



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Thirteenth Session
2 – 5 December 2008

C-13/4
3 December 2008
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 2007



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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. The year 2007 was marked, *inter alia*, by the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) and the establishment of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). To mark this event, during a solemn ceremony on 9 May 2007, Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands unveiled the Permanent Memorial Dedicated to All Victims of Chemical Weapons. The OPCW continued making further progress in each area of the activities it pursues under the Convention: chemical disarmament, non-proliferation, assistance and protection, and international cooperation.
2. In 2007, Albania became the first State Party to complete the destruction of its entire stockpile of chemical weapons declared to the OPCW. Moreover, by 29 April 2007, the Russian Federation had met its revised deadline for destruction of 20% of its Category 1 chemical-warfare agents, and the United States of America completed the destruction of 45% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons ahead of the 31 December 2007 deadline.
3. Chemical weapons continue to be destroyed in four of the current five possessor States Parties. During the reporting period, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) verified the destruction of a further 9,700 metric tonnes of chemical weapons.
4. States Parties also made considerable progress in eliminating the capacity to produce chemical weapons: the OPCW verified the destruction or conversion of three more chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) in 2007. As of the end of the year, out of the 65 declared facilities, 42 had been destroyed, 19 had been converted, one had yet to be destroyed, and three had yet to be converted.
5. The number of chemical-industry facilities inspected by the Secretariat under Article VI of the Convention increased to 200. The Secretariat continued to carry out more sequential inspections—that is, several inspections carried out within a single mission—thereby optimising the use of its resources. On some inspections, the Secretariat also continued to use sampling and analysis. Nine Schedule 2 inspections using sampling and analysis were conducted in 2007.
6. Two more States joined the Convention during the reporting period, thus bringing the membership to a total of 183.¹ The OPCW continued to conduct its wide range of activities to assist States Parties in implementing the Convention. In this area, it benefited, as in previous years, from the support of international, regional, and subregional organisations, as well as of individual States Parties.
7. During the reporting period, the OPCW continued to coordinate and deliver protection against chemical weapons under Article X of the Convention. The OPCW provided training for first responders and to strengthen national capacities. It also consulted with some Member States with a view to concluding bilateral agreements on the

¹ The Congo deposited its instrument of ratification on 4 December 2007, with the Convention entering into force for this State with effect from 3 January 2008.

provision of assistance. Members of the Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) of the Secretariat received training on the coordination and mobilisation of the international-response mechanism. A workshop that addressed the timely delivery of assistance was conducted in Ukraine with other international organisations.

8. The OPCW also pursued its mandate under Article XI, which relates to economic and technological development. Equipment and assistance were offered to publicly funded laboratories to allow them to strengthen their analytical capacities, while others received assistance in improving their technical competence. In addition, new chemistry research projects were supported in a number of States Parties.
9. The OPCW also continued its programmes to help States Parties meet their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. During the reporting period, a number of States Parties received technical assistance in this area, in the form of workshops, courses, and visits. Seventy-four National Authorities were represented at the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague in November 2007.
10. During the reporting period, Barbados and the Congo joined the Convention. By the end of the year, there were 12 States not Party, of which five were Signatory States.
11. During the preparations of the various events to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and the establishment of the OPCW, consultations and close cooperation with various stakeholders² were further developed and continued to benefit the OPCW. The Director-General briefed the United Nations (UN) Security Council during its meeting to review the cooperation between the Security Council and international organisations in the implementation of resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006) in February. He also addressed the First Committee of the UN General Assembly during its 62nd session.
12. At its Twelfth Session, in November 2007, the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) adopted, for the third year in a row, a zero-growth Programme and Budget for 2008. For its part, the Secretariat continued to follow the principles of results-based budgeting (RBB), which aims for a more focussed delivery of services.
13. In other areas of administration, the Secretariat sought to improve its efficiency further by implementing a document-management system to reduce processing time and to provide better service to clients. An automated travel-management system was also established and a training-evaluation system is now operational within the Secretariat.
14. The key event that will take place in 2008 will be the convening of the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Second Review Conference”). This will provide an opportunity to look back at what has been achieved in the past five years, as well as addressing how future challenges can be met. Preparations for the Second Review Conference were already underway during the reporting period.

² The European Union (EU), the European Chemical Industry Council, the International Council of Chemical Associations, and internationally recognised scientific institutions.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 By the end of the reporting period, 169 of the 183 States Parties had submitted their initial declarations to the OPCW.³ In 2007, the verification activities performed by the Secretariat included 426 inspections at 258 facilities or sites in 59 States Parties.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

- 1.2 The following States Parties have obtained extensions beyond the original obligation to destroy all chemical weapons within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention: A State Party, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. Extensions have also been granted by the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) to Italy for old chemical weapons (request granted in 2007) and to China and Japan with regard to the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China.
- 1.3 When the Conference decided to grant extensions to a number of States Parties in 2006, it also adopted a decision regarding visits by representatives of the Council to chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) in operation or under construction in order to consider, inter alia, the progress of destruction. The first such visit, which took place in 2007, was to Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF), in Anniston, Alabama, the United States of America. The Council delegation (which included the Chairperson, one representative from each regional group, a representative of the Russian Federation, the Director-General, and senior Secretariat staff) was informed of the various challenges facing the destruction process, as well as the ways in which the Government of the United States of America was seeking to accelerate destruction.⁴

Chemical weapons⁵

- 1.4 As at 31 December 2007, six States Parties (A State Party, Albania, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had declared a total of 71,315 metric tonnes of Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons, contained in 8,679,133 munitions and containers, and 416,313 items of Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.5 In 2007, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 9,720.769 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents in five of those six States Parties. This comprised the destruction of all chemical weapons declared by Albania, which was verified by the Secretariat by 11 July 2007. No destruction activities took place in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in 2007. Consequently, at the end of the reporting period, there were five States Parties remaining with declared chemical weapons stockpiles.
- 1.6 During the reporting period, 12 CWDFs were involved in the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles: one in A State Party, one in Albania, one in India, two in the Russian Federation, and seven in the United States of America.

³ The initial declarations of the Congo were not due until February 2008.

⁴ Information about the Council visit is included in document EC-51/2, dated 23 November 2007.

⁵ Not including old and abandoned chemical weapons.

- 1.7 At the end of the reporting period, all the States Parties concerned had destroyed their declared stockpiles of Category 3 chemical weapons, and Albania, India, and the Russian Federation had also destroyed all of their declared Category 2 chemical weapons. The following paragraphs give an overview of the progress in chemical weapons destruction that each declared possessor State Party had made by the end of the reporting period.
- 1.8 Albania: During the period in review, Albania destroyed its entire declared stockpile of chemical-warfare agents (16.678 metric tonnes of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons).
- 1.9 India: In 2007, India continued its destruction operations and, at the end of the reporting period, had completed the destruction of 93% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile, which is scheduled for destruction no later than 28 April 2009.
- 1.10 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: During the reporting period, no destruction activities took place in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which continued to experience delays in the selection of the destruction technology and construction of its CWDF. Consequently, destruction levels remained at 0% of Category 1 chemical weapons and 39% (551 metric tonnes) of Category 2 chemical weapons. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is committed to the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons by 31 December 2010 and all Category 2 chemical weapons by 31 December 2011.
- 1.11 Russian Federation: In 2007, the Russian Federation destroyed 6,346.961 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons (as compared to 2,270.651 metric tonnes in 2006). As at 31 December 2007, the Russian Federation had destroyed 9,762.547 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical-warfare agents, or 24% of its declared stockpile. The entire stockpile is due to be destroyed by 29 April 2012, with 45% destruction completed by 31 December 2009. The Russian Federation met its revised deadline (of 29 April 2007) for destruction of 20% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons.
- 1.12 United States of America: In 2007, the United States of America destroyed 3,082.518 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons (1,145.719 metric tonnes in 2006). As at 31 December 2007, the United States had destroyed in total 14,074.585 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents (or 51% of the declared stockpile), meeting, in June 2007, its revised deadline for destruction of 45% of Category 1 chemical weapons (which had been set as no later than 31 December 2007). The United States stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons is due to be destroyed by 29 April 2012. This State Party has not declared any Category 2 chemical weapons.
- 1.13 A State Party: A State Party had destroyed 96% of its declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons at the end of the reporting period. According to a decision by the Executive Council in 2006, that stockpile shall be destroyed no later than 31 December 2008. A State Party did not declare any stockpiles of Category 2 chemical weapons.
- 1.14 Information on the chemical-warfare agents declared and destroyed as at 31 December 2007 is provided in Annex 2.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.15 In 2007, inspections were carried out at 20 chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) in six States Parties. Three of these were final inspections: one in Albania and two in A State Party. During these final inspections, the OPCW verified that all chemical weapons had been removed, and subsequently, systematic verification of these three CWSFs ceased.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.16 During the year in review, the Secretariat confirmed the destruction of one CWPF in the Russian Federation and one facility in the United States of America. A conversion certificate was issued for one facility in the Russian Federation. By 31 December 2007, 42 of the 65 declared CWPFs had been destroyed, while 19 had been converted. The latter remain subject to systematic verification. Of the remaining four, one had yet to be destroyed, while the remaining three had yet to be converted.
- 1.17 With regard to the capacity of the remaining CWPFs, the Convention provides that all States Parties shall reduce residual production capacity to zero by 29 April 2007.⁶ At the end of the reporting period, the required level had been reached at 61 of the 65 declared facilities in nine of the 12 States having declared CWPFs.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.18 As at 31 December 2007, nine States Parties had declared old chemical weapons (OCWs), three had declared abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) on their territories, and one had declared ACWs on the territory of another State Party. The quantities declared were as follows: 54,284 OCWs produced before 1925; 67,085 OCWs produced between 1925 and 1946; 1,106.982 metric tonnes of adamsite declared as ACWs; and approximately 43,800 munitions declared as ACWs.
- 1.19 In 2007, OCW inspections were carried out in six States Parties. Despite further discoveries, steady progress was being made in the destruction of declared OCWs during the reporting period. With regard to ACWs, inspections were conducted in one State Party, where significant progress was made in 2007 in preparation for destruction activities.

Riot control agents

- 1.20 In 2007, the Secretariat received four initial declarations on riot control agents and eight declarations revising previously declared types of riot control agents. By the end of the year, 125 States Parties had declared such agents (mainly tear gases), of which 106 had declared CS/CB agents [(2-chlorophenyl)-methylene propanedinitrile], 64 had declared CN-type agents (2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone), 51 had declared other types of riot control agents, and 16 States Parties declared the possession of riot control agents without providing any further details about their type. Annex 3 indicates the number of States Parties that had declared riot control agents, by type of agent, as at 31 December 2007.

