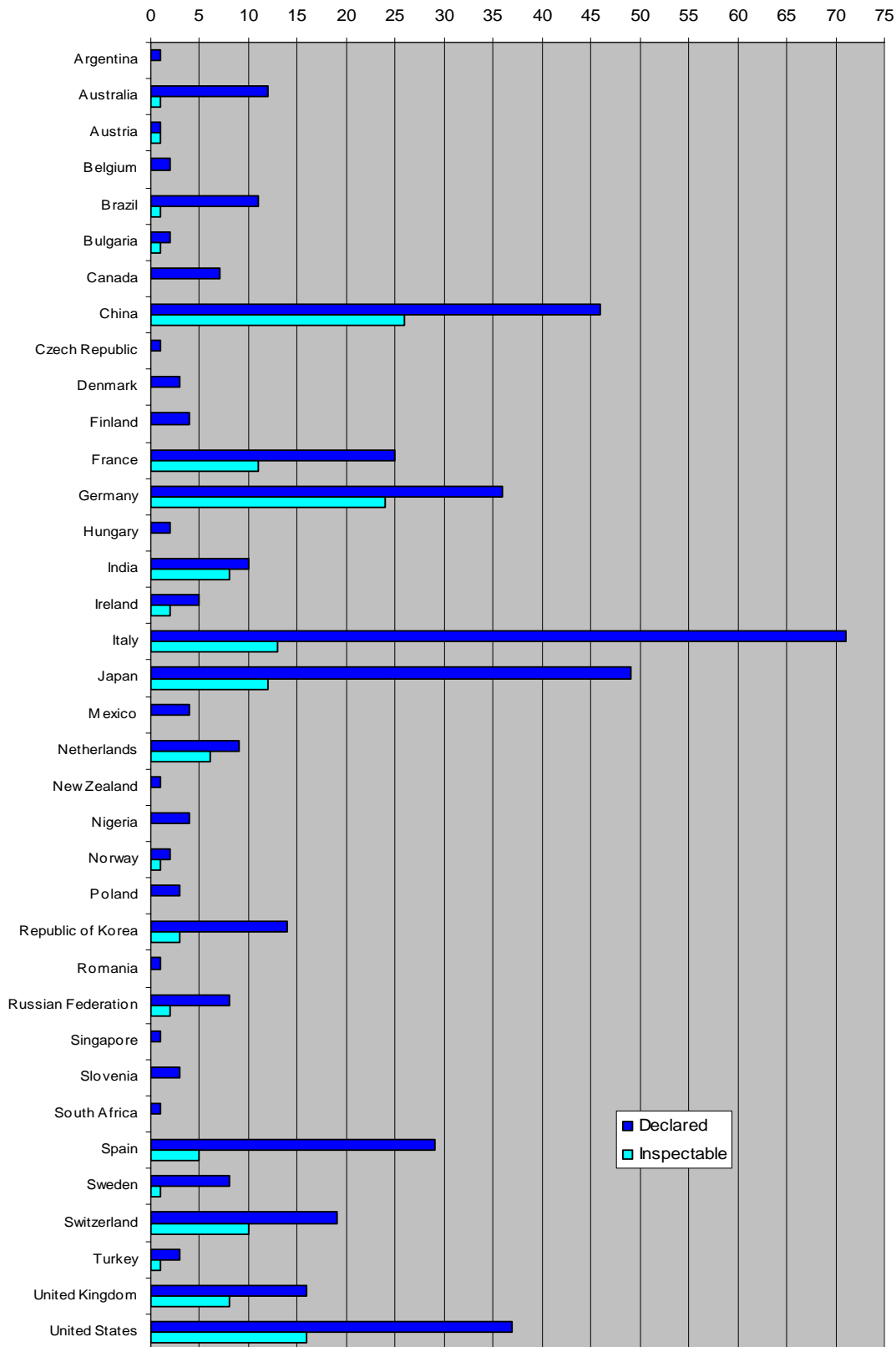
MPA: N-nanonylmorpholine

OC: N-((4-hydroxy-3-methoxy phenyl)3-8-methyl-6-nonenamid

“Others” includes ethylbromoacetate, MPA, pelargonic acid vanillylamid, pepper spray, phenyl chloride, and a mixture of OC and CS.

