



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Seventh Session
7 - 11 October 2002

C-7/3
10 October 2002
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 THE YEAR 2001**

C-7/3
page ii

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	1
1.	POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	3
	Membership of the Organisation.....	3
	Activities of the Conference of the States Parties.....	3
	Activities of the Executive Council	4
	Subsidiary bodies of the Conference and the Council	5
2.	VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES	6
	Declarations	6
	Chemical demilitarisation	9
	Article VI activities	12
	Overview of Inspection Activities	14
	Technical Support for Verification	17
3.	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION.....	20
	Implementation Support.....	20
	International Cooperation	23
	Assistance and Protection	26
4.	INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS	28
5.	BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.....	31
6.	OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	33
7.	INTERNAL OVERSIGHT	34

ANNEXES

Annex 1	LIST OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION as of 31 December 2001	37
Annex 2	STATES NOT PARTY: SIGNATORY STATES WHICH HAD NOT YET RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION as of 31 December 2001	39
Annex 3	STATES NOT PARTY: STATES WHICH HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION as of 31 December 2001	40
Annex 4	COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING 2001	41
Annex 5	STATUS OF SUBMISSION BY STATES PARTIES OF INITIAL DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS as of 31 December 2001	42
Annex 6	LIST OF CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED as of 31 December 2001	48
Annex 7	NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES DECLARING RIOT CONTROL AGENTS as of 31 December 2001	50
Annex 8	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES as of 31 December 2001	51
Annex 9	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES as of 31 December 2001	52
Annex 10	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC FACILITIES as of 31 December 2001	53
Annex 11	SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS IN 2001	54
Annex 12	LIST OF DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES as of 31 December 2001	55
Annex 13	WORKSHOPS SPONSORED BY THE OPCW IN 2001	56
Annex 14	INTERNSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN 2001	57
Annex 15	RESEARCH PROJECTS IN 2001	58
Annex 16	RESEARCH PROJECTS CO-FUNDED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE IN 2001	59
Annex 17	ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION MEASURES ELECTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X as of 31 December 2001	60
Annex 18	CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE as of 31 December 2001	62
Annex 19	THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ORGANISATION as of 31 December 2001	63
Annex 20	INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE SECRETARIAT during the period 1 January to 31 December 2001	79

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the “Convention”) entered into force on 29 April 1997. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (the “OPCW”) is the implementing body of the Convention. The following is the report of the OPCW on the implementation of the Convention in the year 2001.

Progress towards universality

2. By the end of 2001 the membership of the OPCW had grown to 145 States Parties, representing a 67% increase in membership since the entry into force of the Convention in April 1997. The pace of ratification of the Convention during 2001 was, however, somewhat slower than in previous years, with four new States Parties joining the OPCW in 2001. As of 31 December 2001, 29 signatory States were yet to ratify the Convention, and 19 other States were yet to accede to it (see annexes 1, 2 and 3 to this report).

Progress toward chemical disarmament and non-proliferation

3. The year 2001 saw a number of significant milestones relating to the destruction of chemical weapons in all chemical weapons possessor States Parties – India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and a fourth State Party.
4. During 2001 India and the United States of America completed the destruction of 20% of their Category 1 chemical weapons ahead of the Convention’s timeline of 29 April 2002.
5. The destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons was well underway in 2001 in both India and the Russian Federation. No Category 2 chemical weapons were declared by the United States of America and the fourth chemical weapons possessor State Party.
6. India and the Russian Federation also completed the destruction of all their Category 3 chemical weapons in 2001. Another State Party had completed the destruction of these weapons in 1999. By the end of 2001 the United States of America had completed the destruction of over 99% of its Category 3 chemical weapons.
7. In 2001 the OPCW verified the destruction of 957 tonnes of chemical weapons agent contained in 219,592 munitions items and bulk containers and 289,580 unfilled munitions, devices and specifically designed items of equipment in three of the four chemical weapons possessor States Parties. Chemical weapons destruction took place during 2001 at 10 chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) which operated during different periods throughout the year: one in India, five in the Russian Federation, and four in the United States of America. From April 1997 until December 2001 a total of 6,518 metric tonnes of chemical warfare agents contained in 2.1 million munitions/containers, representing about 9.3% of the declared total weight, along with 412,644 unfilled munitions/containers, were destroyed in the four chemical weapons possessor States Parties.

8. At the same time some of the four chemical weapons possessor States Parties continued to face serious difficulties in meeting some of the Convention's timelines for the destruction of chemical weapons arsenals.
9. In October 2001 the Russian Federation submitted to the Executive Council a request for it to recommend to the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter the "Conference") to grant an extension to the Russian Federation of the overall deadline for the completion of destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons to 29 April 2012, and to shift the intermediate deadlines for their destruction.
10. Technical problems caused a delay in destruction operations in the fourth chemical weapons possessor State Party, which accordingly requested an extension of its obligation to meet the Convention's requirement to destroy 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons by 29 April 2002.
11. No discrepancies in the declared inventories of chemical weapons at chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) were detected during OPCW inspections in 2001.
12. By the end of the year 2001, 11 States Parties had declared 61 former chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) to the OPCW, and the OPCW had confirmed the complete destruction of 27 CWPFs, as well as the completion of conversion of 8 such CWPFs for peaceful purposes.
13. By the end of the year all but two States Parties had submitted their initial declarations to the OPCW in accordance with the Convention. Considerable progress was also achieved with regard to the rate of submission of annual declarations. The OPCW continued to inspect chemical industry facilities worldwide, albeit at a level which was lower than the level of inspection activity budgeted for in 2001. In addition, a separate project aimed at assisting those States Parties in identifying potentially declarable facilities under Article VI was launched in 2001. Efforts to harmonise, in consultation by the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter the "Secretariat") with States Parties, information received from States Parties concerning the export and import of scheduled chemicals were continuing at the end of the period under review.

OPCW inspections

14. The financial difficulties during 2001 took a toll on the inspection activities of the OPCW. Of the 293 inspections budgeted for in 2001, only 200 inspections – representing 68 % of the total budgeted for – were conducted. Nevertheless, the OPCW ensured the required continuous physical presence of inspectors at all operating CWDFs. Of the total number of 11,000 inspector days in 2001, 9,400 days, or 85%, were utilised on chemical weapons-related inspections, including the continuous monitoring of the destruction of chemical weapons. In the period between the start of OPCW inspections in 1997 and the end of 2001, a total of 1,117 inspections were carried out in 50 States Parties.

International cooperation and assistance

15. Despite financial constraints, the Secretariat's international cooperation activities continued inter alia in the broad areas: capacity-building in States Parties for the peaceful application of chemistry in areas relevant to the implementation of the Convention; and the provision of implementation support for National Authorities. In addition, the "framework concept" for the provision of assistance under Article X of the Convention was submitted to the Executive Council (hereinafter the "Council") for review. The Voluntary Fund for Assistance increased during 2001 by more than 25% (EUR 215,241), to a total of EUR 818,208.
16. Efforts to achieve consensus on the modalities of the OPCW's implementation of Article XI of the Convention continued throughout the period under review.

Financial situation of the OPCW

17. The OPCW's 2001 budget was EUR 60.2 million. In anticipation of a cash deficit, the Secretariat implemented a reduction in the programme of work, in order to avoid a deficit. The Council on several occasions expressed concern at the failure of some States Parties to comply, in whole or in part, with their obligations to contribute to the costs of the OPCW's activities. Regrettably, the cash flow shortage could not be overcome during 2001.

1. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANISATION

- 1.1 During 2001 the number of States Parties increased from 141 to 145. The four new States Parties in 2001 were Dominica, Nauru, Uganda, and Zambia.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

- 1.2 One hundred and eight States Parties, one signatory State, and two observer States attended the Sixth Session of the Conference, which took place from 14 – 19 May 2001.
- 1.3 The Sixth Session of the Conference was opened by the Chairman of the Fifth Session of the Conference, Ambassador Jaime Lagos of Chile. The Conference received a statement from the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the opening of the session.
- 1.4 The Conference at its Sixth Session elected as its Chairman Ambassador Heinrich Reimann of Switzerland, who will hold office until his successor is elected at the next regular session of the Conference. Ambassador Alberto Luis Davèrède of Argentina was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the same period. The Credentials Committee elected Ambassador Kamen Velichkov of Bulgaria as its Chairman.

- 1.5 The work of the Conference at its Sixth Session is reflected in its report (C-VI/6, dated 19 May 2001, and Corr.1, dated 7 September 2001). The Conference, inter alia:
- approved the OPCW programme and budget for the year 2002;
 - approved the scale of assessments to be paid by States Parties in 2002;
 - decided on the authentication and certification procedure for the OPCW Central Analytical Database and on-site databases;
 - approved provisions on transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not party to the Convention;
 - approved the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the OPCW; and
 - approved a request from the Russian Federation to use a former chemical weapons production facility for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 1.6 The composition of the Council during the period under review is listed in annex 4 to this report. During 2001 the Council held five regular sessions and five meetings. Its work, recommendations and decisions during the period under review are summarised in the reports on the performance of its activities relating to that period. During 2001 the Council had the following two Chairmen: Mr Bernhard Brasack of Germany, for the period ending on 11 May, and, for the remainder of the year, Ambassador Abdel Halim Babu Fatih of the Sudan.
- 1.7 The Council regularly received and reviewed reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, in particular in relation to verification activities.
- 1.8 The Council negotiated and adopted recommendations leading to the decisions taken by the Conference at its Sixth Session. The Council also adopted decisions or made statements on, inter alia, the following during the period after the above-mentioned Sixth Session of the Conference:
- a list of new validated data for inclusion in the OPCW Central Analytical Database;
 - the establishment of an open-ended working group on preparations for the First CWC Review Conference, in 2003.
- 1.9 In the aftermath of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States the Council, having reviewed the OPCW's capabilities to assist in the global anti-terrorist efforts, established an open-ended working group presided over by the Chairman of the Council and decided that the full and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Convention was in itself a contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts, and that the contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts in the context of the Chemical

Weapons Convention should focus on the following main areas (EC-XXVII/DEC.5, dated 7 December 2001):

- (a) the promotion of universal adherence to the Convention;
- (b) the full implementation of the legislative measures required by Article VII;
- (c) the full implementation of the provisions of Articles IV and V related to the destruction of chemical weapons;
- (d) the full implementation of the provisions of Article VI related to activities not prohibited by the Convention; and
- (e) the ability of the OPCW to respond to the assistance and protection provisions under Article X.

1.10 The Council devoted considerable time and energy to discussing budgetary issues.

1.11 Certain verification-related issues, in particular requests to convert former CWPFs to use for purposes not prohibited by the Convention and various matters relating to industry inspections, engendered protracted discussion in the Council. At the end of 2001 most of these issues were still unresolved.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE COUNCIL

Confidentiality Commission

1.12 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its special session in The Hague from 18 – 19 January 2001.