⁶ See Part V, subparagraphs 30(a) and 30(b) of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

INDUSTRY VERIFICATION

- 1.21 At the end of the period under review, 5,734 industrial facilities and plant sites worldwide were declared to fall within the scope of the Convention's Article VI verification regime, which provides for the verification of activities not prohibited under the Convention. The following table lists, by type, the number of facilities that had been declared by the end of the period under review. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 contain data, listed by States Parties, of declared and inspectable Schedule 2, Schedule 3, and other chemical production facilities (OCPFs).

TABLE 1: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

Type of Facility	Number of States Parties That Had Made Declarations ⁷	Number of Facilities and Plant Sites Declared	Number of Facilities and Plant Sites Subject to Inspection ⁸	Number of States Parties Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	22	28 ⁹	28	22
Schedule 2	37	475	165	22
Schedule 3	34	514	434	34
OCPF	79	4,717 ¹⁰	4,533	76

- 1.22 In 2007, the Secretariat verified the declared activities at 200 industrial facilities and plant sites. This comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities, 42 Schedule 2 plant sites, 29 Schedule 3 plant sites, and 118 OCPFs.
- 1.23 A number of inspections at plant sites that turned out to be non-inspectable (13 inspections, or 11%, compared to an average of 7% in the preceding years) highlighted the importance of complete and correct Article VI declarations. During the year in review, a number of States Parties provided the Secretariat with updated plant-site information, ranging from names and addresses to product groups and annual production. The access to such up-to-date information is vital in order to enable the Secretariat to plan and conduct its verification activities effectively and efficiently.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.24 In 2007, the Secretariat received 22 notifications regarding 11 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving six States Parties. Of these six, four were listed as sending and three as receiving States Parties.
- 1.25 In their annual declarations on past activities for 2006, 45 States Parties made a total of 559 submissions of annual aggregate national data (AND)¹¹ of Schedule 2 chemicals to

⁷ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and annual declarations on past activities.

⁸ Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspection.

⁹ This figure comprises eight single small-scale facilities (SSSFs), 18 facilities for protective purposes, and two facilities for medical, pharmaceutical, and research purposes.

¹⁰ Of this number, 4,693 turned out to be declarable.

¹¹ Aggregate national data comprises, *inter alia*, the total quantities of imports and exports of each Schedule 2 chemical declared by sending and receiving States, in accordance with paragraph 1 of

or from other States Parties. There were no reports of transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to States not Party in 2006, but one State Party reported an export of a Schedule 2 chemical to a State not Party in 2005, which came to light in 2007.

- 1.26 In addition, 118 States Parties made 1,460 submissions of AND¹² of Schedule 3 chemicals to or from other States Parties. Eight States Parties exported five Schedule 3 chemicals to five States not Party. One of these chemicals, triethanolamine, accounted for 57% of the 2,469 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2006.

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 1.27 In 2007, 426 inspections were conducted at 258 facilities or sites in 59 States Parties. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2007 is provided below.

TABLE 2: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2007

Type of Facility	No. of Inspections Completed	No. of Facilities or Sites Inspected	No. of Inspector Days ¹³
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	169	14	17,462
CWPF	17	13	258
CWSF	26	20	810
ACW	6	5	132
OCW	6	6	84
DHCW ¹⁴	2	0	84
Totals	226	58	18,830
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	11	11	161
Schedule 2	42	42	1,005
Schedule 3	29	29	474
OCPF	118	118	1,577
Totals	200	200	3,217
Combined totals	426	258	22,047

- 1.28 Of the 426 inspections conducted in 2007, 53% were chemical weapons-related, and 47% were conducted under Article VI.

Inspections of chemical weapons-related facilities

- 1.29 During the reporting period, verification of the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles continued to take up a growing portion of the resources used by the Secretariat in its verification activities. In 2007, the Secretariat conducted

Section A of Part VII of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

¹² Among other things, the AND comprises the total quantities of imports and exports of each Schedule 3 chemical declared by sending and receiving States, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section A of Part VIII of the Verification Annex.

¹³ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

¹⁴ Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

169 inspections or rotations to operating CWDFs, which accounted for 75% of all inspections of chemical weapons that year, 79% of all inspector days, and 93% of inspector days spent on chemical weapons-related activities.

Optimisation of verification activities at chemical weapons destruction facilities

- 1.30 In 2007, the Secretariat continued to work closely with the States Parties that are destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles, to optimise the use of verification resources. Joint review missions were carried out at CWDFs in India, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. This led to the introduction of refined verification procedures, which enabled the Secretariat to reduce team sizes at one facility and helped identify ways to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of CWDF inspections.

Article VI inspections

- 1.31 The period under review saw an increase in the number of Article VI budgeted inspections, which reached 200 in 2007.

TABLE 3: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year						
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
75	85	132	150	162	180	200

- 1.32 The Secretariat continuously sought ways to optimise the use of its human and material resources in the conduct of inspections. Sequential inspections (that is, several inspections per mission in one State Party) continue to be important in this regard. During the period in review, several additional countries agreed to the use of this practice in their territories, and the continuation of this trend will enable the Secretariat to seek further efficiencies with regard to Article VI inspections. During the review period, the Secretariat also continued its ongoing efforts to optimise the size of inspection teams, depending on the type of facility or plant site, with due regard to the need to ensure that each team remains able to fulfil its inspection mandate.
- 1.33 The Article VI inspections performed in 58 States Parties in 2007 comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the number of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (26%), 29 Schedule 3 plant sites (8.5%), and 118 OCPFs (2.6%).
- 1.34 Sampling and analysis was introduced in 2006 to verify the absence of undeclared scheduled chemicals at declared Schedule 2 plant sites. Nine Schedule 2 inspections with sampling and analysis were completed in 2007. The early experience with sampling and analysis has continuously been reviewed, with a view to making the best possible use of it as a verification tool.

Challenge inspections

- 1.35 No challenge inspections were requested in 2007. However, the Secretariat continued to maintain a high standard of readiness to conduct challenge inspections in

accordance with the provisions of the Convention, as requested by the States Parties.

- 1.36 In this regard, the Secretariat undertook the following activities:
- (a) a no-notice two-day headquarters exercise in procedures and logistics in May 2007; and
 - (b) a challenge-inspection field exercise hosted by the Government of the Netherlands in September 2007.

Investigations of alleged use

- 1.37 The Secretariat did not receive any requests from States Parties for investigations of alleged use (IAUs) during the year in review. In preparation for such a request, States Parties were asked, in 2007, to nominate qualified experts whose particular field of expertise would be required in an IAU of chemical weapons or riot control agents as a method of warfare. In response, 112 experts on forensics, toxicology, epidemiology, disposal of unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices, and disaster management were nominated.
- 1.38 The Secretariat also engaged in activities aimed at establishing a capability for biomedical analysis. During the year in review, the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) issued a report,¹⁵ in which it made a number of recommendations for the way ahead.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

OPCW Proficiency Tests

- 1.39 The OPCW proficiency-testing scheme continues to attract new laboratories. Two States Parties' laboratories that had not participated in earlier tests took part in the Twenty-Second Official OPCW Proficiency Test, which started in October 2007 and will be completed in early 2008. During the review period, the OPCW also completed the Twentieth Proficiency Test and organised the Twenty-First Proficiency Test, which was conducted from April to July 2007.
- 1.40 During the review period, the Director-General designated one new laboratory, based on its successful performance and fulfilment of all the designation criteria in the Twenty-First Proficiency Test. At the end of the reporting period, there were 19 designated laboratories, seven of which were temporarily suspended. Annex 7 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2007.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.41 In 2007, the OPCW continued to expand the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD). The following table lists, by analytical technique, the number of analytical data in the OCAD as at the end of each year from 2000 to 2007.

¹⁵ SAB-9/1, dated 14 February 2007.

TABLE 4: CONTENTS OF THE OCAD

Data Type	Number of Analytical Data in the OCAD As at the End of:							
	2000	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁶	2004	2005	2006	2007
MS ¹⁷	1169	1495	2138	2824	3372	3476	3571	3742
IR ¹⁸	422	670	670	713	811	859	903	921
NMR ¹⁹	1058	1255	1305	1391	1389	1389	1389	1389
GC(RI) ²⁰	805	2011	2598	3482	4244	4250	4356	4370

Procurement of equipment

- 1.42 In 2007, the OPCW purchased additional inspection equipment that inspection teams needed in order to carry out their inspections effectively and efficiently. Staff members from the Secretariat familiarised themselves with the new equipment.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Verification Information System

- 1.43 The final audit by the international security audit team of the implemented industry modules of the Verification Information System (VIS-Industry) took place in July 2007, and the VIS is now used for all processing and managing of industry-related declaration information and documents.
- 1.44 In submitting their annual declaration of past activities for the year 2006, seven States Parties used the option to submit their declaration in electronic format, which amounted to approximately 27% of all the facilities declared under Article VI. This option eliminates the labour-intensive step of manually typing the information in and can provide error-free transfer of the declared information to the VIS. The Secretariat also undertook a number of bilateral visits and provided presentation to States Parties to facilitate their move towards the submission of electronic declarations.

¹⁶ Four mass spectra that had previously been omitted were included in the OCAD in 2003.

¹⁷ Mass spectrometry.

¹⁸ Infrared.

¹⁹ Nuclear-magnetic resonance.

²⁰ Gas chromatography (retention index).

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 2.1 The international-cooperation programmes implemented by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article XI of the Convention, which relate to the economic and technological development of States Parties. The programmes focussed on building skills and capabilities in areas related to the peaceful application of chemistry through the exchange of scientific and technical information, internships, and research projects, as well as strengthening the analytical skills and technical capabilities of laboratories in Member States whose economies are developing.

Associate Programme

- 2.2 In 2007, under the 10-week Associate Programme, technically qualified individuals from 22 Member States were provided training in various aspects of the Convention as well as modern chemical-industry practices and chemical safety. National Authorities, specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and companies in several industrialised Member States (including the Netherlands) assisted in organising the various components of the Programme. A voluntary financial contribution towards the Programme was gratefully received from Japan.

Conference-Support Programme

- 2.3 In 2007, 24 events in 21 different States Parties were supported under the Conference-Support Programme to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas related to the peaceful use of chemistry. The events included training in chemical analysis and testing; food science and nutrition; training against chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism; scientific and technological advances in chemistry; waste management; classification and labelling of chemicals; toxicology; chemical sensors; chemistry and the economy; the environment; health; natural products; risk assessment; a workshop and a laboratory exercise on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention; green chemistry; and physical and organic chemistry. Scientists, researchers, and other technical personnel from 79 Member States benefited from the programme.