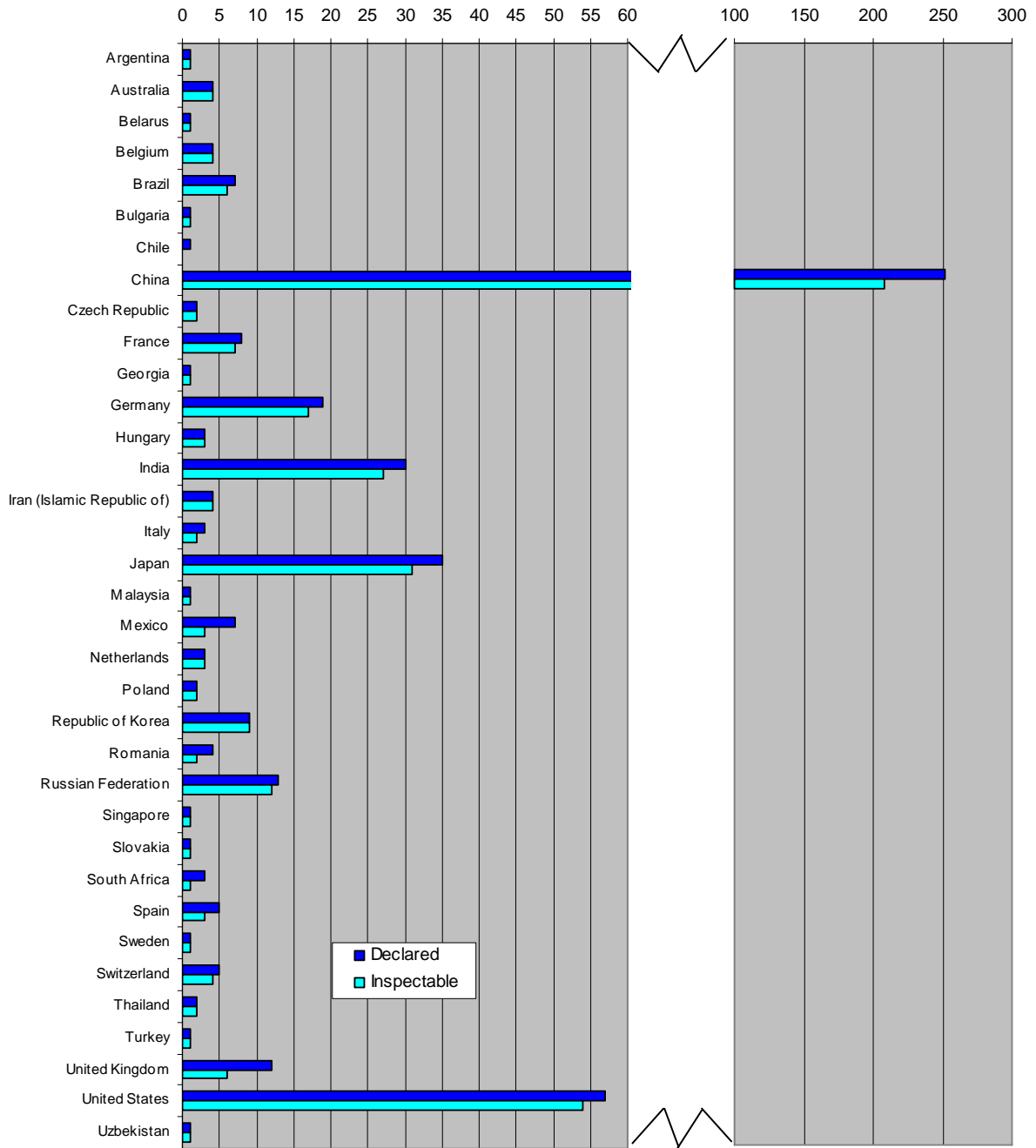
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2005**