Scientific Advisory Board

1.13 The Scientific Advisory Board met for its fourth session, from 5 – 6 February. The report of this session reflects its review of, and recommendations on, inter alia, the following issues: concentration limits for Schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals, analytical procedures, and its involvement in the First CWC Review Conference.

Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters

1.14 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters met for its ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions, from 8 – 12 January, from 26 – 30 March, and from 29 – 31 October respectively. During these three sessions it reviewed and made recommendations on, inter alia, the following issues: the draft programme and budget for 2002, performance-based budgeting, the draft medium-term plan, a review of the system of special accounts, a review of the audited financial statements for 2000, possible solutions to speed up reimbursements of Article IV and V inspection costs to the OPCW, and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight.

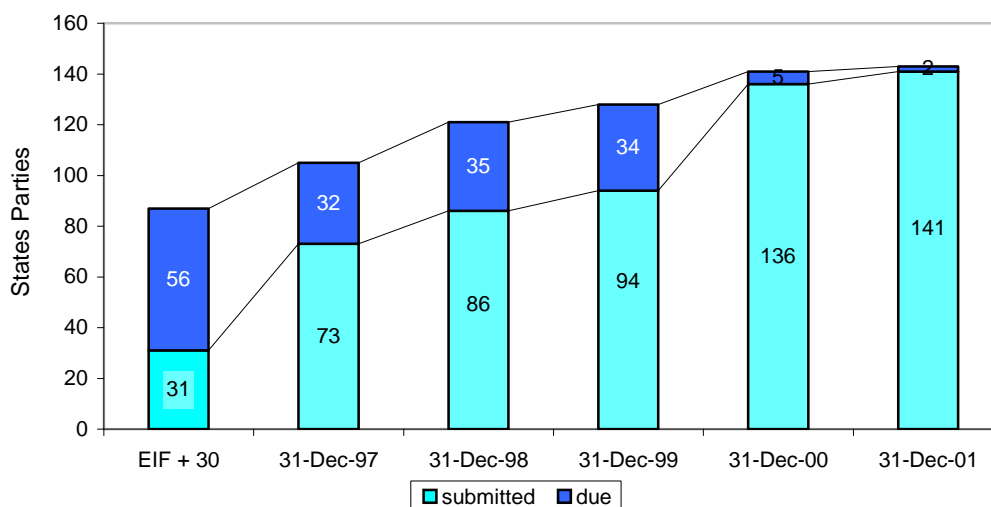
2. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

DECLARATIONS

Initial declarations

- 2.1 By the end of the year all but two States Parties, or 99%, had submitted their initial declarations to the OPCW. Two more States Parties which had just joined the Organisation were due to submit their initial declarations in January 2002. Progress in this regard since 1997 is depicted in the chart below. Further details of initial declarations from individual States Parties are provided in annex 5 to this report.

Submission of Initial Declarations



Declarations under Article III

- 2.2 The four chemical weapons possessor States Parties – India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and one other State Party – had, by the end of the year, declared a combined total of 70,000 metric tonnes of chemical agents contained in 8.6 million munitions and containers and an additional 412,604 unfilled munitions and containers. These declarations pertain to 16 types of chemical agents and mixtures of agents. Nerve agents (VX (28%), sarin (22%), and soman (13%)) constitute 63%, while blister agents (mustard, lewisite, etc.) constitute another 35% of the declared CW agents. The remaining 2% are made up of Category 1 binary CW, Category 2 CW and “toxic waste”. The list of all these agents and mixtures, with information on the quantities declared and destroyed, is provided in annex 6 to this report.
- 2.3 The declared chemical weapons were initially stored at 33 CWSFs. Two of these facilities were closed after all chemical weapons stored there had been destroyed. Another CWSF was re-declared as a temporary holding area for a CWDF, and was thus subject to inspections as part of that destruction facility. As of 31 December 2001, 30 storage facilities remained subject to systematic verification.

- 2.4 By 31 December 2001 the following 11 States Parties had declared either present or past capabilities to produce chemical weapons at 61 CWPFs: Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, France, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia, and one other State Party.
- 2.5 Another category of facilities which States Parties have to declare are those which “have been designed, constructed or used since 1 January 1946 primarily for the development of chemical weapons”. By the end of 2001, eight States Parties had declared a total of 23 such facilities, 12 of which were proving/testing grounds, while 11 were research/defence establishments and laboratories. Nineteen of the declared facilities had been reported as either destroyed or closed by the end of 2001. The remaining four facilities were being used as research centres/laboratories, either for protective purposes or for the destruction of old chemical weapons.
- 2.6 By 31 December 2001 nine States Parties had declared old chemical weapons. By the same date, three States Parties had declared abandoned chemical weapons on their territory while one State Party had declared abandoned chemical weapons on the territory of another State Party.

Declaration of riot control agents

- 2.7 By the end of the period under review 101 States Parties had declared the possession of riot control agents. Most of these States Parties declared the possession of CS or CN types of riot control agents. Such agents were declared by 89 and 57 States Parties respectively (see annex 7 to this report for further details of these declarations).

Declarations under Article VI

- 2.8 In accordance with the requirements of the Convention, about five thousand (4,926) facilities around the world currently fall within the scope of the Convention’s verification regime under Article VI. The following table lists the number of facilities (by type) declared at the end of 2001:

Type of facility	Number of States Parties making declarations	Number of facilities declared	Number of facilities and States Parties subject to inspection
Schedule 1	21	26	26/21
Schedule 2	29	428	161/19
Schedule 3	33	497	432/33
OCPFs	52	3,973	3,872/50

- 2.9 The situation with regard to the submission of annual declarations also improved compared to the previous year. This positive development greatly facilitated the Secretariat’s planning of inspection activities, particularly for the first three months of 2002. The timely submission of annual declarations on anticipated activities is critical for the planning of inspections during the first several months of each year. As of

31 December 2001, 33 of the 34 States Parties expected to submit such declarations regarding anticipated Schedule 3 activities in 2002 had provided them, and 30 of the expected 32 States Parties had submitted declarations on anticipated Schedule 2 activities. In terms of plant sites, the Secretariat had received declarations on anticipated activities in 2002 covering an estimated 99% of all inspectable Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 plant sites.

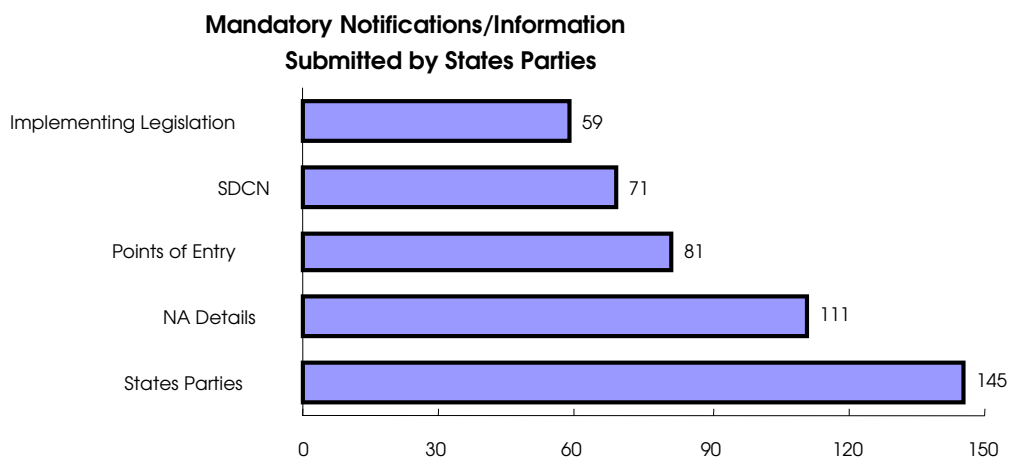
Assistance in identifying declarable activities

2.10 In 2001 the Secretariat took a further step to assist States Parties in identifying facilities covered by the Convention's industry verification regime. The Secretariat, based on authoritative and independently-sourced information, consulted States Parties regarding activities in their chemical industry which might be declarable under the Convention's requirements. The Secretariat subsequently passed on the data collected with regard to the chemical industries of these States Parties, with the intention of assisting their National Authorities' further assessment of potentially declarable activities. All of the States Parties in question responded very positively to this initiative.

Other notifications

2.11 As of 31 December 2001, the Secretariat had received the following mandatory notifications required to be submitted within 30 days of EIF for each State Party: notifications of points of entry for inspection teams – from 81 States Parties, or 56%; and notifications concerning standing diplomatic clearance numbers (SDCNs) for non-scheduled aircraft – from 71 States Parties, or 49%. By the same date 111, or 77%, of all States Parties had provided details concerning their National Authorities, and 59, or 41%, of all States Parties had submitted information on their national implementing legislation.

2.12 The chart below illustrates the status of submission by States Parties of mandatory notifications and information between EIF and 31 December 2001 (see annex 5 to this report for further details of such notifications and information).



CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

Requirements for the destruction of chemical weapons

- 2.13 The Convention requires all States Parties possessing chemical weapons to declare and then to destroy their stockpiles and any related production facilities. The verification of such destruction is the most urgent and critical mission of the OPCW. The destruction of chemical weapons and of their related production facilities is required to be completed not later than 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention, that is by 29 April 2007. However, the Convention also allows that, in exceptional circumstances, this period may be extended by a maximum of a further five years.
- 2.14 The Convention divides chemical weapons into three categories, each with a different destruction timeline. Category 1 chemical weapons are based on Schedule 1 chemicals. Category 2 chemical weapons are based on all other chemicals, while Category 3 chemical weapons are unfilled munitions, containers, devices or equipment items specifically designed for use directly in connection with the use of chemical weapons. For the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons, the 10-year period is divided into four phases, each with a specified target percentage. The destruction of Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons is required to be completed within five years of EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2002.