Internship-Support Programme

- 2.4 Eleven internships (designed to promote experience by providing work for a limited period in a more advanced laboratory or research institution in another Member State in an area relevant to the application of chemistry) were supported under the Internship-Support Programme in 2007. Three of the internships were funded with the help of a voluntary contribution from the Netherlands.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

- 2.5 The Programme for Support of Research Projects promotes the development of scientific and technological knowledge through research in areas related to chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. In 2007, 19 new projects from

19 Member States were supported, including 17 jointly funded with the International Foundation for Science (IFS) and two directly managed by the OPCW.

Laboratory-Assistance Programme

- 2.6 With the help of a voluntary contribution from the European Union (EU), five publicly funded laboratories in five Member States were offered analytical equipment and related technical assistance in order to strengthen their capacity for chemical analysis and monitoring. In addition, another two laboratories were extended technical assistance under the Laboratory-Assistance Programme so as to enable them to upgrade their skills.

Courses on Analytical-Skills Development

- 2.7 In 2007, five two-week courses were organised to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. A total of 66 qualified analytical chemists from 50 Member States were trained through these courses, of which three were funded with the help of a voluntary contribution from the EU and the remaining two were arranged with the help of the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in Helsinki, Finland.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

- 2.8 Assistance and Protection under Article X of the Convention provides expert advice at the level of national, regional, and international emergency response to potential threats of the use of chemical weapons. While doing so, the OPCW not only acknowledges the right of States Parties to protection of their civilian populations against chemical weapons, but also assists in finding a way to unite the international community against such attacks.

Strengthening national capacity

- 2.9 During the reporting period, assistance-and-protection courses were conducted to support the national capacity for protection in Colombia, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Malta, Saudi Arabia, and Uruguay. At the request of a number of States Parties, regional training plans were drafted, based on the needs of particular regions. The regional training courses were conducted for a core team of first responders in the following subregions: the Caribbean (funded by the budget of the OPCW), Central Asia (funded by voluntary contributions from Norway), East Africa (funded by voluntary contributions from the Czech Republic), and North Africa (funded by voluntary contributions from the EU).
- 2.10 The Secretariat organised international courses on assistance and protection for first responders (in collaboration with the Governments of the Czech Republic, Finland, Slovakia, and Switzerland), as well as regional courses: African States Parties (held in South Africa), Asian States Parties (held in the Republic of Korea), North African States Parties (held in Serbia), Southeast Asian States Parties (held in Malaysia), and Southeast European States Parties (held in Croatia).

- 2.11 Consultations were conducted with Belarus, the Czech Republic, Italy, Slovakia, and Ukraine, related to the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on the provision of assistance. Technical visits to evaluate and gather detailed information about the offers of assistance from States Parties under paragraph 7 of Article X took place in China and Mongolia. These visits were sponsored by the EU Joint Action.

Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism

- 2.12 During the period under review, a workshop was held in Kiev, Ukraine, on cooperation between the National Authority, the local emergency management agency, and international organisations to facilitate the timely delivery of assistance.
- 2.13 In March, training was provided to the members of the Secretariat's ACAT to maintain its readiness to provide assistance in the event of a request. The training comprised information on rapid assessment, information collection and analysis, and methods of work in an international emergency environment.

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

- 2.14 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 114 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to Article X, paragraph 4 (see Annex 8).
- 2.15 In accordance with Article X, subparagraph 7(a), 40 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance. As at 31 December 2007, the fund amounted to EUR 1,321,152.96 (see Annex 9).
- 2.16 As of 31 December 2007, 73 Member States, had met their obligations under Article X, paragraph 7 (see Annex 10).

Data bank on protection

- 2.17 The Secretariat has finalised the setting up of the data bank on protection, as required under Article X, paragraph 5. The data bank is now directly available to National Authorities and Permanent Representatives on a password-controlled site on the internet.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 2.18 In 2007, the Secretariat's implementation-support programmes focussed on helping States Parties to meet their obligations under Article VII of the Convention, particularly in areas such as establishing National Authorities for effective liaison with the OPCW; taking the necessary steps to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention; identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities; and submitting accurate declarations.

Technical assistance

- 2.19 A total of 21 Member States received bilateral technical-assistance visits in the above-mentioned areas; 14 of these were sponsored or co-sponsored by the EU Joint Action.

Regional and subregional meetings

- 2.20 Six regional and subregional meetings and workshops for National Authorities and other government officials involved in the implementation of the Convention took place in Kuwait (April), Chile (May), Belarus (June), South Africa (July), Qatar (September), and Cameroon (October) to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention.
- 2.21 A total of three subregional workshops for customs officials on the identification and accurate reporting of transfers of scheduled chemicals (funded by the EU Joint Action) were conducted in Croatia for Eastern Europe (April), in Viet Nam for ASEAN (April), and in Zambia for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (July). Two workshops on legislative drafting took place in The Hague in June for a selected group of Member States and in Palau in August for Pacific Island States. The training of national inspection escorts in Latin American and Caribbean Member States was the focus of a workshop in Argentina in April.
- 2.22 Five training courses for National Authority personnel were hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (January), France (March and October), Spain (July), and Brazil (September). In preparation for the training course in Brazil, representatives of lusophone States Parties and States not Party were briefed in The Hague on the implementation of the Convention (June).
- 2.23 The role played by national parliaments in enacting national implementing legislation was discussed in a regional meeting of the members of parliament in Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in Colombia in July, with the support of the EU Joint Action funds.

Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.24 At a meeting in The Hague in November, the role of parliaments was also examined jointly by a total of 160 parliamentarians and National Authority personnel from 74 States Parties, one State not Party, and two international organisations. The meeting also accommodated 74 consultations between the Secretariat and 37 individual National Authorities.

Other regional workshops

- 2.25 Implementation-related issues were discussed at a workshop on the universality of the Convention in Africa, held in Algeria in June. The importance of more active involvement of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States in the full and effective implementation of the Convention, including in the framework of the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa, was addressed during the Secretariat's briefing for the Ambassadors Sub-Committee on Political, Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs of the ACP Group, held in Brussels in September.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Twelfth Regular Session

- 3.1 The following were among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Twelfth Session, which was held from 5 to 9 November 2007:
- (a) status of implementation of Article VII obligations;
 - (b) the universality of the Convention and further implementation of the universality action plan;
 - (c) the full implementation of Article XI;
 - (d) proposals by two States Parties for a multi-year payment plan to regularise the payment of outstanding annual contributions;
 - (e) adjustment to the scale of assessment for Argentina for 2003;
 - (f) amendment to the OPCW Staff Regulation 3.2(a); and
 - (g) the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2008.
- 3.2 At this same Session, the Conference requested the Council to conduct intensive deliberations to develop measures for emergency assistance to Member States, including with regard to the victims of chemical weapons, as provided for in Article X of the Convention, and to report to the Conference at its Thirteenth Session, along with any appropriate recommendations.
- 3.3 The Conference also noted the need for the appointment of a new facilitator and for the resumption of the activities of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Establishment of an OPCW Office in Africa.
- 3.4 The Conference recognised that the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention provided a special occasion to remember all victims of chemical weapons and to reaffirm the broad commitment to multilateralism and to the object and purpose of the Convention. A number of events were held throughout the year to commemorate this anniversary.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 3.5 During the reporting period, the Council considered reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.
- 3.6 The Chairperson and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit from 21 to 24 October 2007 to a CWDF in the United States of America to consider the progress and efforts being made towards achieving complete destruction.

- 3.7 The Council also:
- (a) reviewed progress in, and adopted decisions on, the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) monitored the progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and referred consideration of recommendations on the matter to the Conference;
 - (c) approved a recommendation to the Conference on an amendment to OPCW Staff Regulation 3.2(a), and took a number of other decisions on financial matters;
 - (d) took decisions on matters related to the chemical industry;
 - (e) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention; and
 - (f) approved facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

- 3.8 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Ninth Meeting from 30 May to 1 June and, *inter alia*, further reviewed its operating procedures.
- 3.9 The SAB completed its Ninth Session in February and its Tenth Session in May, at which it reviewed and made recommendations on a number of issues, including the following: the work of the temporary working group (TWG) on biomedical samples and on sampling and analysis, the preparation of the initial report of the SAB to the Second Review Conference, and an update on education and outreach in the context of the Convention. The SAB also considered the establishment of a TWG on advances in science and technology and their potential impact on the implementation of the Convention. This TWG would tentatively meet during the autumn of 2008.
- 3.10 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Twenty-Second Session in June and its Twenty-Third in September. At these Sessions, it made recommendations in a number of areas, including the 2008 Programme and Budget and the Medium-Term Plan for 2008 to 2010.
- 3.11 The Conference at its Twelfth Session considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities since its establishment (C-12/HCC.1, dated 11 October 2007).

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSALITY

- 4.1 In accordance with the provisions of the action plan adopted by the Council in 2003 (EC-M-23/DEC.3, dated 24 October 2003) and the subsequent decisions of the Conference during 2005 (C-10/DEC.11, dated 10 November 2005) and 2006 (C-11/DEC.8, dated 7 December 2006), the Secretariat continued to carry out a number of activities aimed at promoting universal adherence to the Convention.
- 4.2 With Barbados and the Congo joining the Convention in 2007, there remained 12 States not Party: five Signatory States (the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, and Myanmar) and seven non-Signatory States (Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, and the Syria Arab Republic). The Secretariat also received information that internal steps preparatory to joining the Convention had been taken in the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Lebanon, and Guinea-Bissau.
- 4.3 A regional workshop on the universality and implementation of the Convention in Africa was held in Algiers, Algeria, on 18 and 19 June under the 2006 EU Joint Action in support of the OPCW. Representatives from four States not Party (Angola, Congo, Egypt, and Guinea-Bissau) attended the event, together with representatives from 25 States Parties and four international organisations (the EU, the UN, the African Union (AU), and the League of Arab States (LAS)). The objectives of the workshop were, inter alia, to promote awareness of the Convention and the importance of achieving universality in Africa, as well as to encourage the full and effective implementation of the Convention in the region.
- 4.4 The Secretariat also organised a training workshop in Amman, Jordan, for Iraqi officials who would be involved in the implementation of the Convention once Iraq becomes a State Party. This was the fourth such programme for Iraq. A technical-assistance visit to Beirut was carried out with a view to facilitate Lebanon's process towards acceding to the Convention, and representatives from States not Party were sponsored for several OPCW activities organised at Headquarters and in Member States.
- 4.5 Sustained contacts with States not Party continued throughout the year. The Director-General met representatives of some of these States (Angola, Congo, Egypt, and Guinea-Bissau) in Algiers, Algeria, in the margins of the workshop mentioned in paragraph 4.3 above, and on the occasion of his regular address to the UN General Assembly's First Committee in New York, he met representatives of Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Myanmar, and Somalia. He also travelled to Egypt at the invitation of the Cairo-based Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs and was received by the Assistant Minister in charge of the Cabinet of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Shortly thereafter, at OPCW Headquarters, the Director-General received a delegation from Israel headed by the Deputy Director-General for Strategic Affairs from the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 4.6 Representatives of the Secretariat visited three diplomatic missions of the States not Party from Latin America and the Caribbean based in London (Bahamas, Barbados, and the Dominican Republic) and three diplomatic missions of the African States not