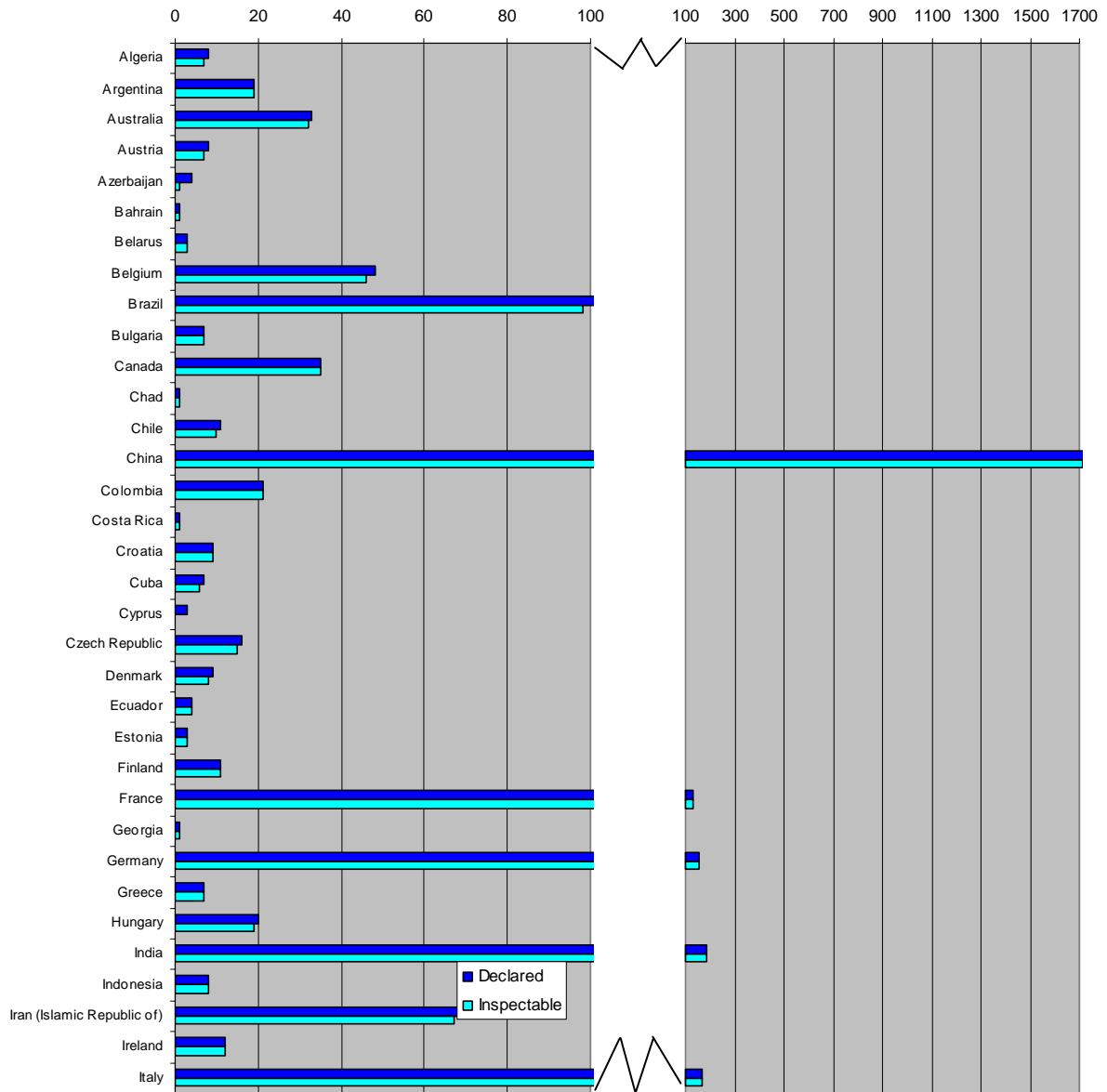
Annex 5

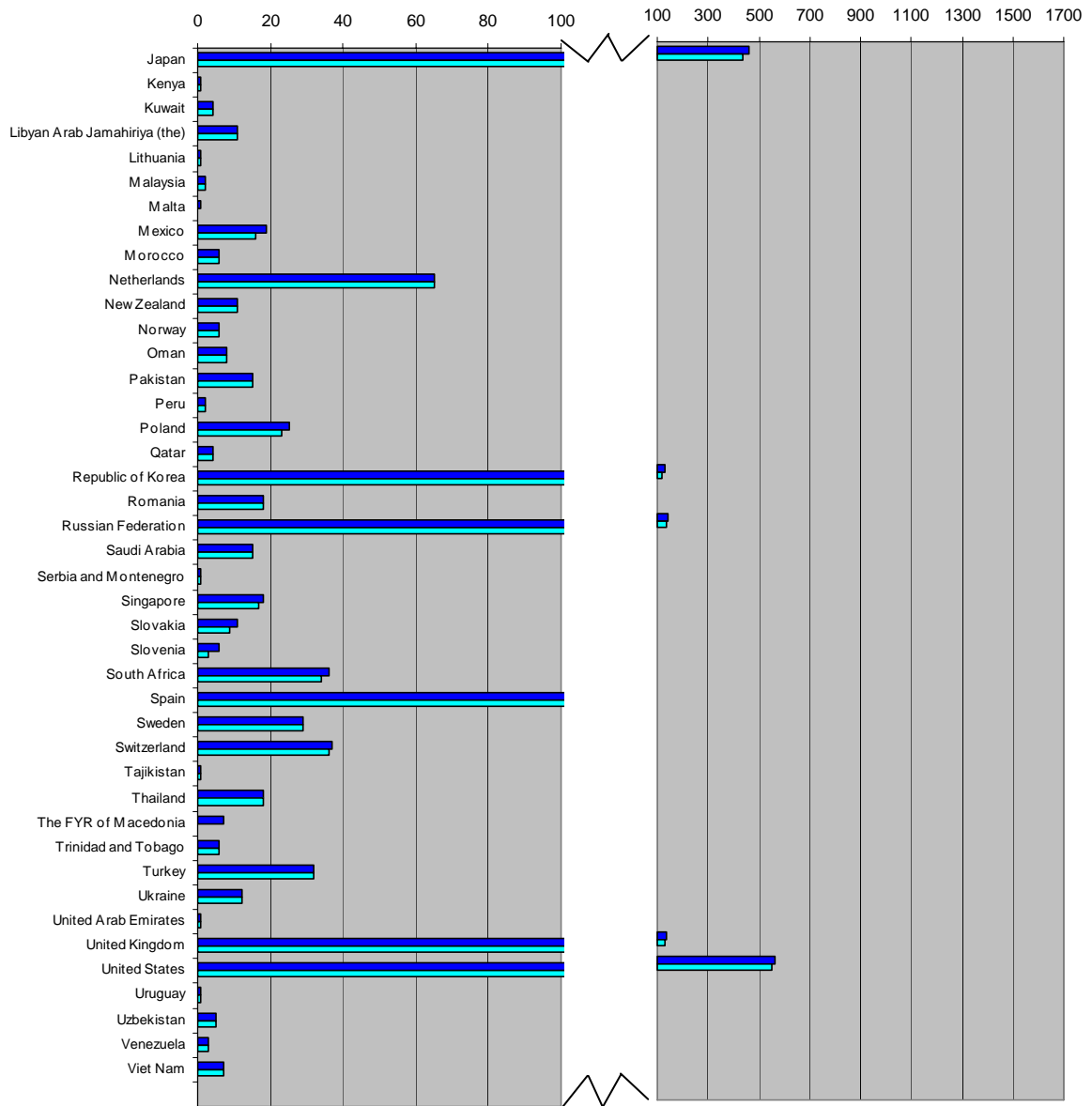
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2005**