Progress towards the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles

- 2.15 Between EIF and 31 December 2001, OPCW inspectors confirmed the destruction of a total of 6,518 metric tonnes of chemical agent contained in 2,098,013 munitions items (including 4,878 one-ton containers) in the four chemical weapons possessor States Parties. The categories and quantities of destroyed agent and munitions/devices are listed below:
- (a) Category 1 CW – 5,870 metric tonnes of unitary CW (867 in 2001) including the nerve agents VX, GA (tabun) and GB (sarin) and the blister agent HD (mustard gas) contained in 1,108, 040 (219,592 in 2001) munitions items and bulk containers; four tonnes of key binary components (no destruction in 2001); 461 tonnes of other binary components (no destruction in 2001); and 522,232 binary munitions (artillery projectiles) and canisters and nine other binary containers (no destruction in 2001);
 - (b) Category 2 CW – 184 metric tonnes of thiodiglycol, 2-chloroethanol and phosgene (90 tonnes in 2001, including 967 kg of phosgene); and
 - (c) Category 3 CW – 412,604 items of Category 3 CW (unfilled munitions, devices, and specifically designed equipment) (289,580 items in 2001).
- 2.16 During 2001, 10 declared CWDFs were operating in three States Parties at different periods of time: one in India, five in the Russian Federation, and four in the United States of America. In the Russian Federation, the phosgene drained from the Category 2 CW was destroyed at one additional location. Through continuous

monitoring at these CWDFs the OPCW verified the destruction of 957 tonnes of chemical warfare agents contained in 219,592 munitions items and bulk containers and 289,580 unfilled munitions, devices and specifically designed items of equipment. One destruction facility in a fourth State Party completed the installation of additional equipment and tested its operation successfully in December 2001, in the presence of an OPCW inspection team. On the basis of the destruction plans provided to the Secretariat, it was anticipated that, in 2002, three more destruction facilities would commence operations: one in the Russian Federation and two in the United States of America.

India

- 2.17 By the end of 2001 India had met the Convention's requirement to destroy 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons well ahead of the Convention's timeline of 29 April 2002. The same State Party had also destroyed thiodiglycol which it had declared as a Category 2 chemical weapon, as well as all of its Category 3 chemical weapons. At the end of 2001 India's Category 1 chemical weapons destruction programme appeared to be well on the way towards meeting the Convention's final destruction timeline.

Russian Federation

- 2.18 The destruction of Russia's Category 3 chemical weapons was completed in 2001. The Council considered the detailed plan for the verification of the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons, Phase 1, Shchuchye chemical weapons destruction facility, Kurganskaya oblast, and Phase 2, at the Perm Subsidiary "Prikladnaya Khimiya" Research Centre, Russian Federation (EC-XXVII/S/3, dated 2 November 2001, and EC-M-XVI/S/1, dated 13 November 2001). The Council noted that the destruction of the Category 2 (phosgene) chemical weapons had been completed in the Russian Federation. The Council further noted that the destruction had been monitored by the OPCW inspectors. However, it is the view of several Council members that the destruction of the phosgene drained from chemical munitions should have taken place under Article IV, Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex, and that the facility that destroyed the phosgene should have been declared as a chemical weapons destruction facility. It is furthermore the view of the Council that the Russian Federation's way of proceeding, in this instance, does not establish any precedents for future destruction operations.
- 2.19 During 2001, the Russian Federation submitted a request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons, from 29 April 2007 to 29 April 2012, as well as for an extension of all intermediate destruction deadlines. In accordance with its revised plan for destruction submitted in 2001, the Russian Federation intended to operate three separate CWDFs for Category 1 chemical weapons located at Gorny, Kambarka and Shchuchye respectively, instead of seven such facilities, as previously planned. The revised plan envisages that, should international financial assistance to increase the destruction capacity of the Shchuchye destruction facility not be forthcoming, Russia will build three additional facilities to destroy chemical weapons and to detoxify chemical agents at Leonidovka,

Maradykovsky and Pochep respectively. At the end of 2001 the destruction unit at the Gorny facility was under construction and infra structure preparations were underway at Shchuchye.

- 2.20 During the year the Secretariat conducted an initial visit to the first full-scale Category 1 chemical weapons destruction facility under construction at Gorny, in the Russian Federation. In addition, the OPCW conducted an initial visit, followed by a final engineering review visit in November 2001, to the facility at Perm, in the Russian Federation – the site at which the phosgene drained from Russia's Category 2 chemical weapons was going to be destroyed. This facility started to destroy the phosgene drained from munitions at Shchuchye in December 2001.

United States of America

- 2.21 The United States of America met the Convention's requirement to destroy 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons well ahead of the 29 April 2002 deadline, and had also destroyed over 99% of its Category 3 chemical weapons by the end of 2001. The destruction of its remaining Category 3 chemical weapons was scheduled for completion by April 2002. The United States of America did not declare any Category 2 chemical weapons.
- 2.22 OPCW inspectors conducted an initial visit to the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in the United States of America – a new CWDF scheduled to start destruction operations in 2002. In 2001 the OPCW also conducted the final engineering review of the Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground, with a view to familiarising itself with the two destruction technologies.

A State Party

- 2.23 A State Party concerned met the Convention's timeline for completing the destruction of 1% of its Category 1 chemical weapons by 29 April 2000. The technical problems that interrupted the 1999 destruction campaign in this State Party were overcome in 2001. This State Party was planning to recommence its destruction operations in March 2002, with the aim of destroying 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons by 29 April 2004, in accordance with the Convention. Its Category 3 chemical weapons were destroyed well ahead of the timeline required by the Convention, and it has not declared any Category 2 chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 2.24 Thirty CWSFs were under systematic verification at the end of 2001. No discrepancies in the declared inventories of chemical weapons at CWSFs were detected during OPCW inspections in 2001.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 2.25 The Convention requires CWPFs to be destroyed not later than 10 years after EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2007. Alternatively, in "exceptional cases of compelling need", States Parties may request the permission of the Conference to convert such facilities to use for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. States Parties may also conclude arrangements with the OPCW to temporarily convert CWPFs into destruction facilities. However, such temporarily converted facilities must be destroyed not later than 10 years after the Convention takes effect, i.e. by 29 April 2007.
- 2.26 By the end of 2001, 27 CWPFs in seven States Parties had been completely destroyed, and eight had been converted for use for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Of the remaining 26 CWPFs, 12 were subject of conversion request under review by the Council, while the remaining 14 (including three temporarily converted for chemical weapons destruction purposes) were to be destroyed.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 2.27 Under the Convention chemical weapons produced before 1925 are considered as "old chemical weapons". The same is true of chemical weapons produced between 1925 and 1946 that have deteriorated to such extent that they can no longer be used as chemical weapons. Chemical weapons that have been abandoned by a State Party after 1 January 1925, on the territory of another State without the consent of the latter, are "abandoned chemical weapons". The Convention requires States Parties to declare and destroy all these chemical weapons as well.
- 2.28 Between EIF and the end of the period under review the following nine States Parties declared old chemical weapons: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. While three States Parties – China, Italy, and Panama – have declared abandoned chemical weapons on their territory, Japan made a declaration of abandoned chemical weapons on the territory of China.
- 2.29 At the end of 2001 there were 12 inspectable ACW sites and 27 OCW sites. It should be noted that new discoveries occur on a regular basis, and the number presented includes declared temporary storage and excavation sites near to the point of OACW discover.

ARTICLE VI ACTIVITIES

Schedule 1

- 2.30 As of 31 December 2001, 21 States Parties had declared a total of 26 Schedule 1 facilities: eight single small-scale facilities, 17 other facilities for protective purposes, and one other facility for research, medical and pharmaceutical purposes. Such facilities are subject to systematic verification through regular inspections.

- 2.31 States Parties transferring Schedule 1 chemicals, both importers and exporters, are required to notify the Secretariat of any intended transfer of such chemicals not less than 30 days in advance (the sole exception being transfers for medical/diagnostic purposes of the Schedule 1 chemical saxitoxin in quantities of five milligrams or less, in which case the notification shall be made by the time of the transfer). In 2001, 45 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals between six sending and nine receiving States Parties were notified to the Secretariat. The total amount of Schedule 1 chemicals transferred during that year was approximately 175 grams. Two of these notifications specified as the receiving party the OPCW, which uses these chemicals as reference standards in its own laboratory. More than 25 Schedule 1 chemicals were transferred during 2001.

Schedule 2

- 2.32 As of 31 December 2001, 29 States Parties had declared 428 Schedule 2 plant sites (this finding is based on annual declarations of past activities covering the previous three calendar years (1998, 1999, and 2000) and/or on declarations of anticipated activities for the year 2001).
- 2.33 One hundred and sixty-one of the 428 declared Schedule 2 plant sites in 19 States Parties involved in production, processing or consumption activities were found to be inspectable, in accordance with the thresholds stipulated by the Convention. A combined total of 362 Schedule 2 plant sites, or 85% of all such sites, were declared by 10 States Parties – Australia, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America – each of which declared 10 or more Schedule 2 plant sites. One hundred and thirty of the 161 inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites, or 81%, were located in seven States Parties – China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America (see annex 8 on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 facilities).
- 2.34 Since 29 April 2000 – three years after EIF – all trade in Schedule 2 chemicals between States Parties and States not party to the Convention has been prohibited. Pursuant to recent decisions of the Conference, trade with States not party to the Convention in products that are chemical mixtures containing more than 1% of Schedule 2A or 2A* chemicals and chemical mixtures containing more than 10% of Schedule 2B chemicals has also been prohibited. Schedule 2 chemicals in products identified as consumer goods packaged for retail sale for personal use or packaged for individual use are exempted from the prohibition. During 2001, two States Parties declared transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to two States not party to the Convention in the previous year. All those transfers were reported to have taken place before 29 April 2000 – the date after which Schedule 2 chemicals could no longer be transferred to or received from States not party. One chemical – ethanamine, 2-chloro-N,N-dimethyl-,hydrochloride – accounted for nearly 100% of the total of 67 tonnes of Schedule 2 chemicals transferred prior to 29 April 2000.

- 2.35 Data on transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals submitted by the importing party very often cannot be matched with that declared by the exporting party. At present the OPCW relies on States Parties to report such transfers and to clarify any discrepancies identified in the submissions of the trading parties. Although Member States conducted discussions on possible new rules for declarations under the auspices of the Council, consensus could not be achieved in 2001, and discussion was scheduled to continue in 2002.

Schedule 3

- 2.36 As of the end of the period under review, 33 States Parties had declared 497 Schedule 3 plant sites on the basis of annual declarations of past activities covering the previous calendar year, 2000, and/or of anticipated activities for year 2001.
- 2.37 Of the 497 declared Schedule 3 plant sites, 432 sites in 33 States Parties were inspectable. A combined total of 363 Schedule 3 plant sites, or 84% of all inspectable facilities, were located in eight States Parties – China, France, Germany, India, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America – each of which had 10 or more inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites (see annex 9 on declared and inspectable Schedule 3 facilities).
- 2.38 During the period under review 12 States Parties declared 33 transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals exported to eight States not party to the Convention in 2000. Three chemicals – triethanolamine, thionyl chloride, and chloropicrin (trichloronitromethane) – together accounted for 94% of the 4,536 tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals transferred in this way.

Other chemical production facilities

- 2.39 By 31 December 2001 52 States Parties had declared 3,973 plant sites producing DOC chemicals, 3,872 of which – located in 50 States Parties – were determined to be inspectable (see annex 10 on declared and inspectable DOC facilities).