Party based in Brussels (Angola, Congo, and Guinea-Bissau), where they provided briefings on the Convention and the benefits of joining it.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- 4.7 During the period under review, the Director-General visited 19 States Parties,²¹ in the context of the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention.
- 4.8 At the same time, the Secretariat continued its efforts to reach out to and strengthen relations with other international organisations, particularly those that have shared goals in the area of international peace and security. In particular, cooperation between the UN and the OPCW progressed effectively within the framework of the relationship agreement signed in October 2000.
- 4.9 In 2007, the Director-General briefed a meeting of the Security Council to review “Cooperation between the Security Council and International Organisations in the Implementation of Resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006)” that was held in February 2007. He also addressed the First Committee of the UN General Assembly during the General Assembly’s 62nd session. In the context of its contribution to the global effort against terrorism, with due regard to its independent status and acting within the strict limits of its mandate, the OPCW has participated in all regional events held during the year regarding UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- 4.10 The Convention’s contribution to collective global security and the OPCW’s role in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention have continued to receive increasing recognition from the global media during the year under review. With a view to increasing awareness of the Convention and to commemorating the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention, in particular, the Media and Public Affairs Branch (MPB) supported several OPCW projects and activities, including workshops organised by the OPCW and Member States to mark this unique event. In addition, the OPCW’s outreach activities in all regions have generated a higher level of demand for OPCW publications.
- 4.11 During the year, the number of presentations made to academic institutions and civil groups also increased. Audiovisual media interviews were conducted with the Director-General, the preparations for which were coordinated by the MPB. Media outreach was also conducted for OPCW events taking place in conjunction with official visits made by the Director-General to the States Parties hosting such events, which drew increased attention to the mandate and activities of the OPCW. During the period under review, 1,000 reports and articles on the OPCW were published in print, audiovisual, and web media worldwide.

²¹ Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

- 4.12 The OPCW website (www.opcw.org) continues to remain the most cost-effective method of disseminating documentation and information. In 2007, some 3.6 million page views were recorded, compared to 2.2 million in 2006.

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

- 4.13 Pursuant to a decision of the Conference adopted at its Eleventh Session (C-11/DEC.9, dated 7 December 2006), the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (hereinafter “the Committee”) was established on 10 May 2007. The Chairperson of the Council acts as the Chairperson of the Committee, which is comprised of two representatives of each of the regional groups,²² a representative of the host country,²³ and the Director-General.
- 4.14 During 2007, the Committee held several meetings to discuss, inter alia, issues related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, to the privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations and OPCW staff members, current procedures for very important persons, and the establishment of a specially designated passport-control point for diplomats at Schiphol Airport.
- 4.15 The Committee reported on the progress made in its work to the Conference of the States Parties at its Twelfth Session (C-12/HCC.1 dated 11 October 2007).

²² The regional groups are represented as follows: Algeria and South Africa for the African Group; the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for the Asian Group; Croatia and the Russian Federation for the Eastern European Group; Guatemala and Mexico for the Latin American and Caribbean States Group; Switzerland and the United States of America for the Western European and other States Group.

²³ H.E. Mr Maarten W. J. Lak, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the OPCW was appointed by this State Party for membership in the Committee.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

Human Resources Branch (HRB)

- 5.1 The Human Resources Branch (HRB) continued to discharge its human-resources function and to deliver programme requirements, while continuing to streamline and improve services. In light of the tenure policy and regular staff turnover, the HRB has continued to make progress in all operational areas. It has implemented a document-management system whereby travel authorisations are managed electronically to reduce the processing time and provide better service to clients. Results were also achieved in the ongoing updating of new human-resources policies and procedures, as four new administrative directives have been issued, including one on paternity leave and one on the lump-sum option for some types of travel.

Budget, Planning and Finance Branch (BPF)

- 5.2 The Budget, Planning and Finance Branch (BPF) assisted the Director-General in ensuring sound financial stewardship during the year, through the proper implementation of the Financial Regulations and Rules. This included preparing the 2008 zero-growth budget and facilitating budget-related discussions. The BPF maintained its transparent and timely internal and external reporting on the financial position of the OPCW, as well as streamlining aspects of its normal work, such as disbursements, collection of income, and treasury. The BPF also supported certifying officers, heads of programmes, and the Provident Fund Management Board in discharging their responsibilities. The financial situation of the OPCW as at 31 December 2007 is shown in Annex 11. On 11 December 2007, the BPF was split into two separate branches: Budget, Planning and Control (BUD) and Finance and Accounts (FIN).

Information Services Branch (ISB)

- 5.3 VIS-Industry passed the SAT-IV audit, leading to its implementation, and progressed towards phase II of the OCAD. An automated travel-management system (TANGO) was also established in addition to phase I of the SMARTStream E-procurement module. Internet connections were installed on desktop computers for staff members in non-security-critical areas, thereby improving operational efficiency. Upon completion of a full replacement cycle, staff members have now been issued new personal computers. The Information Services Branch (ISB) also released a major version of the intranet Port@l, enhancing knowledge sharing within the Secretariat.

Procurement and Support Services Branch (PSB)

- 5.4 A total of 755 purchase orders were issued in 2007 at a value of EUR 10,557,567.24. These were awarded to vendors in 16 countries, with 73% of purchases being made in the Netherlands. The Infrastructure Unit executed 30 contracts related to the rental of the premises, maintenance, utilities, and infrastructure-related services for both headquarters and the Rijswijk facility. Regarding official travel, travel authorisations were issued for 82 conferences and meetings; 3,996 tickets were purchased for travel at a total cost of EUR 3,753,202.

Training and Staff Development Branch (TDB)

- 5.5 In 2007, the management of training and staff development was decentralised to the Divisions, making them responsible and accountable for the training of their staff, while the Training and Staff Development Branch (TDB) remained a pivotal point for policy and strategy. A central issue was the coherent management of this decentralisation among Divisions in a consistent and harmonious manner. Pertinent issues associated with the transition to decentralisation were closely monitored by the Committee for Training.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 5.6 In 2007, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued a total of 15 final reports covering the following areas: cash advances and arrangements for OPCW external activities, the status and management of the additional voluntary contributions (“C accounts”) of the OPCW Provident Fund, the completeness of human-resources documentation, the use of credit cards, and the implementation of the EU Joint Action 2007 (internal audit assignments). An investigation into a loss of cash was conducted at the request of the Director-General. The confidential auditor audited the physical and logical security of inspection laptop computers, the implemented industry-related modules of the VIS application, the planning of individual inspection missions, and the receipt, validation, and registration of confidential information. He also issued a draft report on the communication security procedures. Five evaluation final reports were issued on archive management in the Secretariat of the Policy-Making Organs, the management of the correspondence-management system (CMS), the programmes and activities of the TDB, and of the Health and Safety Branch, and the mail-management system. The role of the OIO as an adviser to management increased significantly. The cumulative rate of implementation of the OIO’s recommendations for 2007 was around 87% at the end of the reporting period, which was significantly higher than in previous years.
- 5.7 As planned, the Dutch Accreditation Council, the *Raad voor Accreditatie* (RvA), performed its annual assessment of the Secretariat’s Quality Management System (QMS). The RvA pointed out only three non-conformities with accreditation standards, as well as a number of minor observations. The Secretariat will implement all the corrective actions by the end of January 2008. The Quality Steering Committee was replaced during the period under review by the QMS Technical Committee, with a new mandate focussing on the accredited units (the OIO and the OPCW Laboratory).

LEGAL AFFAIRS

- 5.8 Throughout the reporting period, contributions by the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) were central in providing assistance on national implementation of the Convention to the requesting States Parties, pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 38(e) of the Convention, as well as to the decision to sustain follow-up to the plan of action on Article VII adopted by the Conference at its Eleventh Session (C-11/DEC.4, dated 6 December 2006). The LAO contributed to 30 training courses, workshops, technical-assistance visits, and other activities related to national implementation. It also commented on 44 drafts of legislation and subsidiary regulations that had been

submitted by 35 States Parties, and it continued to provide information on implementing legislation and on administrative measures for implementation at the request of States Parties.

- 5.9 The Secretariat continued to negotiate bilateral privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under Article VIII of the Convention, and one agreement was concluded by the Council.
- 5.10 The LAO represented the OPCW in five cases before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal. It also provided regular legal advice to States Parties, the policy-making organs, and other units of the Secretariat.
- 5.11 Annex 12 to the present report lists the international agreements and legal instruments that the Secretariat registered during the year under review.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

- 5.12 In 2007, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) completed its fourth full year of consolidated operations, with all Secretariat confidentiality, information-technology (IT) security, and physical-security resources operating jointly to support the work of the Organisation. During the year, the OCS developed a new edition of the OPCW Manual of Confidentiality and a new Information Security Policy, helping to ensure that the Secretariat's ability to protect sensitive data kept pace with IT initiatives. The OCS also completed a Confidentiality Supplement to the Declarations Handbook to assist States Parties in preparing and delivering confidential documents. Regarding IT security, the OCS successfully led the Secretariat through a final external audit by SAT-IV, which fully endorsed the use of the industry module of the VIS on the Secretariat's security-critical network. In the realm of physical security, by initiating a formal agreement on participation in the travel security arrangements of the UN, the OCS further enhanced the Secretariat's ability to protect its staff—and the information they carry—while travelling on official business. Together, these advances enhanced the OCS's ability to meet the requirements of its mandate.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.13 There were no delays in mission health-and-safety preparedness, notwithstanding increased activity. The introduction of intranet-based safety planning tools and live-agent proficiency testing for inspectors improved overall safe practice. During 2007, no significant time was lost from accidents or incidents, either at headquarters or on inspections. The reported sick-leave percentage was 3.7% (2.4% in 2006). The annual workplace inspection revealed satisfactory compliance with the OPCW's health and safety standards.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Tenth anniversary

- 5.14 In 2007, the Secretariat prepared and coordinated activities to mark the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention. The Secretariat organised the unveiling of the Permanent Memorial Dedicated to All Victims of Chemical Weapons,

after a solemn ceremony, by Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, on 9 May 2007.