Annex 6

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2005**





Annex 7

LIST OF DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005¹⁵

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Laboratory Contact	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	DLD (Departement Laboratoria van Defensie) Kwartier Majoor Housiau Martelarenstraat 181 B-1800 Vilvoorde (Peutie) Belgium	Mr. Mark Kemps Tel: +32 2 755 5837 Fax: +32 2 755 5997	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence PO BOX 1043 Yangfaug Town Changping District Beijing 102205	Mr. Chongxi Wei Tel: +86 10 6976 0259 Fax: +86 10 6976 0254	17 Nov 1998
3.	Czech Republic *	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics, Analytical Department Rybitví 296 532 18 Pardubice	Dr. Ivan Kolb Tel: +420 46 682 2145 Fax: +420 46 682 2978	29 Jun 1999
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) P.O. Box 55 A.I.Virtasen aukio 1 FIN-00014 University of Helsinki	Mr. Martin Söderström Tel: +358 9 191 50438 Fax: +358 9 19150437	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA - Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB) 5 rue Lavoisier PO Box 3 91710 Vert le Petit	Dr. Bruno Bellier Tel: +33 1 69 90 84 21 Fax: +33 1 64 93 52 66	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien – ABC-Schutz P.O. Box 1142 (Humboldtstrasse 1) 29633 Munster	Dr. Stefan Kremer Tel: +49 51 92 13 6433 Fax: +49 51 92 13 6355	29 Jun 1999
7.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety Lange Kleiweg 137 2288 GJ Rijswijk	Dr. Marieke van Deursen Tel: +31 (0)15 284 3831 Fax: +31 (0)15 284 3991	17 Nov 1998

15

An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended as at the end of the reporting period because of unsatisfactory performance in a recent Official OPCW Proficiency Test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future OPCW Proficiency Tests.

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Laboratory Contact	Date of Designation
8.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development 179-1 Su-Nam Dong Yuseong, Taejon 305-600	Dr. Il-Hyun Kim Tel: +82 42 821 4670 Fax: +82 42 821 2391	17 Nov 1998
9.	Poland*	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry al. Antoniego Chrusciela 105 00-910 Warsaw	Mr. Andrzej Chalas Tel: +48 22 516 9931 Fax: +48 22 673 51 80	29 Jun 1999
10.	Russian Federation	The Laboratory for the Chemical and Analytical Control of Military University for the Radioactive, Chemical and Biological Protection Brigadirsky pereulok, 13 107005 Moscow	Dr. I. Rybalchenko Tel: +7 095 693 3857 Fax: +7 095 693 3857	4 Aug 2000
11.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Centre for Chemical Defence (CCD) DSO National Laboratories Block 6, 11 Stockport Road Singapore 117605	Ms. Sng Mui Tiang Tel: +65 6871 2901 Fax: +65 6872 6219	14 Apr 2003
12.	South Africa	Protechnik Laboratories (Pty) Ltd 103 Combretum Crescent Highveld Technopark Centurion, Gauteng South Africa	Mr. Francois van Straten Tel: +27 12 665 9418 Fax: +27 12 665 0240	16 Aug 2004
13.	Spain	Fábrica Nacional "La Marañosa", Carretera San Martin de la Vega. Km. 10.5 San Martin de la Vega Madrid 28330 Spain	Mr. D. Ramón Aguilar Ulló Tel: +34 91 80 98591 Fax: +34 91 80 98571	16 Aug 2004
14.	Sweden*	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Division of NBC-Defence Cementvägen 20 SE-901 82 UMEÅ	Dr. Crister Åstot Tel: +46 90 10 67 11 Fax: +46 90 10 68 03	17 Nov 1998
15.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory CH 3700 Spiez Switzerland	Dr. Peter Siegenthaler Tel: +41 33 228 17 30 Fax: +41 33 228 14 02	17 Nov 1998

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Laboratory Contact	Date of Designation
16.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, Porton Down Salisbury Wiltshire SP4 0JQ	Mr. Colin Pottage Tel: +44 1980 61 3397 Fax: +44 1980 61 3822	29 Jun 1999
17.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center AMSSB-RRT-CF, Bldg. E5100 5183 Blackhawk Road Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424, Edgewood	Dr. Dennis J. Reutter Tel: +1 410 436 2840 Fax: +1 410 436 3384	17 Nov 1998
18.	United States of America	University of California Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Mail Stop L-175 7000 East Avenue Livermore, CA 94550-9234	Mr. Armando Alcaraz Tel: +1 925 423 6889 Fax: +1 925 423 6434	14 Apr 2003