OVERVIEW OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 2.40 Because of the Organisation's financial difficulties in 2001, of the 293 inspections budgeted for that year, only 200 – representing 68% of the total budgeted for – were conducted. Only 75 – or 57% – of the 132 on-site inspections budgeted for chemical industry sites were carried out in 2001. A summary of inspections conducted in 2001, by type and by inspector days, is provided below. A detailed account of inspections by State Party is provided in annex 11 to this report.

INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2001

Type of facility*	Number of inspections	Number of sites	Inspector days**
CWDF	65	14	7,968
CWPF	26	25	497
CWSF	29	29	808
ACW	2	2	65
OCW	3	3	48
Schedule 1	18	18	311
Schedule 2	28	27	740
Schedule 3	12	12	240
OCPF	17	17	336
Total	200	147	11,013

* The different types of facility are identified by the following acronyms: CWDF = chemical weapons destruction facility; CWPF = chemical weapons production facility; CWSF = chemical weapons storage facility; ACW = abandoned chemical weapons; OCW = old chemical weapons; OCPF = other chemical production facility.

** Inspector days are the number of days spent on on-site inspections, multiplied by the number of inspectors involved.

Summary of inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities

- 2.41 The major share of OPCW inspection activities in 2001 was, as in previous years, devoted to chemical weapons-related facilities. Sixty-two percent of all inspections and 85% of all inspector days were utilised at such facilities. A total of 65 rotations/missions were conducted to monitor the destruction of chemical weapons at CWDFs. Inspection teams also continued to verify the destruction or conversion of CWPFs (26 inspections) and the non-removal of chemical weapons from storage facilities, except for the purpose of destruction (29 inspections). No discrepancies in the declared inventory of chemical weapons at CWSFs were detected during OPCW inspections in 2001 and in prior years. Additionally, two inspections of abandoned and three inspections of old chemical weapons were conducted in 2001.
- 2.42 Inspections at chemical weapons facilities generally proceeded smoothly, and all inspection teams were able to accomplish their mandated inspection aims. On some occasions, however, technical issues were raised which necessitated further consultations between the inspected State Party and the Secretariat. These discussions, in some instances, were continuing at the end of 2001. On two occasions modalities related to the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons in one State Party and of one CWPF in another State Party were drawn to the attention of the Council. In both cases the destruction operations were fully verified.
- 2.43 The efficient and cost-effective verification of the destruction of chemical weapons is of paramount importance to the OPCW. In 2001, the Secretariat and those States Parties with destruction programmes continued to explore cost-saving verification methods at CWDFs, on a case-by-case basis, without compromising the

integrity of the verification regime. Such measures typically involved the installation of additional dedicated monitoring equipment, such as CCTV cameras with time-indexed recording capabilities at critical CW destruction points, as well as of automatic devices to count the items that have been processed, and time-indexed devices to record flow-rates, the weight of bulk items, and the level in storage tanks. These measures serve to reduce the number of inspectors required at destruction facilities for the continuous monitoring of destruction processes.

Summary of chemical industry inspection activities

- 2.44 During 2001, 17 Schedule 1 facilities received systematic inspections, and one newly declared facility received its initial inspection, thus fully utilising the funds for the inspections of Schedule 1 facilities budgeted for in 2001. The 28 Schedule 2 inspections conducted in 2001 represented 70% of the 40 such inspections budgeted for the year. Of this total, 24 Schedule 2 plant sites received initial inspections. In addition, four subsequent inspections were conducted at previously inspected Schedule 2 plant sites. Three States Parties – China, Germany, and the United States of America – received the majority (18) of the Schedule 2 inspections conducted in 2001. Because of the Organisation’s financial difficulties only 12 (29%) of the budgeted 42 Schedule 3 inspections were conducted in 2001. Only 17 (53%) of the budgeted 32 inspections of DOC plant sites were carried out in 2001.
- 2.45 In 2001, as in previous years, cooperation with most inspected States Parties continued to be good. However, some operational issues whose roots lie in the “unresolved industry issues” – matters arising from differences in interpreting the Convention resulted in discussions between the inspected State Parties and the Secretariat during inspection. Some of these issues, such as the boundaries of production, captive use and the declaration of imports/exports of Schedule 2 chemicals, continued to be discussed by Member States, under the auspices of the Council, during the year under review. As these issues could not be resolved by the end of the year, it was anticipated that consultations would continue in 2002.
- 2.46 In all inspections of Schedule 1, Schedule 3 and other chemical production facilities, OPCW inspection teams were able to accomplish their mandates during 2001. However in seven Schedule 2 initial inspections during the year, inspection teams recorded “uncertainties” in the final inspection reports. These uncertainties were generally attributable to two major factors. The first was differences over the question of access, or of alternative means for the inspection teams to gain access to parts of the plant site outside the declared Schedule 2 plants. Here the question of what is an appropriate ambiguity as specified in paragraph 51 of Part II of the Verification Annex was raised and found difficult to resolve during the inspections. The second factor was the lack of production, processing and/or consumption records or the lack of access to such records by the inspection teams. The Secretariat and the States Parties concerned initiated bilateral consultation with a view to resolving the issues that would facilitate future inspections. These consultations carried over to 2002.
- 2.47 During 2001 three uncertainties arising from two inspections of Schedule 2 facilities in the previous year were clarified, two by a subsequent inspection and the other

through access achieved during an inspection carried out at the same industrial complex under another inspection regime. One uncertainty arising from a Schedule 2 inspection in 2001 was clarified during a subsequent inspection in the same year. In other cases of uncertainties recorded in 2000 and 2001, the Secretariat and the States Parties in question were engaged in clarification consultations at the end of the year under review.

Readiness for challenge inspection or investigation of alleged use

- 2.48 The right accorded by the Convention for each State Party to request a challenge inspection in any other State Party in order to clarify and resolve any question concerning possible non-compliance with the Convention was, as in previous years, not invoked in 2001. The OPCW was also not requested to carry out any investigation of the alleged use of chemical weapons during the year under review. The Secretariat, however, participated in two trial challenge inspections, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America respectively, as well as in one table-top exercise in the United States of America. In addition, all inspectors designated for challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use participated in refresher training during 2001, with a view to maintaining a generally high level of readiness.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION

Analytical capability of the OPCW

Laboratory accreditation

- 2.49 A major step in establishing a quality system for chemical analysis for verification purposes was accomplished in 2001, when the OPCW Laboratory was granted accreditation by the Dutch Accreditation Council on 28 March 2001, for the following three activities:
- (a) the organisation of proficiency testing for designated laboratories or laboratories seeking designation by the OPCW;
 - (b) the organisation of the OPCW Central Analytical Database, and of the extraction of data to on-site databases; and
 - (c) the testing of OPCW GC/MS inspection equipment.

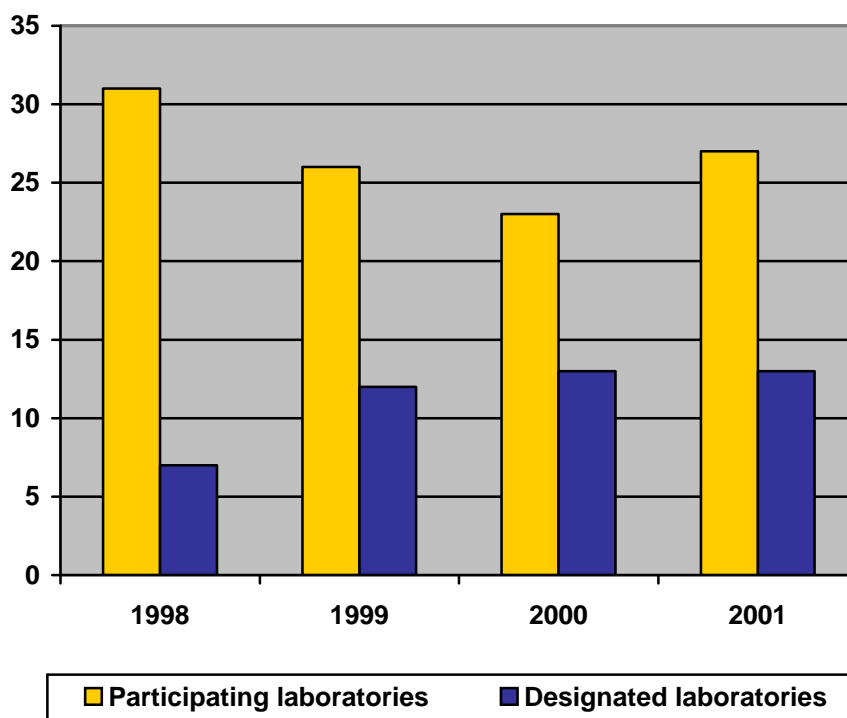
Proficiency tests

- 2.50 Twice in each year, the Secretariat organises “proficiency tests” – inter-laboratory tests for laboratories (only from Member States) that either want to become designated to perform OPCW off-site sample analysis, or – if they have been designated already – that wish to retain their designation status. For a laboratory to gain or retain its designation status, it has to participate annually in one such test, with a successful result. Moreover, in order to be designated, a laboratory must have a valid

accreditation from its national accreditation authority to analyse compounds relevant to the Convention.

- 2.51 The ninth proficiency test was organised during 2001, with 16 laboratories from 12 States Parties participating. The tenth test, which started in November 2001, with the participation of 17 laboratories from 15 States Parties, was scheduled for completion in February 2002. A total of 27 different laboratories from 22 States Parties participated in the proficiency tests in 2001.
- 2.52 By the end of 2001, 13 laboratories in 13 States Parties had been designated by the Director-General. A complete list of laboratories designated at that time is provided in annex 12 to this report. A comparison, as of the end of 2001, between the number of laboratories that had participated in official OPCW proficiency tests and the number of laboratories designated at that time is presented in the chart below.