- 5.15 The OPCW Academic Forum was held on 18 and 19 September 2007. The OPCW Industry and Protection Forum took place on 1 and 2 November. Around 200 representatives from National Authorities, the chemical industry, academics, scientists, diplomats, and policy-makers attended each of the forums.
- 5.16 In connection with the tenth anniversary, the Secretariat supported Member States and their institutions in organising around 40 national activities, such as holding exhibitions, fostering the publication of articles and monographs, issuing stamps, and organising conferences or symposia on issues related to the Convention. The Secretariat provided Member States with a tenth-anniversary rolling exhibition that included booklets, leaflets, and presentations.
- 5.17 The Secretariat assisted and supported a high-level meeting, organised by Poland and the Netherlands, to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the OPCW and of the entry into force of the Convention. This was held at the UN in New York on 27 September during the 62nd session of the UN General Assembly. Forty Foreign Ministers and representatives from 124 States participated in the meeting.

Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism

- 5.18 The Secretariat continued to provide support to the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism. In the framework of the OEWG on Terrorism, the Secretariat organised a visit to the OPCW by the Chairman of the 1540 Committee (which was established pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution 1540).

Annex 1

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2007²⁴**

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	24-10-03
2.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
3.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
4.	Andorra		27-02-03[a]	29-03-03
5.	Antigua and Barbuda		29-08-05[a]	28-09-05
6.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
7.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
8.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
9.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
10.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
11.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
12.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
14.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
15.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
16.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
17.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
18.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
19.	Bolivia	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
20.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
21.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
22.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
23.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
24.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
25.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
26.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
27.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
28.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
29.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
30.	Cape Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
31.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06
32.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04

²⁴ States not Party: As at 31 December 2007, five signatory States had not yet ratified the Convention: Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, and Myanmar. The Congo deposited its instrument of ratification on 4 December 2007, with the Convention entering into force for this State with effect from 3 January 2008. In addition, seven States had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention: Angola, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, and Syrian Arab Republic. Throughout the table, "[a]" means "deposit of instrument of accession", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
33.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
34.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
35.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
36.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
37.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
38.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
39.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
40.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
41.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
42.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
43.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
44.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
45.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
46.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
47.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
48.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
49.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
50.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
51.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
52.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
53.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
54.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
55.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
56.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
57.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
58.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
59.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
60.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
61.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
62.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
63.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
64.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
65.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
66.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
67.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
68.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
69.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
70.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
71.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
72.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
73.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
74.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
75.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
76.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
77.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
78.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
79.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
80.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
81.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
82.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
83.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
84.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
85.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
86.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
87.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
88.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
89.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
90.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
91.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
92.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
93.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
94.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
95.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
96.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
97.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
98.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
100.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
101.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
102.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
103.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
104.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
105.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
106.	Montenegro		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06
107.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
108.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
109.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
110.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
111.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
112.	Netherlands	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
113.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
114.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
115.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
116.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
117.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
118.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
119.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
120.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
121.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
122.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
123.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
124.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
125.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
126.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
127.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
128.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
129.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
130.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
131.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
132.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
133.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
134.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
135.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
136.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
138.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
139.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
140.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[a]	09-10-03
141.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
142.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
143.	Serbia ²⁵		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
144.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
145.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
146.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
147.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
148.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
149.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
150.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
151.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
152.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
153.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
154.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
155.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
156.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
157.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
158.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
159.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03

²⁵ The UN Secretary-General has indicated that all treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue in force with respect to Serbia with effect from 3 June 2006.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
160.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
161.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
162.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
163.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
164.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
165.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
166.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
167.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
168.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
169.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
170.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
171.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
172.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
173.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
174.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
175.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
176.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
177.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
178.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
179.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
180.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
181.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
182.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

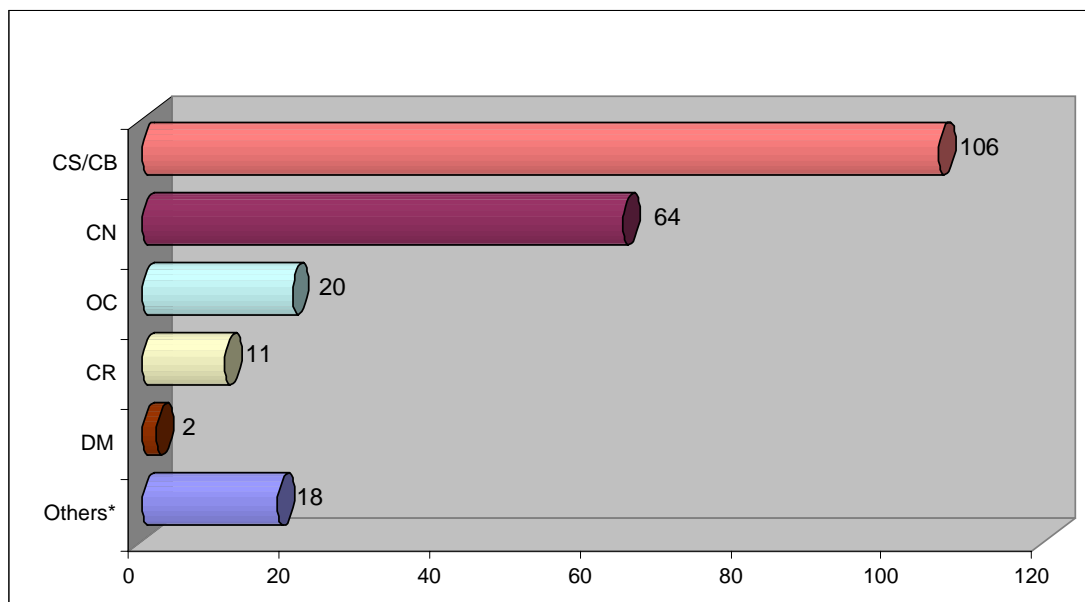
Annex 2

**LIST OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007**

Common Name of Chemical	Number of Metric Tonnes Declared	Number of Metric Tonnes Destroyed
Category 1		
GB (Sarin)	15,047.039	7,184.961
GD (Soman)	9,174.819	0.016
GA (Tabun) + GA with UCON	2.283	0.379
VX/VX	19,590.209	6,756.309
EA 1699	0.002	
Sulfur mustard, mustard gas, H, HD, HT, mustard gas in oil product	17,417.571	5,203.519
Mixtures of mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	345.025	194.966
Lewisite	6,746.876	4,869.571
DF	443.965	427.778
QL	46.185	45.778
OPA	730.545	724.419
Unknown	3.086	1.368
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Total Category 1	69,549.310	25,410.770
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
Chloroethanol	319.535	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	
Thionyl chloride	292.570	
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	
Total Category 2	1,766.073	915.565
Grand total	71,315.383	26,326.335

Annex 3

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007²⁶



²⁶ The nomenclature for the riot control agents listed in this chart are as follows:

CN: 2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone

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

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

DM: Diphenylaminochloroarsine (adamsite)

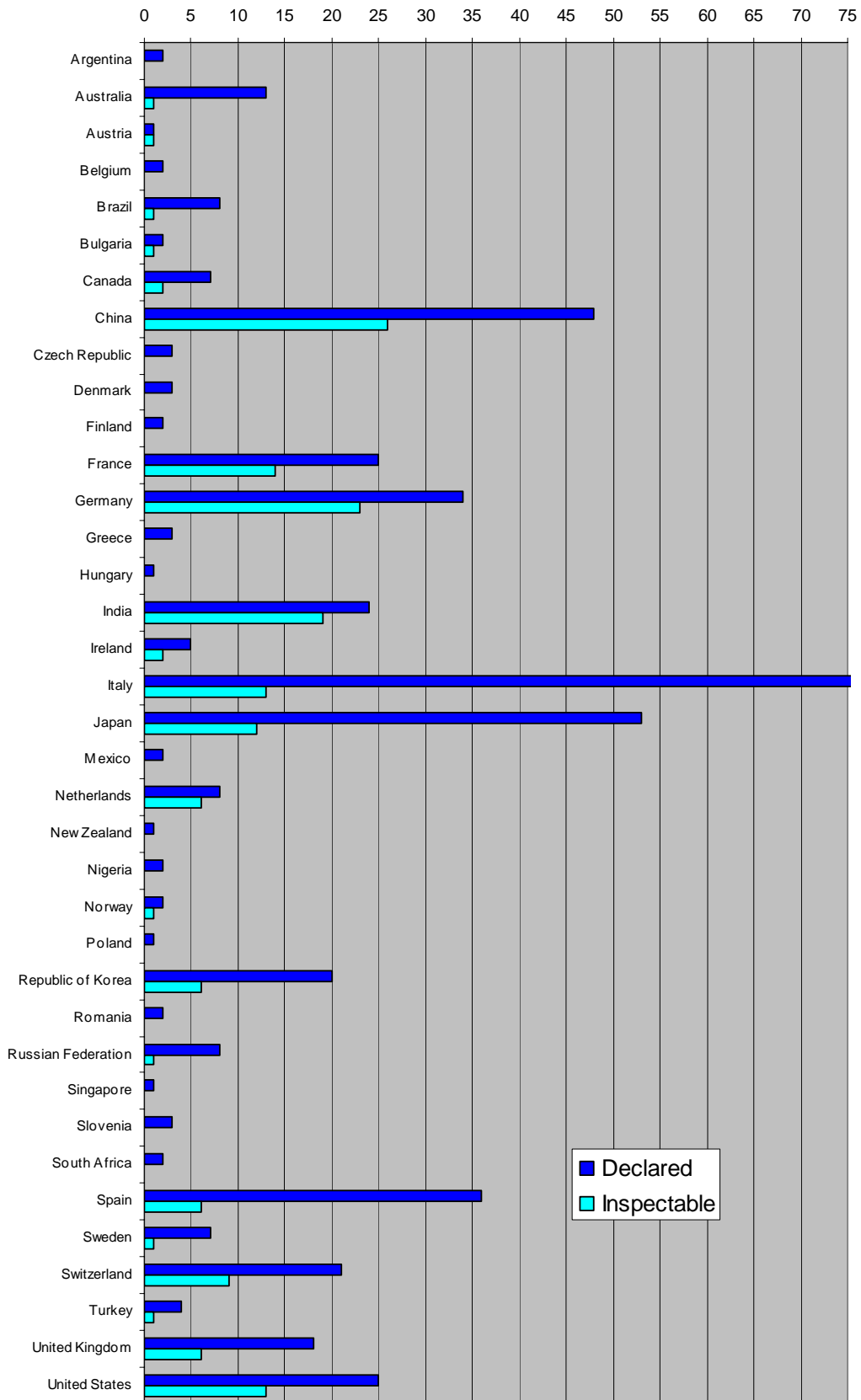
MPA: N-nanonylmorpholine

OC: (6E)-N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-8-methylon-6-enamide

* "Others" include pepper spray (3); PAVA (3); MPA (2); CND (3); CNB (1); CNC (1); CNK (1); capsaicin (1); ethyl bromoacetate (1); mixture of OC and CS (1); mixture of capsaicin, dehydrocapsaicin, and nonivamid (1).