Annex 8

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005¹⁶

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan
2.	Algeria					✓ Jan				
3.	Argentina								✓ Sep	✓✓ May, Oct
4.	Armenia							✓ Feb		
5.	Australia			✓ Sep	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sep	✓ June	✓ Jul	✓ Apr
6.	Austria ¹⁷	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul
7.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar
8.	Bangladesh								✓ Sep 2005	✓ Sep
9.	Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x June
10.	Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sep	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec
11.	Bolivia									
12.	Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May	
13.	Brazil							x Mar		
14.	Brunei Darussalam									
15.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr

¹⁶ A tick indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an x, that the submission reported that no programme was in place; and the month or months, when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

¹⁷ Austria's submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
16.	Cambodia									
17.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ June	✓ Jan		✓ Mar
18.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar						
19.	China						✓ Sep	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr
20.	Costa Rica									
21.	Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug			
22.	Cuba									✓ Apr
23.	Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar
24.	Denmark ¹⁸	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ June				✓ Feb		
25.	Estonia									
26.	Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb		
27.	Finland			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	
28.	France	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	
29.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
30.	Greece									✓ June
31.	Hungary									✓ May
32.	India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun
33.	Indonesia									✓ May
34.	Italy						✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun
35.	Iran, Islamic Republic of							✓ Sep	✓ Oct	✓ Apr
36.	Japan ¹⁹					✓ Sep	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Apr
37.	Kazakhstan								✓ Mar	

18 Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

19 Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
38.	Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug
39.	Latvia						x Nov			
40.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya									✓✓ Jul, Aug
41.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan
42.	Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug
43.	Malawi ²⁰		x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov
44.	Malaysia									✓ Sep
45.	Maldives									
46.	Malta								✓ Mar	
47.	Mauritius								✓ Nov	✓ Nov
48.	Mongolia									✓ Oct
49.	Morocco							x Apr		
50.	Netherlands ²¹					✓ Sep	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May
51.	New Zealand									✓ May
52.	Nigeria ²²			✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug
53.	Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct
54.	Pakistan									✓ Sept
55.	Panama							x Mar '04	x Mar	
56.	Peru									✓ Apr
57.	Philippines						✓ Aug			

20 Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

21 The Dutch submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2005.

22 Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
58.	Portugal							✓ Apr		✓ June
59.	Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May
60.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov
61.	Russian Federation									✓ July
62.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov
63.	Sao Tome and Principe ²³							✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov
64.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov			
65.	Senegal									✓ Sep
66.	Serbia and Montenegro					✓ Dec			✓ Dec	
67.	Singapore								✓ Aug	✓ Apr
68.	Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug
69.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May
70.	South Africa ²⁴	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2002		✓ Mar
71.	Spain			✓ Aug	✓ Sep	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec
72.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov
73.	Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	
74.	Switzerland		✓ Sep	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
75.	Tajikistan									✓ May

23 Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

24 South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
76.	Togo									
77.	Turkey						✓ Oct			✓ Oct
78.	Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July		
79.	United Arab Emirates									
80.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
81.	United States of America			✓ Aug		✓ Sep	✓ Sep		✓ Mar	✓ Apr
82.	Uzbekistan									x Aug
83.	Zimbabwe			x Nov						
Subtotal for protection programmes		5	12	14	16	21	23	29	28	47
Total number of declarations		7	16	19	19	25	28	36	34	54

Annex 9

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO
ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION**

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 1997			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5.	Belarus	May 1997			✓
6.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
7.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
8.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998			✓
9.	Canada	Sep 1997	✓		
10.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
11.	China	Sept 1999			✓
12.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
13.	Cuba	Nov 1997			✓
14.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓
15.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
16.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
17.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
18.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
19.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
20.	France	Oct 1997			✓
21.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
22.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
23.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
24.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
25.	India	Nov 1997			✓
26.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
27.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
28.	Italy	Oct 1997	✓		
29.	Japan	Mar 1999	✓		✓
30.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
31.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
32.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
33.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
34.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
35.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
36.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
37.	Mexico	Nov 2005	✓		
38.	Moldova	Jan 2001			✓