Comparison between number of laboratories participating in official OPCW proficiency tests and number of laboratories designated

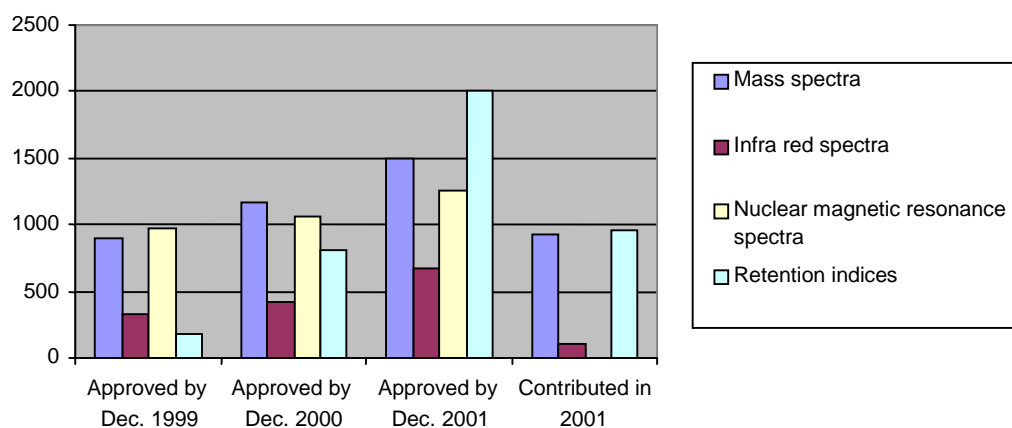


- 2.53 In order to acquire a pool of sufficiently stable spiking chemicals from which the OPCW Laboratory may select compounds to prepare control samples for off-site analysis, the OPCW Laboratory initiated a selection process by studying the stability properties of potential spiking chemicals. Laboratories from Finland, Germany, Singapore, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are helping the OPCW in these studies, at no cost to the Organisation. Once the process of preparing and analysing the control samples has been fully established, the scope of accreditation will be extended, to include this activity.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

2.54 The OPCW maintains a peer reviewed database containing analytical data on the compounds listed in the Convention. This database – known as the OPCW Central Analytical Database – is for civilian use and on-site sample analysis, and also serves as a reference database for Member States. Any new data submitted by Member States for inclusion in the database undergoes a comprehensive peer review by a so-called validation group. This group makes recommendations on the inclusion of new validated spectra to the Director-General for reporting to the Council, which decides on the inclusion of new data into the database. In 2001 the OPCW Laboratory organised three validation group meetings to update the spectral data contained in the OPCW Central Analytical Database, as is shown in the table below.

Status of spectral data in the OPCW Central Analytical Database



2.55 In November the OPCW Laboratory released a new version of the OPCW Central Analytical Database on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains the fourth version of the scanned hardcopy in portable data format and the second electronic version in the format of a NIST user database.

Sampling and analysis for verification purposes

2.56 The process of sampling and analysis is an important tool for verification under the Convention. The Convention provides that, when this is deemed necessary by OPCW inspection teams, samples could be taken and analysis may be performed, either on-site or off-site. For on-site analysis, the OPCW has its own mobile analytical equipment that can be brought on site and operated there by inspection teams. In 2001 one OPCW inspection team performed the first on-site sample analysis during an industry inspection with OPCW-approved analytical equipment (a portable GC/MS). From June onwards, an inspection team continued the operation of an OPCW on-site laboratory at a CWDF, for the purpose of verifying the chemical weapons agent being destroyed. Thirteen designated laboratories from Member States could be used for the purpose of off-site analysis, when required. The quality system now covers some of the key activities of the OPCW Laboratory, which itself controls and maintains OPCW

analytical equipment and the OPCW central analytical reference database, while also organising OPCW proficiency testing and developing quality control procedures in relation to sampling and analysis.

3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 3.1 By the end of 2001, 109 States Parties had informed the Secretariat of the designation or establishment of a National Authority, as required by Article VII, paragraph 4 of the Convention. During the year the Secretariat continued its efforts to establish a coordinated mechanism to support Member States in their national implementation of the Convention. This work focused on the provision of advice and assistance, as well as on the building of relevant expertise and skills amongst the staff of National Authorities.
- 3.2 The main substantive areas covered by implementation support projects in 2001 were the identification of declarable industry activities and facilities, the development of an effective basis for the legal implementation of the Convention at a national level, and the establishment of national export/import control systems for tracking transfers of scheduled chemicals.
- 3.3 The following activities were organised and partially funded by the Secretariat in pursuit of the above mentioned objectives.
- (a) The Third Annual Meeting of National Authorities took place in The Hague from 11 – 13 May, and was attended by 132 representatives of 80 National Authorities. The meeting included a workshop on legislation issues and regional meetings for representatives of National Authorities, as well as bilateral consultations amongst National Authorities and between individual National Authorities and the Secretariat. Two themes were prominent – the need for urgent action by all States Parties to ensure the enforceability of the Convention, and the implementation of the Convention in relation to national chemical industries, including the identification of declarable industrial facilities. Over one half of all States Parties represented at the meeting held bilateral consultations with the Secretariat on either legislative or verification issues. The meeting helped foster cooperation amongst National Authorities.
- (b) The Basic and Advanced Courses for National Authorities took place in The Hague from 5 – 9 November with the participation of personnel responsible for the national implementation of the Convention in 41 States Parties. The programme comprised lectures, declaration and inspection exercises, and a field trip to a chemical plant in Rotterdam. Considering the limited resources available to many National Authorities and the turnover of their staff, these courses are of considerable importance to ensure that National Authorities staff are well trained to comply with the Convention's requirements for the provision of declarations, the tracking of transfers of scheduled chemicals, and the receiving of inspections. The

courses provided the Secretariat with an opportunity to conduct bilateral consultations with roughly one half of the participating National Authorities, in order to clarify individual issues in such areas as industry verification, chemical demilitarisation and implementing legislation.

- (c) The Second Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Viña del Mar, Chile, from 27 – 29 March. Representatives of 16 regional National Authorities attended the meeting, which focused on three major areas: the universality of the Convention in the region; industry verification; and legislation. Practical contacts were established amongst participants to facilitate the identification and reporting of declarable transfers of chemicals. Specific areas were identified in which the regional network of legal experts could be utilised. Concrete proposals were made with a view to developing stronger regional cooperation in the areas of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, preparation for the receipt of industry inspections, including the training of national escorts, and the coordination of scientific and research projects of relevance to the Convention. One half of the participants engaged in bilateral consultations with Secretariat representatives, mainly on declaration issues.
- (d) A technical assistance visit to Kenya from 1 – 4 October included a seminar for Kenyan Government and industry representatives, as well as bilateral consultations with the Kenyan National Authority. The seminar concentrated on industry declarations, including the identification of declarable facilities, as well as on implementing legislation and assistance. Practical assistance in preparing industry declarations was provided to the National Authority of Kenya. As of 31 December 2001 these had not yet been received by the Secretariat.
- (e) The ethics project, launched in 2001, was the OPCW's contribution to the work of the UN expert group on disarmament and non-proliferation education. The project aims to educate academic and scientific communities about the disarmament and non-proliferation objectives of the Convention, and attempts to establish a "non-proliferation code of conduct" for professionals working with chemicals. In 2001 an internal task force undertook preliminary research to identify other international organisations and institutions involved in similar endeavours, with a view to developing possible synergies. A joint session with SIPRI was held with the same objective. The task force developed a tentative programme of work, including a recommendation to invite National Authorities to engage in the project. The ethics project, together with a questionnaire intended to identify potential interest in it on the part of the general public, was publicised on the OPCW website.
- (f) During the Sixth Session of the Conference in May 2001 the Secretariat distributed to the States Parties the first in a series of Information packages for National Authorities - a CD-ROM in all languages of the Organisation

containing a compilation of documentation which would be useful to National Authorities in their daily work. The Internet version of the CD-ROM was placed on the OPCW website.

- (g) Software tools for the submission of declarations in electronic format. On 3 December 2001 the Secretariat and the developers of the software provided States Parties with a demonstration of the software package then under development. When completed, this project will simplify the submission of declarations to the OPCW in electronic form.
- (h) The OPCW roster of lecturers was also initiated by the Secretariat in 2001. The project aims at enabling the Secretariat to deliver implementation support projects to any State Party at any time and in any of the six official languages of the Convention. Following an extensive training programme, a core of mid-level OPCW staff responsible for monitoring the implementation of specific obligations of the Convention were certified as OPCW lecturers. Some of these staff members subsequently participated in the conduct of the basic and advanced courses for National Authorities in November 2001.

Implementing Legislation

- 3.4 Article VII of the Convention requires each State Party both to adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under the Convention, including the enacting of penal legislation with respect to prohibited activities, and to inform the Organisation of the legislative and administrative measures taken in this regard. It also requires States Parties to cooperate and afford the appropriate form of mutual legal assistance to each other.
- 3.5 Depending upon the legal system of the State Party in question, the absence of implementing legislation may mean that the Convention is not enforceable in that jurisdiction, inter alia, in the following ways: violations may not be prosecuted; declarable activities may not be reported; and transfers of Schedule 1, 2, and 3 chemicals may not be monitored. States Parties lacking such legislation may also not be in a position to meet their obligation to cooperate with, and to afford legal assistance to, other States Parties in relation to enforcement measures. The Council recognised the importance of the full implementation of the legislative measures required by Article VII of the Convention in terms of the OPCW's contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts.
- 3.6 As of 31 December 2001, 59 States Parties (41%) had fulfilled their obligation under Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention to inform the Organisation of their implementing measures. This reflects a three percent increase over last year's figure of 38%. Thus, for 59% of States Parties, the Organisation does not formally know what their legislative situation is with respect to the implementation of this important requirement of the Convention.

- 3.7 A further, detailed analysis of responses received from 57, or 40%, of all States Parties to the legislation questionnaire was distributed by the Secretariat in August 2001. The analysis showed that most respondents have legislation in place to implement the Convention, while others are in the process of drafting legislation, or have monist legal systems. Most States Parties responding to the questionnaire reported that they have prohibitions in place on transfers (including re-transfers) of Schedule 1 chemicals, and also of Schedule 2 chemicals. However, only between two-thirds and three-quarters of States Parties with declared/inspectable facilities, and only between one third and one half of all States Parties involved in declared import/export activities for scheduled chemicals, responded to the questionnaire, and reported having relevant controls in place.
- 3.8 On a case-by-case basis, the Secretariat continued in 2001 to urge the remaining 59% of States Parties to make submissions in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5, and also, upon request, to assist them in fulfilling this obligation.
- 3.9 In order to draw attention to mutual legal assistance amongst States Parties, and at the request of the Conference, the OPCW, in February, hosted the international symposium on cooperation and legal assistance for the effective implementation of international agreements. The fact that the Conference at this session requested that a workshop be organised on this subject, and that it was attended by over 40 panelists and 200 participants, is reflective of the increasing attention and priority being given by governments, academic institutions and the public to the enforcement of the ban on chemical weapons. The panel discussions showed that the key elements in the matter are legislation, including penalties for violations, and mutual legal assistance agreements, together with effective mechanisms for enforcement – primarily customs administration, the police and the judiciary. The collected papers of the symposium will be published by the OPCW in 2002.
- 3.10 During the period under review, specific areas in which the newly formed network of legal experts from Latin America and the Caribbean could be most effective, including the possible development of draft regional model legislation for the implementation of the Convention, were discussed during the National Authorities meeting in Viña del Mar, Chile, in March.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 3.11 While States Parties were discussing the overall framework for the implementation of Article XI, the activities of the Organisation in relation to international cooperation centred on capacity building for peaceful applications of chemistry in areas which are relevant to the Convention.