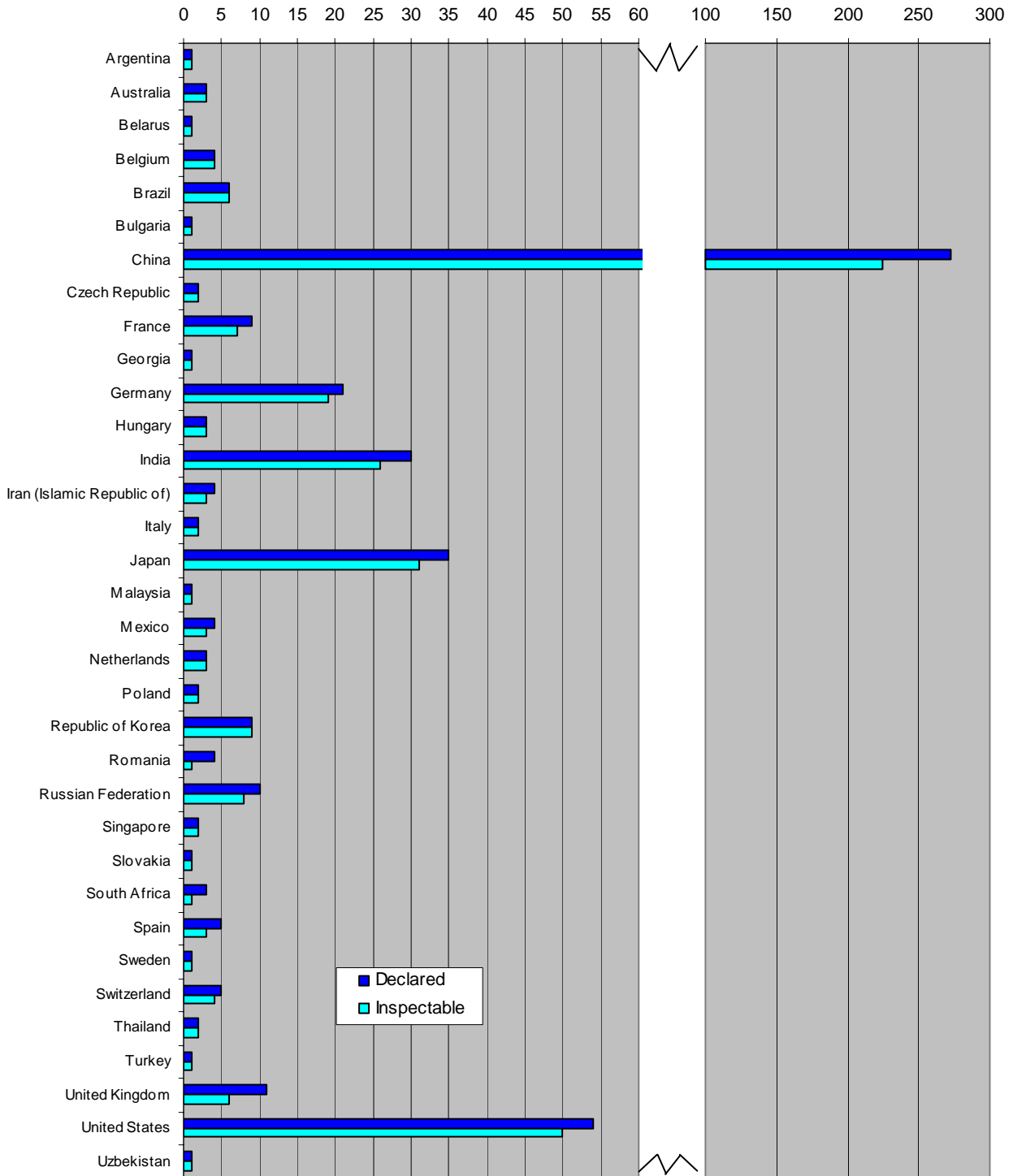
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007**



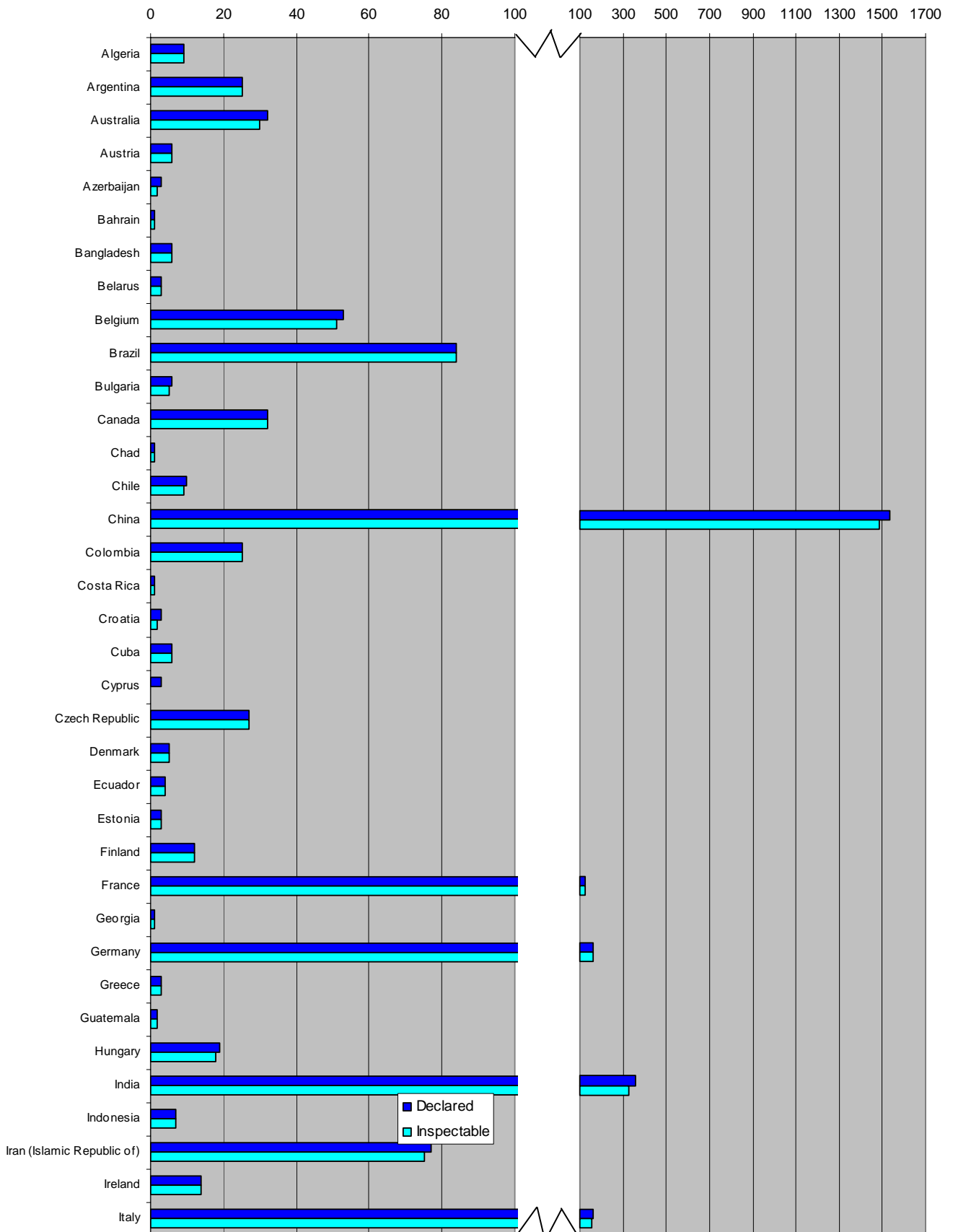
Annex 5

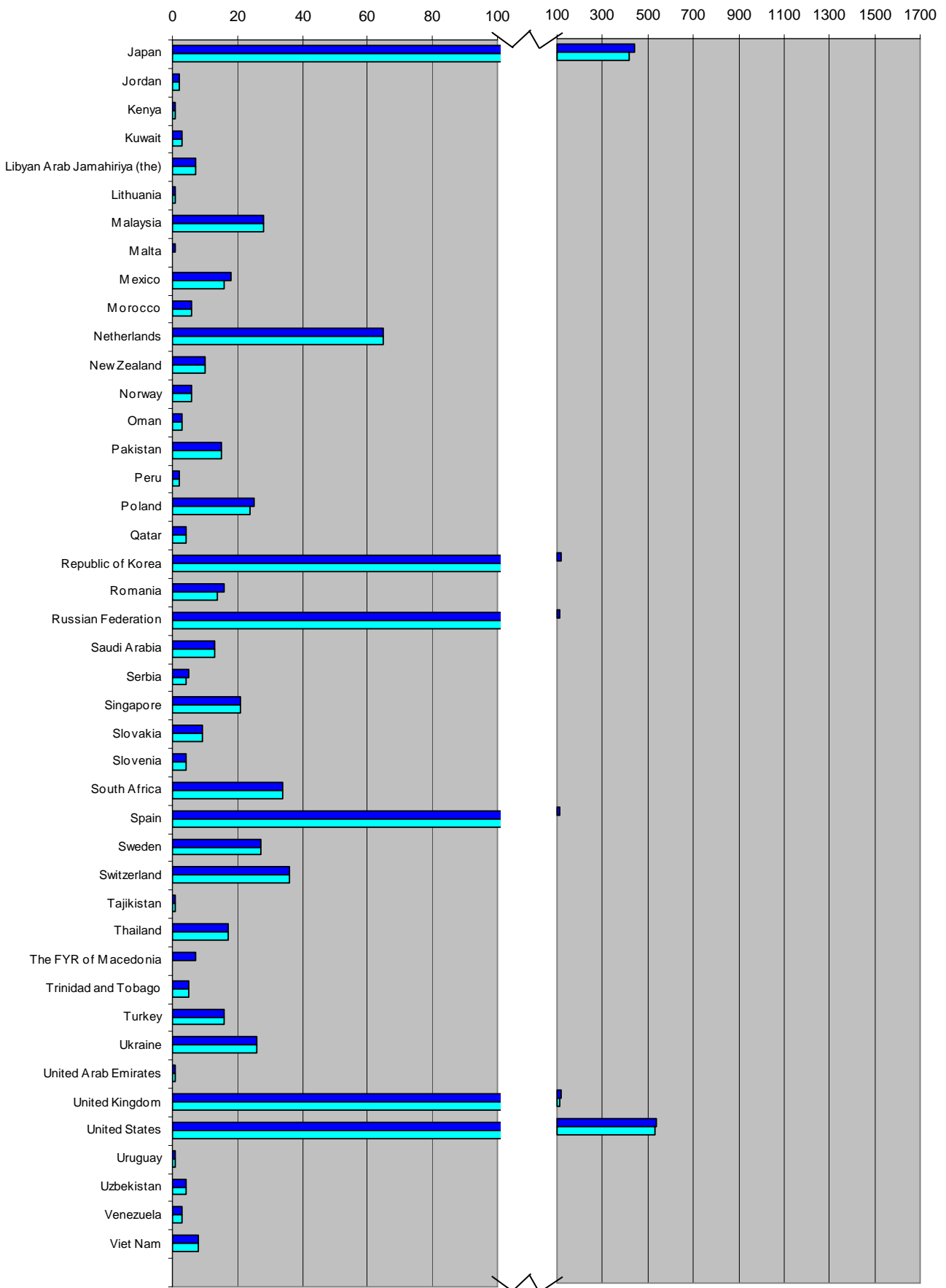
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007