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
39.	Mongolia	Jan 1998			✓
40.	Netherlands	July 1997 Nov 2001	✓ ✓		
41.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
42.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
43.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
44.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 February 2004	✓		✓
45.	Peru	Apr 1998	✓		
46.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		✓
47.	Portugal	Mar 1999			✓
48.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
49.	Romania	Oct 1997			✓
50.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999			✓
51.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
52.	Serbia and Montenegro	May 2005			✓
53.	Singapore	Dec 1997			✓
54.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
55.	Slovenia	Jul 1998	✓		✓
56.	South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
57.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003			✓ ✓
58.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
59.	Switzerland	Oct 1997	✓		✓
60.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
61.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
62.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
63.	Ukraine	Jan 2000			✓
64.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Feb 2002	✓		✓
65.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
66.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
TOTALS		66	39	1	35

Annex 10

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005

STATEMENT I: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES—ALL FUNDS

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		Total	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Assessed annual contributions	70,677,400	68,653,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,677,400	68,653,390
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	9,731	25,177	2,774,649	531,821	2,784,380	556,998
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV and V	5,733,187	4,930,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,733,187	4,930,223
Assessed annual contributions – new Member States	4,093	87,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,093	87,947
Interest income	631,083	439,170	-	-	61,857	96,870	67,877	42,192	760,817	578,232
Currency exchange adjustments	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	1,399	264
Other	290,962	131,718	-	-	-	250,000	-	13	290,962	381,731
TOTAL INCOME	77,338,124	74,242,448	-	-	71,588	372,047	2,842,526	574,290	80,252,238	75,188,785
Expenditure	68,755,186	64,839,653	-	-	237,286	858,662	2,565,343	1,436,238	71,557,815	67,134,553
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	68,755,186	64,839,653	-	-	237,286	858,662	2,565,343	1,436,238	71,557,815	67,134,553
EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	8,582,938	9,402,795	-	-	(165,698)	(486,615)	277,183	(861,948)	8,694,423	8,054,232
Prior period adjustments	(246,031)	(10,225)	-	-	21	299,612	(2,737)	285,007	(248,747)	574,394
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	8,336,907	9,392,570	-	-	(165,677)	(187,003)	274,446	(576,941)	8,445,676	8,628,626
Savings on prior period's obligations	1,619,740	1,142,962	-	-	112,312	-	114,470	-	1,846,522	1,142,962
Transfers to/from other funds	240,655	2,100,320	-	-	(240,655)	(2,100,320)	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(1,816,089)	(5,146,476)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,816,089)	(5,146,476)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	1,696	5,057,094	-	-	-	-	1,696	5,057,094
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	18,655,158	11,165,782	9,900,000	4,842,906	2,866,570	5,153,893	1,505,748	2,082,689	32,927,476	23,245,270
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	27,036,371	18,655,158	9,901,696	9,900,000	2,572,550	2,866,570	1,894,664	1,505,748	41,405,281	32,927,476

STATEMENT II: ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES – ALL FUNDS

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		Total	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Cash and term deposits	32,605,323	9,515,608	9,875,110	9,973,816	2,527,940	3,028,828	2,717,248	3,380,663	47,725,621	25,898,915
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	5,603,469	11,236,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,603,469	11,236,557
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,600	175,000	233,600	175,000
Verification contributions under Articles IV and V	2,393,855	2,875,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,393,855	2,875,133
Other contributions receivable	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Advances	-	-	24,242	259,960	-	-	-	350,000	24,242	609,960
Inter-fund balances	80,149	498,285	-	-	1,400	3,000	129,784	254,693	211,333	755,978
Inter-entity balances	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-
Other	1,188,968	973,205	31,421	10,927	43,210	11,312	41,533	6,674	1,305,132	1,002,118
Other assets	2,922,291	2,545,304	-	-	-	-	1,010	-	2,923,301	2,545,304
TOTAL ASSETS	44,794,191	27,694,092	9,930,773	10,244,703	2,572,550	3,043,140	3,123,175	4,167,030	60,420,689	45,148,965
Contributions received in advance	11,541,877	2,861,281	-	-	-	-	74,873	2,382,400	11,616,750	5,243,681
Unliquidated obligations	5,718,325	3,052,374	-	-	-	122,163	1,095,721	179,519	6,814,046	3,354,056
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	131,183	257,693	29,077	344,703	-	54,407	51,072	99,177	211,332	755,980
Inter-entity balances	-	4,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,032
Other	366,435	2,813,554	-	-	-	-	6,845	186	373,280	2,813,740
Other liabilities	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	17,757,820	9,038,934	29,077	344,703	-	176,570	1,228,511	2,661,282	19,015,408	12,221,489
Fund balances	27,036,371	18,655,158	9,901,696	9,900,000	2,572,550	2,866,570	1,894,664	1,505,748	41,405,281	32,927,476
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	27,036,371	18,655,158	9,901,696	9,900,000	2,572,550	2,866,570	1,894,664	1,505,748	41,405,281	32,927,476
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	44,794,191	27,694,092	9,930,773	10,244,703	2,572,550	3,043,140	3,123,175	4,167,030	60,420,689	45,148,965