Associate Programme

- 3.12 The OPCW Associate Programme for 2001 was conducted from 6 August to 12 October 2001. The programme aims to facilitate capacity building and industry-related national implementation of the Convention. It also aims to promote trade through the adoption of good practices in the area of chemical manufacturing and safety, as well as broaden the pool of manpower from which the National Authorities

and the OPCW can avail of in future. The programme provides a valuable opportunity for scientists and engineers of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to be equipped with relevant skills in the area of chemistry and chemical engineering and to be exposed to modern chemical industry practices with emphasis on chemical safety. The ten-week course consisted of the following elements:

- (a) an induction segment at the Secretariat to familiarise the participants with the Convention and its provisions, as well as with the mandate and the operations of the OPCW;
- (b) a skills development course at the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom to facilitate better understanding of chemical processes, operations and safety;
- (c) an intermediate segment at the Secretariat for practical exercises and visits to institutions/enterprises relevant to the implementation of the Convention;
- (d) an industrial attachment with chemical companies in the Netherlands, France and Belgium for giving an exposure to modern chemical industry practices and doing work on an industry assignment;
- (e) a concluding segment at the Secretariat for not only additional visits to institutions and enterprises relevant to the implementation of the Convention but also work on industry assignments and research topics on which presentations were made by the participants.

3.13 Nearly 100 applications were received for participation in the course out of whom 12 were selected after telephonic interviews. All the participants¹ had a minimum qualification equivalent to a bachelor's degree in chemistry/chemical or process engineering and relevant work experience of more than 5 years in an academic institution, government agency or industry.

3.14 The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Canada provided financial support towards meeting the cost of the University of Surrey segment of the programme. The National Authority of the Netherlands, a number of other Dutch organisations and enterprises as well as the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), French Chemical Industries Association (UIC) and the World Customs Organisation also helped to organise the different elements of the course.

Conference Support Programme

3.15 The Conference Support Programme is aimed at providing financial support for organising conferences, workshops and seminars on special topics, relevant to the Chemical Weapons Convention, and in particular to facilitate the attendance at such events by scientists from developing and transition-economy countries. Support is

¹ From Algeria, Armenia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lithuania, Morocco, Peru, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zimbabwe

provided to institutions/recognised scientific organisations in developing countries, or countries with economies in transition, for resource persons and/or participants belonging to these countries for attending such events. Support is also provided to institutions or recognised scientific organisations in developed countries for resource persons and/or participants from developing or transition economy countries, in similar events organised by them.

- 3.16 During the period under review the Secretariat supported the participation of scientists in two scientific conferences; a regional workshop and; a joint workshop with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as outlined below:
- (a) Two scientific conferences – the World Congress on Chemical and Biological Terrorism, in Dubrovnik, Croatia (22 – 27 April 2001), and the East and Southern Africa Environmental Chemistry Workshop and the Fourth Theoretical Chemistry Workshop in Africa held concurrently in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (5 – 9 November 2001) – were partially sponsored by the Secretariat;
 - (b) A regional workshop entitled “The Chemical Weapons Convention: Promoting Regional Cooperation in South-East Asia and the South Pacific”, held in Melbourne, Australia, from 30 April to 3 May, was organised jointly with the Royal Australian Chemical Institute and the Government of Australia;
 - (c) A thematic workshop on “Strengthening National Capacities for Chemical Analysis and Monitoring for the Sound Management of Chemicals was held jointly with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in November 2001. More than one fourth of the 40 participants were sponsored by the OPCW. This was the fifth in a series of workshops on issues relating to national chemicals management which resulted from the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992;
- 3.17 Annex 13 to this report provides a breakdown of the conferences with their locations. It also indicates the geographic distribution of the participants sponsored by the Secretariat.

Internship Support Programme

- 3.18 The Internship Support Programme facilitates scientists and engineers from developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, to gain experience by working for a limited period of time in advanced research laboratories/facilities in industrialised countries. A particular objective of the programme is to facilitate exchange of scientific and technical information and strengthen such institutions in the targeted countries through capacity building. During 2001, the Secretariat supported the internships of three scientists in areas of research which were relevant to the object and purpose of the Convention. More detailed information about these internships is contained in Annex 14 to this report.

Laboratory Assistance Programme

- 3.19 At the request of the Government of the Republic of Finland, the Secretariat extended cooperation to VERIFIN (Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention) in the organisation of its four-month training course entitled “Basic Training Course in CW Agents Verification Analysis”.

Support for Research Projects

- 3.20 Under the Programme for Support of Research Projects, the Secretariat supports small-scale research projects in developing and transition-economy countries for the development and promotion of scientific and technical knowledge in the field of chemistry for industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical or other peaceful purposes which are relevant to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Funding of such research projects may be provided either exclusively by OPCW Secretariat, or jointly by the OPCW and another donor/funding organisation.
- 3.21 During 2001, the Secretariat directly funded two research projects, one in Chile entitled “ Generation and isolation of a nucleotide sequence acting as a saxitoxin antidote”; and another involving joint research by scientists from Chile, Philippines, and South Africa on “Characterisation of bacterial toxin markers associated with saxitoxin production”. Additionally, the Secretariat co-funded eleven research projects with the Stockholm-based International Foundation for Science (IFS), a non-governmental organisation which assists in capacity building in developing countries in applied sciences related to natural products. Details of the research projects are indicated in Annexes 15 and 16.

Information service

- 3.22 The Secretariat continued to maintain an information service which provides information, upon request, to Member States and their institutions on the properties of chemicals, contact details of suppliers and producers of chemicals and chemical technology, and other relevant information. The service has access to the on-line services of the Science and Technology Network (STN) based on which it can quickly and effectively respond to enquiries for such information. National Authorities are encouraged to inform their institutions and enterprises the availability of the service. Requests for information can be made directly to the Secretariat or routed through the concerned National Authority.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

Information by States Parties on their national programmes related to protective purposes (Article X, paragraph 4)

- 3.23 Paragraph 4 of Article X requires States Parties to submit, on an annual basis, information on their national programmes related to protective purposes. Between EIF and the end of the period under review 25 of the 145 States Parties fulfilled this

requirement at least once, by providing the Secretariat with the required information. In 2001 such information was provided to the Secretariat by 16 States Parties.

- 3.24 Twenty members of the OPCW's protection network – a group of experts in protection against chemical weapons – from 16 States Parties attended its second meeting in the Secretariat from 19 – 22 November. The meeting was followed by the workshop on chemical alarms for civil protection and the associated exhibition of protection equipment, from 21 – 22 November. Ten companies from eight States Parties, two defence research laboratories, an NBC defence organisation, and a rescue service agency, took part in the workshop.

Providing advice to States Parties on programmes to develop and improve their protective capacity against chemical weapons (paragraph 5 of Article X)

- 3.25 Paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention requires the Secretariat to establish, not later than 180 days after the EIF of the Convention, and to maintain, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons. Efforts to expand the data bank and to make the database accessible to States Parties via the Internet continued throughout 2001.
- 3.26 The Secretariat proposed to the Council a comprehensive concept for the provision of assistance to States Parties which are threatened with chemical weapons or against which chemical weapons have been used. The Council commenced its consideration of the concept in 2001. The concept provides for the establishment of an assistance response system based on a modular approach, with both a limited stockpile of protective equipment at OPCW headquarters and sufficient stockpiles within States Parties in various regions.
- 3.27 In order to avoid the duplication of resources the OPCW would also rely on cooperation with other international organisations, such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to assist it in dispatching and delivering assistance, in managing on-site activities, and in training. Bilateral agreements to meet the requirements of these four areas would be concluded with international and regional organisations, as well as with national agencies.
- 3.28 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X of the Convention, a total of 63 States Parties had, by the end of the year, offered assistance to the OPCW in one form or another. The assistance and protection measures elected by Member States as of 31 December 2001, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article X, are listed in annex 17 to this report. Five additional States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance by the end of 2001, thus bringing to 28 the number of States Parties which had done so. As of 31 December 2001 the fund contained EUR 818,208 (see annex 18 to this report), representing an increase of EUR 215,241 in the balance of the fund since the end of the previous financial year.
- 3.29 The following additional activities in the area of assistance under Article X of the Convention were organised in 2001:

- (a) the fifth annual assistance coordination workshop was organised jointly by the Government of Austria and the Secretariat in Vienna from 15 – 18 October. Sixty-one participants from 42 States Parties, as well as representatives of NATO and the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC), participated in the workshop;
- (b) twenty-four individuals from 22 States Parties attended the fourth CW Chief Instructor Training Programme (CITPRO IV) at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland, from 21– 27 April 2001;
- (c) the fourth and fifth Swiss Emergency Field Laboratory Training Programmes (SEF-LAB IV and V) were also held at the same venue from 13 – 18 May and 2 – 7 December 2001 for 16 participants from 16 States Parties;
- (d) the third assistance and protection training course was held at the Swedish Rescue College in Revinge, near Malmö, Sweden, from 6 – 24 August;
- (e) the OPCW participated in the United Nations training programme for civil/military cooperation (UN-CIMIC), which was held in the Czech Republic from 9 – 13 July, with a mandate to deliver emergency assistance; and
- (f) the OPCW participated in a meeting organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) entitled “Consultation on the Public Health Response to Chemical Incidents”, which took place in Geneva from 3 – 5 December. This formed part of the efforts to address an international response to incidents involving chemical terrorism in the aftermath of 11 September 2001.

4. INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

Official visits

- 4.1 During 2001 the OPCW received official visits from the following distinguished persons: the Hon. Gareth Evans, AO, QC, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the International Crisis Group and a former Foreign Minister of Australia, on 11 April; Mr Igor Ivanov, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, also on 11 April; a high-level delegation of the Biological Weapons Convention negotiating Ambassadors and Heads of Delegation from Geneva, on 20 April; Mr Ioan Mircea Pascu, the Minister of Defence of Romania, on 10 May; Mr Ali Mohamed Osman Yasin, the Minister of Justice of the Sudan, on 28 May; a delegation of the Dutch Honorary Consuls, on 19 June; a delegation of the Committee for the Defence and Security of the Slovak Republic, on 27 June; Mr Enrique Iglesias, the President of the Inter American Development Bank, on 5 July; Mr Sergei Kiriyyenko, the Chairman of the Russian Federation Commission on Chemical Disarmament, from 24 – 26 September; and Dr Benita Ferrero-Waldner, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, on 26 November.