Annex 6

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007





Annex 7

LIST OF DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007²⁷

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department (DLD) Kwartier Major Housiau Martelarenstraat 181 B-1800 Vilvoorde (Peutie)	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence P.O. Box 1043 Yangfaug Town, Changping District Beijing 102205	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences Institute of Pharmacology & Toxicology Beijing 100850	14 Sep 2007
4.	Czech Republic*	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses Analytical Department Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics Rybitví 296 CZ-532 18 Pardubice	29 Jun 1999
5.	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	17 Nov 1998
6.	France	DGA - Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB) 5 rue Lavoisier P.O. Box 3 F-91710 Vert le Petit	29 Jun 1999
7.	Germany*	Armed Forces Scientific Institute for Protection Technologies NBC Protection (WIS-120) P.O. Box 1142 Humboldtstrasse 1 D- 29633 Munster	29 Jun 1999
8.	India*	Defence Research & Development Establishment VERTOX Laboratory Jhansi Road Gwalior 474002	18 Apr 2006

²⁷ An asterisk means that the status of the laboratory 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	Date of Designation
9.	Republic of Korea*	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department Agency for Defence Development 179-1 Su-Nam Dong Yuseong, Taejon 305-600	17 Nov 1998
10.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety Lange Kleiweg 137 NL-2288 GJ Rijswijk	17 Nov 1998
11.	Poland*	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry al. Antoniego Chruściela 105 PL-00-910 Warsaw	29 Jun 1999
12.	Russian Federation	The Laboratory for the Chemical and Analytical Control of the Military Research Centre Brigadirsky pereulok, 13, 105005 Moscow	4 Aug 2000
13.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory DSO National Laboratories Block 6, 11 Stockport Road Singapore 117605	14 Apr 2003
14.	Spain*	Fábrica Nacional “La Marañosa” Carretera San Martin de la Vega. Km. 10.5 San Martin de la Vega Madrid 28330	16 Aug 2004
15.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) Division of CBRN Defence Cementvägen 20 SE-901 82 UMEÅ	17 Nov 1998
16.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory CH 3700 Spiez	17 Nov 1998
17.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSH) Porton Down Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JQ\	29 Jun 1999
18.	United States of America*	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center AMSSB-RRT-CF, Bldg. E5100 5183 Blackhawk Road Aberdeen Proving Ground Edgewood MD 21010-5424	17 Nov 1998
19.	United States of America	University of California Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Mail Stop L-175 7000 East Avenue Livermore, CA 94550-9234	14 Apr 2003

Annex 8

DECLARATIONS BY STATES PARTIES OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION²⁸

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan		
2. Algeria					✓ Jan						
3. Andorra										x Jul	
4. Argentina								✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	
5. Armenia							✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr
6. Australia			✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ June	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7. Austria ²⁹	✓ Jan '03	✓ Jan '03	✓ Jan '03	✓ Jan '03	✓ Jan '03	✓ Jan '03	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov
8. Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ June
9. Bahrain										✓ May	✓ Jul
10. Bangladesh								✓ Sept'05	✓ Sept		
11. Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x June	✓ Apr	✓ May
12. Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sept	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ June

²⁸ A tick indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on national protection programme; an "x", that the submission reported that no programme was in place; and the month(s), when the Secretariat received the declaration(s).

²⁹ Austria's submission of January 2003 covers the period 1997 to 2003.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
13. Bolivia										x May	
14. Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May			✓ Mar
15. Brazil							x Mar				
16. Brunei Darussalam										x May	x Apr
17. Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
18. Burkina Faso										x May	
19. Burundi										x Dec	
20. Cambodia										✓ Apr	✓ May
21. Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ June	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
22. Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar								x May
23. China						✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
24. Colombia										✓ Nov	
25. Cook Islands											x Jan
26. Costa Rica										✓ Mar	✓ Oct
27. Côte D'Ivoire										x Jun	x Jul
28. Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug	Nov'06	Nov'06	Nov'06	✓ Nov ³⁰	

30 Croatia's submission of November 2006 covers the period 2003 to 2005.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
29. Cuba									✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr
30. Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
31. Denmark ³¹	Jun '99	Jun '99	Jun '99				✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct
32. El Salvador										✓ June	
33. Estonia										✓ Apr	✓ May
34. Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb				✓ Nov
35. Finland			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan'06	✓ Jan ³²	✓ Nov
36. Fiji										x Oct	
37. France	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	✓ Apr'06	✓ Apr ³³	✓ Mar
38. Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
39. Greece									✓ June		✓ Jul
40. Guatemala										x Aug	
41. Holy See										✓ Jun	
42. Hungary									✓ May	✓ May	✓ May
43. Iceland										✓ Nov	

³¹ Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period 1997 to 1999.

³² Finland's submission of January 2006 covers the period 2004 and 2005.

³³ France's submission of April 2006 covers the period 2004 and 2005.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
44. India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr
45. Indonesia									✓ May		
46. Iran, Islamic Republic of							✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
47. Ireland										✓ Dec	✓ Jan
48. Italy						✓ Jul	✓ May '04	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
49. Japan ³⁴					✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar
50. Jordan										✓ May	
51. Kazakhstan								✓ Mar			✓ Oct
52. Kenya										✓ May	
53. Kyrgyzstan										✓ Dec	
54. Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug		
55. Latvia						x Nov					
56. Libya									✓ Jul	✓ Aug	

³⁴ Japan's submissions from 2001 to 2003 covered the ongoing year. After the Conference decision C-9/DEC.10 (dated 30 November 2004), information was provided within 120 days after the end of the calendar year.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
57. Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr
58. Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug		
59. Luxembourg										x Jul	
60. Malawi		x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov ³⁵		
61. Malaysia									✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct
62. Maldives										✓ Mar	
63. Malta								✓ Mar			
64. Mauritius								✓ Nov	✓ Nov		x Aug
65. Mexico											✓ Nov
66. Monaco										✓ July	
67. Mongolia									✓ Oct		✓ Dec
68. Montenegro											✓ Oct
69. Morocco							x Apr				
70. Nauru										x Sept	
71. Netherlands ³⁶					✓ Sept	May '05	May '05	May '05	✓ May	✓ May	✓ June
72. New Zealand									✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr

³⁵ Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period 1998 to 2005.

³⁶ The Netherlands's submission of May 2005 covers the period 2002 to 2004.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
73. Nigeria ³⁷			Aug '05	Aug '05	Aug '05	Aug '05	Aug '05	Aug '05	✓ Aug	✓ July	✓ Mar
74. Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr
75. Pakistan									✓ Sept	Sept'05	
76. Panama							x Mar '04	x Mar		x Jun	
77. Peru									✓ Apr		✓ May
78. Philippines						✓ Aug					
79. Poland											✓ May
80. Portugal ³⁸							✓ Apr		✓ June	✓ Jul'07	✓ Jul
81. Qatar											✓ Nov
82. Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ May		✓ May
83. Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓ Feb	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ Nov
84. Russian Federation									✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
85. Rwanda										x June	
86. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov		

³⁷ Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period 1999 to 2005.

³⁸ Portugal's submission of July 2007 covers the period 2005 and 2006.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
87. Sao Tome and Principe ³⁹							✓ Nov'05	✓ Nov'05	✓ Nov		
88. Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov				✓ June	
89. Senegal									✓ Sept	✓ Aug	
90. Serbia					✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr
91. Singapore								✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
92. Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ June	✓ May
93. Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul
94. Solomon Islands										x Oct	
95. South Africa ⁴⁰	✓ Nov '02	✓ Nov '02	✓ Nov '02	✓ Nov '02	✓ Nov '02	✓ Nov'02	✓ Nov '02	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
96. Spain			✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar
97. Sri Lanka ⁴¹	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov'05	x Nov		
98. Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ July	
99. Switzerland		✓ Sept	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
100. Tajikistan									✓ May		

³⁹ Sao Tome's submission of November 2005 covers the period 2003 to 2005.

⁴⁰ South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period 1997 to 2003.

⁴¹ Sri Lanka's submission of November 2005 covers the period 1997 to 2005.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
101. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										x May	
102. Togo										x May	
103. Trinidad and Tobago		x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb'07	x Feb ⁴²
104. Turkey						✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec
105. Turkmenistan											✓ Dec
106. Uganda										x Nov	
107. Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July			✓ Apr	✓ Apr
108. United Arab Emirates										✓ Apr	
109. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
110. United States of America			✓ Aug		✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
111. Uzbekistan									x Aug		x Sept
112. Vanuatu										x Aug	
113. Viet Nam										✓ July	✓ Apr
114. Zambia										x Dec	

⁴² Trinidad and Tobago's submission of February 2007 covers the period 1998 to 2006.

State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
115. Zimbabwe			x Nov							✓ Dec	
Sub-total of protection programmes	5	12	14	16	21	23	30	30	50	54	55
Total declarations	7	17	20	20	26	29	38	37	58	75	62

Annex 9

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE*
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007**

	State Party	Amount Paid (EUR)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Canada	22,689.01
5.	Chile	9,153.88
6.	Denmark	7,454.25
7.	Estonia	2000.00
8.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
9.	Fiji	4,920.00
10.	Finland	25,333.86
11.	Greece**	36,344.51
12.	Hungary	4,410.34
13.	Ireland	11,344.51
14.	Italy	172,442.18
15.	Japan	45,378.02
16.	Kenya	2,942.00
17.	Kuwait	45,378.02
18.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
19.	Lithuania	2,328.42
20.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
21.	Malta	2,490.30
22.	Mexico**	9,280.29
23.	Netherlands**	234,033.52
24.	New Zealand	7,237.43
25.	Norway	22,689.01
26.	Oman	9,257.12
27.	Pakistan	3,000.00
28.	Peru	4,628.56
29.	Poland	22,689.01
30.	Republic of Korea**	36,233.90
31.	Romania**	5,000.00
32.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
33.	Slovenia	2,299.30
34.	Sweden	11,591.82
35.	Switzerland	49,066.12
36.	Thailand	4,000.00
37.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57

	State Party	Amount Paid (EUR)
38.	Turkey	11,108.54
39.	United Kingdom	162,108.38
40.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
	Voluntary contributions	1,060,911.58
	Interest	260,241.38
	Total	1,321,152.96

* The table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report.