STATEMENT III: APPROPRIATIONS—GENERAL FUND

Programme	Appropriations			Expenditure			Balance
	Approved Appropriation	Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure	
Programme 1. Verification	8,550,869	650,000	9,200,869	6,881,053	1,398,815	8,279,868	921,001
Programme 2. Inspectorate	29,546,133	(650,000)	28,896,133	24,241,747	1,115,094	25,356,841	3,539,292
Total Verification Costs	38,097,002	-	38,097,002	31,122,800	2,513,909	33,636,709	4,460,293
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	4,872,868	-	4,872,868	4,093,480	359,978	4,453,458	419,410
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs	4,802,010	(200,000)	4,602,010	3,996,455	218,768	4,215,223	386,787
Programme 5. External Relations	1,995,215	-	1,995,215	1,584,002	58,155	1,642,157	353,058
Programme 6. Executive Management	7,034,352	50,000	7,084,352	6,474,146	327,545	6,801,691	282,661
Programme 7. Administration	18,893,553	150,000	19,043,553	15,765,978	2,239,970	18,005,948	1,037,605
Total Administrative and Other Costs	37,597,998	-	37,597,998	31,914,061	3,204,416	35,118,477	2,479,521
TOTAL	75,695,000	-	75,695,000	63,036,861	5,718,325	68,755,186	6,939,814

Annex 11

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2005

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR107	Facility agreement CW Storage Facility	OPCW Libya	04-02-05	04-02-05	EC-39/DEC.3
IAR108	Facility agreement CW Destruction Facility	OPCW Libya	04-02-05	04-02-05	EC-39/DEC.2
IAR109	Facility agreement CW Production Facility	OPCW Libya	04-02-05	04-02-05	EC-39/DEC.4
IAR110	Facility agreement CW Production Facility	OPCW Libya	04-02-05	04-02-05	EC-39/DEC.5
IAR112	Facility arrangement regarding on-site inspections at a single small scale facility	OPCW France	25-04-05	25-04-05	EC-40/DEC.1
IAR114	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	OPCW Switzerland	20-07-05	22-11-05	EC-41/DEC.5
IAR115	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at a single small scale facility	OPCW People's Republic of China	12-09-05	12-09-05	EC-41/DEC.1
IAR116	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	OPCW Cuba	30-11-05	Not yet	EC-40/DEC.12
IAR117	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspection at Schedule 1 Facility for Protective Purposes	OPCW People's Republic of China	12-09-05	12-09-05	EC-41/DEC.2

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR118	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Explosive Destruction System Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-40/DEC.7
IAR119	Facility Agreement regarding Schedule 1 Single Small Scale Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-MVII/DEC.1
IAR120	Facility Agreement regarding Schedule 1 10kg Protective Purposes Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-MVII/DEC.1
IAR121	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-36/DEC.6
IAR122	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-30/DEC.16
IAR123	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspection at the Explosive Destruction System	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-37/DEC.3
IAR124	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspection at the Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-30/DEC.12

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR125	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Transfer Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-30/DEC.6
IAR126	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Agents Munitions Disposal System	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-30/DEC.7
IAR127	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-33/DEC.9
IAR128	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-30/DEC.15
IAR129	Facility Agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Chemical Agent Disposal Facility	OPCW United States of America	21-09-05	21-09-05	EC-40/DEC.6