- 4.2 The Director-General visited the Russian Federation from 5 – 9 February, and met the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as representatives of the institutions involved in the implementation of the Convention in Russia. The Russian authorities provided information regarding the updated chemical weapons destruction programme in the Russian Federation. From 9 – 11 July the Director-General visited Austria, where he held talks with several Government ministers on measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Convention's regime. On the occasion of this visit, a bilateral agreement on the privileges and immunities of the OPCW was signed by the Director-General and the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Contacts with other international organisations

- 4.3 The formal adoption by the United Nations of the agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the OPCW (resolution A/RES/55/283, dated 7 September 2001) marked the completion of the requirements for the entry into force of this important agreement.
- 4.4 During his visit to New York from 13 - 22 October, the Director-General met the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, H.E. Mr Jayantha Dhanapala, and discussed, inter alia, matters related to the implementation of the UN-OPCW relationship agreement. The Director-General also met the President of the United Nations General Assembly, H.E. Mr Han Seung-Soo, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Mr Hans Corell, and the Director-General of the Conference on Disarmament, Mr Vladimir Petrovsky.
- 4.5 On 6 December the Director-General addressed the United Nations General Assembly, and presented the OPCW's annual report on the implementation of the Convention in 2000.
- 4.6 The Chairman of the OPCW Executive Council, Ambassador Abdel Halim Babu Fatih of the Sudan, attended the 74th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the 37th Assembly of Heads of State of the Organisation of African Unity (now the African Union) in Lusaka, Zambia, from 5 – 10 July, on behalf of the OPCW. He met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of 16 of the 18 States not party to the Convention in the African region at that time, namely, Angola, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Uganda. Letters written by the Director-General to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of each of these States were personally handed over during these meetings. These letters focused on explaining the benefits of joining the OPCW, from political, economic and security points of view. Encouraging indications regarding the prospects of adherence to the Convention were given by the representatives of a number of States, including Uganda, which subsequently ratified the Convention on 30 November.

- 4.7 On 9 March, the third joint meeting between the OPCW and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was held at OPCW headquarters. Mr Akira Fujino, Deputy Secretary of the Board and Chief, Precursors Control Unit, INCB, attended this meeting. The participants discussed treaty implementation, legislative and administrative measures, international cooperation and assistance, chemical industry and verification activities, exports and imports of chemicals, data submission and clarification, nomenclature of the Harmonised System, cooperation with the World Customs Organisation (WCO), and INCB case studies.

Outreach activities: regional seminars, workshops and bilateral assistance

- 4.8 Most outreach activities during 2001 were financed through voluntary contributions from Member States.
- 4.9 A regional seminar to promote universal adherence to the Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in St. Ann, Jamaica, from 26 – 28 November, was supported by voluntary contributions from the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It brought together nearly 40 participants from 14 countries, including seven States not party to the Convention (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, St Kitts and Nevis, and St Vincent and the Grenadines). Also in attendance were representatives of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat in Georgetown, Guyana, and of the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in Lima, Peru. The goal of creating a chemical-weapons-free zone for Latin America and the Caribbean was pursued by the OPCW through this event. During roundtable discussions, participants from the seven States not party to the Convention indicated their commitment to speeding up the process of ratifying, or acceding to, the Convention. A high-level Jamaican official was designated to maintain regional contacts to increase the pace of adherence in the region, with a view to the eventual establishment of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Publications

- 4.10 Media and public affairs activities were numerous, despite reductions in staff size and in the available publications budget. The quarterly publication *OPCW Synthesis* entered its second year in the present magazine format, combining perspectives, policy discussions, outreach news and community updates. The number and quality of the articles acquired increased significantly, while costs were cut and a regular delivery schedule was established.

Accreditation of Permanent Representatives to the OPCW

- 4.11 At the end of the period under review, from the total OPCW membership of 145 Member States, 100 Permanent Representatives had been accredited to the OPCW.

Twenty-three States Parties accredited their Permanent Representatives to the OPCW for the first time in 2001.

5. BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- 5.1 The OPCW budget approved for 2001 amounted to a total of EUR 60.2 million – the same as for 2000. The overall amount authorised for 2001 was allocated as follows: verification costs (49%), and administrative and other costs (51%). Administrative and other costs can be broken down as follows: International Cooperation and Assistance (5.6%), Policy-Making Organs and Subsidiary Bodies (7%), External Relations (2.5%), Executive Management (8.5%), Administration (7.5%), Information Systems (3.5%), and Common Services Not Distributed to Programmes (16%). Because of non-payments by a number of Member States expenditure incurred in 2001 totalled only EUR 55.9 million. A projected cash deficit in the amount of EUR 4.3 million resulted in the decision of the Secretariat to reduce the level of implementation of the 2001 programme of work. Neither supplementary funding nor changes in the Financial Regulations could be agreed to by the States Parties in 2001. For details, see the financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2001 contained in annex 19 to this report.
- 5.2 In accordance with Articles IV and V of the Convention, each State Party shall meet the costs of verification of storage and destruction of chemical weapons and the costs of verification of destruction or conversion of CWPFs. A total of EUR 2.8 million was invoiced during the year to those States Parties which received inspections under Articles IV and V in 2001. The invoiced amount was approximately EUR 1.2 million less than the amount of estimated income for this line item (EUR 4 million) which had been contained in the 2001 OPCW budget. The reduction in projected income for this item was the result of the lower than planned (and budgeted) level of chemical weapons destruction activities, as well as of fewer inspections during the year. Furthermore, as of 31 December 2001, only EUR 45,500 of the above-mentioned amount of EUR 2.8 million had been received by the OPCW. At the end of the year the following States Parties remained in arrears in the payment of invoices sent to them for Article IV and V inspections conducted in 2001: Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Yugoslavia, and another State Party.
- 5.3 At its Sixth Session, the Conference noted the audited financial statements of the OPCW and the OPCW Provident Fund for 2000.
- 5.4 The six appendices which together make up annex 16 to this report contain the following information in relation to the 2001 financial year: a statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances; a statement of assets, liabilities and reserves and fund balances; a statement of cash flow; a statement of appropriations; a statement of cash surplus (deficit); and a report on the status of contributions.

Staffing statistics

- 5.5 As of 31 December 2001, the OPCW had a total of 507 authorised posts (359 in the Professional and higher categories, and 148 in the General Service category).
- 5.6 The Director-General established a recruitment freeze in January 2001, due to the financial situation of the Organisation. By the end of the year 32 staff members had separated from the OPCW. Twenty-four of those staff members who separated belonged to the Professional and higher categories, and eight to the General Services category. The turnover rate for posts in the Professional and higher categories was in the order of 7% (8% in 2000). By 31 December, the regional composition of separating staff members in posts in the Professional and higher categories during 2001 was: Africa 0%; Asia 21%; Eastern Europe 8%; Latin America and the Caribbean 8%; and WEOG 63%.
- 5.7 As of 31 December, the regional breakdown of nationalities represented in the Professional and higher categories was as follows: Africa 10%; Asia 25%; Eastern Europe 22%; Latin America and the Caribbean 11%; and WEOG 32%. The proportion of female staff members in the Professional and higher categories increased slightly to 14% in 2001, compared to 13% in 2000.

Procurement

- 5.8 During 2001 a total of EUR 3.5 million was spent on equipment, supplies and service contracts, as compared to EUR 5.4 million in 2000. The majority of purchases, especially for services and maintenance, were made in the Host Country, although many international companies also benefited, through their local affiliates, from such purchases. Purchases were made from companies in 15 countries, with the largest being for an overdue off-the-shelf operating system and office software upgrade licenses. The remaining licenses will have to be purchased under the 2002 budget, after which it will be possible for them to be introduced throughout the Secretariat. In 2001, procurement activities principally concentrated on meeting those needs of the Information Systems and Technical Support Branches which were related to the secure-critical network (SCN) for the handling of verification-related confidential information.

Information systems

- 5.9 The Secretariat relies on information and communications technology to facilitate the effective, dependable, secure and efficient management of the day-to-day administrative, operational and verification functions of the Organisation. Separate networks across two physical sites provide the foundation for implementing the very high information technology (IT) security standards of the OPCW. All Secretariat staff members have workstations on the security non-critical network (SNCN). Verification data is processed on a separate highly secure network – the SCN – which uses dedicated personal computers and servers, as well as special software and hardware technology, for confidentiality enforcement and monitoring. All users authorised to

work with these facilities (including security and information systems personnel) have to conform to strict security and confidentiality policies.

- 5.10 Some improvements to the Secretariat's IT infrastructure and processes were achieved during 2001. Initial steps were taken to standardise and simplify the computer hardware and software already in use. The number of servers hosting SCN and SNCN applications was reduced, while some obsolete equipment was replaced with reliable and functioning machines.
- 5.11 A number of CD-ROM based information packages were co-developed by authoring software user interfaces for convenient access: one example was the National Authorities information package, which provided Member States with a consolidated information base which was user-friendly and accessible.

6. OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Confidentiality regime

- 6.1 Following the reviews of the Manual of Confidentiality Procedure (MCP) completed in 1999 and 2000, several of its chapters were amended and re-released to the Secretariat's staff on 18 July 2001. All chapters of the manual were reviewed, and, where necessary, amended, to streamline procedures within the Secretariat, while simultaneously maintaining the stringency of the overall confidentiality regime. The new version of the MCP also incorporates all procedures related to the introduction of the archive management system (AMS) for the centralisation of confidential documents.
- 6.2 In accordance with the provisions of the MCP, all divisions of the Secretariat involved in the processing of confidential information conducted internal inspections and reviews during 2001. The OCS monitored these internal inspections, and provided assistance when required. It successfully conducted a number of random, non-announced checks in order to ensure that Secretariat staff members were correctly adhering to the established confidentiality procedures.
- 6.3 During 2001 the Secretariat continued to move forward with its plan, approved by the Director-General in January 2000, to centralise the registration and tracking of all confidential information held by the Organisation. To perform this function, a document registration and archiving unit was created within the Verification Division's Declarations Branch in August. However, the Secretariat's handling of confidential information continued to be a labour-intensive effort which was further compounded by the over-classification of documentation received from the States Parties.
- 6.4 During 2001 two separate SCN security audits took place. Both security audits were passed successfully, but warned of the ever-increasing risks associated with antiquated equipment and software, and by understaffing in the IT field.

Security

- 6.5 During 2001 the OPCW employed its own security task force, and abandoned the previous practice whereby security guards were contracted from outside the Organisation. This was done at no additional cost.

Health and safety

- 6.6 During 2001, the OPCW maintained an outstanding safety record, with no serious accidents recorded during inspections or at its headquarters in The Hague. During the year the Organisation's inspectors completed 200 inspections with 11,000 days free of accidents – a significant achievement.

Language services

- 6.7 A total of 1,743 pages of official documents were translated into all six official languages of the Organisation, and 643 pages of general unofficial documentation were translated from one official language of the Organisation into one other official language. The translation of verification-related documentation, including notifications, mandates, final inspection reports, draft facility agreements, conversion requests and declarations, amounted to 2,177 pages in 2001.
- 6.8 Full interpretation services in all six official languages were provided to the five-day session of the Conference, as well as to the five sessions and five meetings of the Council, the latter amounting to a total of 24 days. Interpretation was also provided for the Confidentiality Commission and the Scientific Advisory Board.