** State Party contributed more than once to the voluntary fund.

Annex 10

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

State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1. Albania	May 2002	✓		
2. Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3. Australia	Oct 1997 (updated 2006)			✓
4. Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5. Bangladesh	Apr 2006			✓
6. Belarus	May 1997 July 2006			✓ ✓
7. Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
9. Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007			✓ ✓
10. Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
11. Chile	May 1997	✓		
12. China	Sept 1999			✓
13. Colombia	Nov 2006			✓
14. Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
15. Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006			✓ ✓
16. Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓
17. Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
18. Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
19. Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
20. Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
21. Finland	Dec 1997	✓		

State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
22. France	Oct 1997			✓
23. Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
24. Germany	Oct 1997			✓
25. Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
26. Guatemala	Aug 2006			✓
27. Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
28. India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007			✓ ✓
29. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
30. Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
31. Italy	Oct 1997 July 2006	✓		✓
32. Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006	✓		✓
33. Jordan	May 2006			✓
34. Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
35. Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
36. Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
37. Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
38. Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
39. Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
40. Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
41. Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007	✓ ✓ ✓		
42. Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007			✓ ✓
43. Morocco	May 1997			✓

State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
44. Netherlands	July 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
45. New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
46. Nigeria	May 2006			✓
47. Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
48. Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
49. Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004	✓		✓
50. Peru	Apr 1998	✓		
51. Poland	Oct 1997	✓		✓
52. Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006			✓ ✓
53. Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
54. Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
55. Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006	✓		✓
56. Russian Federation	Sept 1999			✓
57. Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
58. Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006 Jan 2007			✓ ✓ ✓
59. Singapore	Dec 1997			✓
60. Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
61. Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jul 2007	✓		✓ ✓
62. South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
63. Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003			✓ ✓
64. Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
65. Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007	✓		✓ ✓
66. Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		

State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
67. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
68. Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
69. Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006			✓
70. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
71. United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
72. Uruguay	Apr 2006			✓
73. Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
TOTAL	73	40	1	44

Annex 11

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

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	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Assessed annual contributions	68,640,103	69,790,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,640,103	69,790,852
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	2,824	6,646	2,523,747	2,592,241	2,526,571	2,598,887
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV&V	6,036,987	5,605,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,036,987	5,605,830
Assessed annual contributions: new Member States	4,671	3,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,671	3,780
Interest income	1,247,383	1,143,905	-	-	108,452	70,837	123,675	89,317	1,479,510	1,304,059
Currency exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75	-
Other income	101,554	187,432	-	-	-	125,000	5,722	4,835	107,276	317,267
TOTAL INCOME	76,030,698	76,731,799	-	-	111,276	202,483	2,653,219	2,686,393	78,795,193	79,620,675
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	49,487,746	50,031,380	-	-	-	-	45,271	36,611	49,533,017	50,067,991
Travel costs	8,311,794	9,013,228	-	-	-	16,248	717,223	727,676	9,029,017	9,757,152
Contractual services	3,797,590	3,802,857	-	-	-	-	541,655	367,507	4,339,245	4,170,364
Workshops seminars and meetings	134,045	280,258	-	-	-	1,300	86,173	72,251	220,218	353,809
General operating expenses	7,507,144	7,530,971	-	-	60,077	779	844,602	233,920	8,411,823	7,765,670
Furniture and equipment	786,431	1,876,206	-	-	247,069	-	3,125	131,627	1,036,625	2,007,833
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	70,024,750	72,534,900	-	-	307,146	18,327	2,238,049	1,569,592	72,569,945	74,122,819
EXCESS(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	6,005,948	4,196,899	-	-	(195,870)	184,156	415,170	1,116,801	6,225,248	5,497,856
Prior period adjustments	(244,123)	(106,671)	-	-	-	-	(35,968)	(180,978)	(280,091)	(287,649)
NET EXCESS(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	5,761,825	4,090,228	-	-	(195,870)	184,156	379,202	935,823	5,945,157	5,210,207
Savings on prior period's obligations	1,763,008	1,529,918	-	-	-	-	224,575	107,207	1,987,583	1,637,125
Transfers to/from other funds	(350,000)	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(10,656,994)	(7,418,270)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,656,994)	(7,418,270)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	899	795	-	-	-	-	899	795
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	25,238,247	27,036,371	9,902,491	9,901,696	2,756,706	2,572,550	2,937,694	1,894,664	40,835,138	41,405,281
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	21,756,086	25,238,247	9,903,390	9,902,491	2,910,836	2,756,706	3,541,471	2,937,694	38,111,783	40,835,138

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

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII)		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Cash and term deposits	25,816,791	16,265,987	9,893,118	9,885,722	3,070,448	2,574,567	2,819,205	2,918,757	41,599,562	31,645,033
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	5,863,936	9,333,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,863,936	9,333,668
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	937,204	284,822	937,204	284,822
Verification contributions under Articles IV and V	2,322,097	2,506,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,322,097	2,506,517
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	10,230	16,754	-	-	-	-	10,230	16,754
Inter-fund balances	96,371	226,646	-	-	16,695	-	80,069	161,979	193,135	388,625
Other receivables	1,182,912	1,253,606	66,585	32,524	2,874	182,139	24,678	50,696	1,277,049	1,518,965
Other assets	2,196,972	2,708,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196,972	2,708,223
TOTAL ASSETS	37,479,079	32,294,647	9,969,933	9,935,000	3,090,017	2,756,706	3,861,156	3,416,254	54,400,185	48,402,607
Contributions received in advance	10,389,682	179,483	-	-	-	-	74,366	6,500	10,464,048	185,983
Unliquidated obligations	4,356,537	5,896,548	-	-	179,181	-	214,971	269,724	4,750,689	6,166,272
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	96,765	161,979	66,543	32,509	-	-	29,828	194,138	193,136	388,626
Other payables	880,009	818,390	-	-	-	-	520	8,198	880,529	826,588
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,722,993	7,056,400	66,543	32,509	179,181	-	319,685	478,560	16,288,402	7,567,469
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	21,756,086	25,238,247	9,903,390	9,902,491	2,910,836	2,756,706	3,541,471	2,937,694	38,111,783	40,835,138
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	21,756,086	25,238,247	9,903,390	9,902,491	2,910,836	2,756,706	3,541,471	2,937,694	38,111,783	40,835,138
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND FUND BALANCES	37,479,079	32,294,647	9,969,933	9,935,000	3,090,017	2,756,706	3,861,156	3,416,254	54,400,185	48,402,607

STATEMENT III: APPROPRIATIONS—GENERAL FUND

Funding Programme	Appropriations			Expenditure			Balance
	Appropriation	Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure	
Programme 1. Verification	8,496,856	-	8,496,856	7,245,792	265,826	7,511,618	985,238
Programme 2. Inspections	29,048,820	-	29,048,820	26,195,267	1,181,392	27,376,659	1,672,161
Total Verification Costs (Chapter 1)	37,545,676	-	37,545,676	33,441,059	1,447,218	34,888,277	2,657,399
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	5,184,448	-	5,184,448	4,310,097	260,137	4,570,234	614,214
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs	4,510,173	-	4,510,173	4,117,471	130,006	4,247,477	262,696
Programme 5. External Relations	1,905,060	-	1,905,060	1,744,689	64,919	1,809,608	95,452
Programme 6. Executive Management	7,392,946	-	7,392,946	6,922,329	184,558	7,106,887	286,059
Programme 7. Administration	18,487,448	-	18,487,448	15,132,568	2,269,699	17,402,267	1,085,181
Total Administrative and Other Costs (Chapter 2)	37,480,075	-	37,480,075	32,227,154	2,909,319	35,136,473	2,343,602
TOTAL	75,025,751	-	75,025,751	65,668,213	4,356,537	70,024,750	5,001,001

Annex 12

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM
1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2007**

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR 148	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	The Government of Burkina Faso OPCW	07-02-07	[not yet in force]	Approved by EC-47/DEC.11
IAR 149	Facility agreement regarding the HD production, distillation, and fill facility (APG-HD)	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved EC-47/DEC.5 (ref. para 3, Part III VA)
IAR 150	Facility agreement regarding verification of destruction operations at the recovered chemical weapons destruction facility	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved by EC-43/DEC.2 (ref. para 3, Part III VA)
IAR 151	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Pine Bluff Binary Destruction Facility	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved EC-44/DEC.4 (ref. para 3, Part III VA)
IAR 152	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Newport chemical agent disposal facility	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved EC-45/DEC.3 (ref. para 3, Part III VA)
IAR 153	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Pine Bluff chemical agent disposal facility	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved EC-36/DEC.6 (ref. para 3, Part III VA) Amendments approved EC-47/DEC.4
IAR 154	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspection at the Anniston chemical agent disposal facility	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved EC-30/DEC.16 (ref. para 3, Part III VA) Amendments approved EC-44/DEC.5
IAR 155	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Umatilla chemical agent disposal facility	OPCW United States of America	08-02-07	08-02-07	Approved EC-33/DEC.9 (ref. para 3, Part III VA) Amendments approved EC-M-26/DEC.2
IAR 156	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Eastern Republic of Uruguay	20-02-07	[not yet in force]	Approved EC-47/DEC.12

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR 157	Memorandum of understanding regarding sample preparation for the 21 st official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, PR China	14-03-07	14-03-07	
IAR 158	Memorandum of understanding regarding evaluation of results for the 21 st official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre, USA	14-03-07	14-03-07	
IAR 159	Arrangement for a training course	OPCW Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia	06-06-07	06-06-07	
IAR 160	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at the Schedule 2 plant site	OPCW The Italian Republic	29-06-07	29-06-07	Approved EC-49/DEC.2 (ref. par. 24, part VII VA)
IAR 161	Contribution agreement	OPCW European Community	23-08-07	23-08-07	
IAR 162	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	Republic of Chile OPCW	30-10-07	[not yet in force]	Approved by EC-48/DEC.4
IAR 163	Memorandum of understanding regarding evaluation of results for the 22 nd official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Defence Science and Technology Laboratory United Kingdom	18-09-07	18-09-07	
IAR 164	Memorandum of understanding regarding sample preparation for the 22 nd official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Poland	31-07-07	31-07-07	