International agreements registered in 2001

- 6.9 Annex 20 to this report contains a listing of international agreements registered by the Secretariat in 2001.

7. INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 7.1 In spite of the increased workload of the Office of Internal Oversight, there was no increase in its staffing level in 2001. Proposals to clarify the mandate of the Office of Internal Oversight, in particular in the areas of confidentiality and quality assurance, were submitted to the Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters.
- 7.2 The programme of work approved for 2001 was substantially amended to include four additional assignments given by the Director-General – three investigations and one evaluation of the situation of the OPCW Provident Fund. Ten reports were produced during the period under review, to ensure a reasonable coverage of the activities of the Secretariat. Five out of the ten reports submitted to the Director-General related to the areas of confidentiality and security.
- 7.3 The Office of Internal Oversight's review and analysis of the OPCW's budgeting and finance management systems highlighted the need to speed up amendments to the relevant Financial Regulations and Draft Financial Rules, to streamline the budget

structure and process in order to establish results-based budgeting, to accelerate the integration of the administrative information management system (AIM or Smartstream), and to improve the management of the Travel and Procurement units, and of inventories. The Office of Internal Oversight's recommendations were accepted by management, and their implementation had commenced by the end of the year.

- 7.4 The Office of Internal Oversight's evaluation of the programme of work of the International Cooperation Branch (ICB) drew attention to the need to clarify this Branch's mandate and procedures, as well as to improve its budgetary estimates and its monitoring of the implementation of the budget, and to strictly comply with the Financial Regulations and Rules. All the Office of Internal Oversight's recommendations in this regard were accepted by management, and some corrective actions had been taken by the end of 2001.
- 7.5 The Office of Internal Oversight's evaluation of the situation of the OPCW Provident Fund concluded that both the fund administrator and the financial adviser had failed to fulfil their contractual obligations, and that the Provident Fund Management Board (PFMB) had been completely dependent and reliant on the financial adviser. The PFMB accepted, in principle, all the recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight, and began to implement some of them.
- 7.6 In the Human Resources area, some pending administrative directives had still not yet been completed by the end of 2001. As was the case in 2000, the Office of Internal Oversight continues to be of the view that the up-grading of staff members through changes of appointment and the provision of new functional titles needs to be based on a transparent, fair and competitive process.
- 7.7 The Office of Internal Oversight conducted an investigation relating to the use by a former staff member of internal Secretariat documents to support her case before the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation (ILOAT). The staff member in question, who was inappropriately in possession of this specific internal information after she left the Secretariat, succeeded in her action against the Secretariat. The Office of Internal Oversight accordingly reminded management of the need to speed up the issuance of the administrative directive on procedures and controls for the protection of Human Resources staff-in-confidence information, which had been recommended by the Office of Internal Oversight in 2000.
- 7.8 In exceptional cases, and in accordance with Interim Staff Rule 5.3.01, a staff member may be placed on special leave with partial or full pay, if such leave is deemed to be in the interest of the Organisation. During the year under review it was noted that this measure was applied, inter alia, to four senior staff members, for periods of several months. Given the shortage of staff members and the difficult financial situation of the Secretariat, the Office of Internal Oversight is of the view that special leave with partial or full pay should be used with caution. In accordance with Staff Regulation 5.3: "Special leave may be authorised by the Director-General in exceptional cases, and normally without pay, in accordance with the Staff Rules", to avoid a situation in which key senior officers are paid, sometimes for lengthy periods of time, to do nothing.

- 7.9 The Office of Internal Oversight conducted two investigations in the area of physical security, which revealed a need to improve both the records, maintenance and monitoring of the inventory of security equipment stored and kept by the security sergeants and the organisation and the supervision of the security guards.
- 7.10 The Office of Internal Oversight also reviewed the Operations and Planning Branch's activities in implementing the confidentiality regime. The main findings related to the status of inspection warning orders and the use of mobile phones on the seventh floor, as well as the classification of situation reports and discussion records. Six of the seven recommendations on this subject were approved by management. With the assistance of an internal team of auditors, the Office of Internal Oversight conducted a mock audit of the SCN during the period under review.
- 7.11 By comparison with the year 2000, the overall implementation rate for recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight increased substantially during 2001, in particular in the area of internal audit. The total implementation rate for recommendations issued between 1 January 1998 and 31 December 2000 increased from 67.16%, as of 31 December 2000, to 91%, exactly one year later. The implementation rate for recommendations issued between 1 January and 31 December 2001 was approximately 61%.
- 7.12 During the period under review the principal objective, in the area of quality assurance, was to obtain the accreditation of the agreed scope of the activities performed in the OPCW Laboratory and the Office of Internal Oversight. After assessing the OPCW quality assurance system, the Dutch Accreditation Council concluded that these two organisational units were performing their activities in compliance with the standards of ISO 17025 and ILAC-G13, and therefore decided to grant the Organisation a certificate of accreditation, in March 2001. In order to ensure that accreditation is maintained, and in order to improve the quality management system, five internal quality system audits were conducted by qualified trained internal auditors.

Annexes:

Annex 1

LIST OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION as of 31 December 2001

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

- | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|--|------|------------|
| 127. | Togo | 135. | United Kingdom of
Great Britain
and Northern Ireland | 140. | Venezuela |
| 128. | Trinidad and Tobago | 136. | United Republic of
Tanzania | 141. | Viet Nam |
| 129. | Tunisia | 137. | United States of
America | 142. | Yemen |
| 130. | Turkey | 138. | Uruguay | 143. | Yugoslavia |
| 131. | Turkmenistan | 139. | Uzbekistan | 144. | Zambia |
| 132. | Uganda | | | 145. | Zimbabwe |
| 133. | Ukraine | | | | |
| 134. | United Arab Emirates | | | | |

Annex 2

**STATES NOT PARTY:
SIGNATORY STATES WHICH HAD NOT YET RATIFIED
THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
as of 31 December 2001**

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Afghanistan | 10. | Democratic Republic
of the Congo | 20. | Liberia |
| 2. | Bahamas | 11. | Djibouti | 21. | Madagascar |
| 3. | Bhutan | 12. | Dominican Republic | 22. | Marshall Islands |
| 4. | Cambodia | 13. | Grenada | 23. | Myanmar |
| 5. | Cape Verde | 14. | Guatemala | 24. | Rwanda |
| 6. | Central African
Republic | 15. | Guinea-Bissau | 25. | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 7. | Chad | 16. | Haiti | 26. | Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines |
| 8. | Comoros | 17. | Honduras | 27. | Samoa |
| 9. | Congo | 18. | Israel | 28. | Sierra Leone |
| | | 19. | Kyrgyzstan | 29. | Thailand |

Annex 3

**STATES NOT PARTY:
STATES WHICH HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED
TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
as of 31 December 2001**

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Andorra | 8. Iraq | 14. Solomon Islands |
| 2. Angola | 9. Lebanon | 15. Somalia |
| 3. Antigua and Barbuda | 10. Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya | 16. Syrian Arab
Republic |
| 4. Barbados | 11. Niue | 17. Tonga |
| 5. Belize | 12. Palau | 18. Tuvalu |
| 6. Democratic People's
Republic of Korea | 13. Sao Tome and
Principe | 19. Vanuatu |
| 7. Egypt | | |

Annex 4

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING 2001

The composition of the Council from 12 May 2000 until 11 May 2001:

Africa:	Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe;
Asia:	Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka;
Eastern Europe:	Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine;
Latin America and the Caribbean:	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru; and
WEOG:	Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The composition of the Council from 12 May 2001 until 11 May 2002:

Africa:	Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia;
Asia:	China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka;
Eastern Europe:	Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia;
Latin America and the Caribbean:	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay; and
WEOG:	Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Annex 5

**STATUS OF SUBMISSION BY STATES PARTIES OF INITIAL DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS
as of 31 December 2001**

No.	State Party	Entry Into Force	CONVENTION Articles/Parts of the Verification Annex ¹	National Authority Details ²	National Implementing Legislation ³	Number of Points of Entry ⁴
1	Albania	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓ ⁵		
2	Algeria	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
3	Argentina	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
4	Armenia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
5	Australia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
6	Austria	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
7	Azerbaijan	30-Mar-00	III, VI		✓	
8	Bahrain	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
9	Bangladesh	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
10	Belarus	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
11	Belgium	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	3
12	Benin	13-Jun-98	III, VI			
13	Bolivia	13-Sep-98	III, VI	✓		
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI	✓		
15	Botswana	30-Sep-98	III, VI			
16	Brazil	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
17	Brunei Darussalam	27-Aug-97	III, VI			2
18	Bulgaria	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
19	Burkina Faso	07-Aug-97	III, VI	✓		2
20	Burundi	04-Oct-98	III	✓		
21	Cameroon	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
22	Canada	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6
23	Chile	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
24	China	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	1

No.	State Party	Entry Into Force	CONVENTION Articles/Parts of the Verification Annex ¹	National Authority Details ²	National Implementing Legislation ³	Number of Points of Entry ⁴
25	Colombia	05-May-00	III	✓		
26	Cook Islands	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
27	Costa Rica	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
28	Côte d'Ivoire	29-Apr-97	III	✓		1
29	Croatia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
30	Cuba	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
31	Cyprus	27-Sep-98	III, VI	✓		3
32	Czech Republic	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
33	Denmark	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
34	Dominica	14-Mar-01	III, VI	✓		
35	Ecuador	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
36	El Salvador	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
37	Equatorial Guinea	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
38	Eritrea	15-Mar-00	III, VI			
39	Estonia	25-Jun-99	III, VI	✓	✓	1
40	Ethiopia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
41	Fiji	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
42	Finland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
43	France	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	17
44	Gabon	08-Oct-00	III, VI	✓		
45	Gambia	18-Jun-98	III, VI			
46	Georgia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
47	Germany	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	5
48	Ghana	08-Aug-97	III, VI	✓		
49	Greece	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		3
50	Guinea	09-Jul-97	III, VI			
51	Guyana	12-Oct-97	III, VI	✓		
52	Holy See	11-Jun-99	III, VI	✓		1

No.	State Party	Entry Into Force	CONVENTION Articles/Parts of the Verification Annex ¹	National Authority Details ²	National Implementing Legislation ³	Number of Points of Entry ⁴
53	Hungary	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
54	Iceland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
55	India	29-Apr-97	III, IV, V, VI	✓	✓	1
56	Indonesia	12-Dec-98	III, VI	✓		
57	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	03-Dec-97	III, V, VI	✓		1
58	Ireland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
59	Italy	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6
60	Jamaica	08-Oct-00	III, VI	✓		4
61	Japan	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	5
62	Jordan	28-Nov-97	III, VI	✓		1
63	Kazakhstan	22-Apr-00	III, VI	✓		
64	Kenya	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		2
65	Kiribati	07-Oct-00	III			
66	Kuwait	28-Jun-97	III, VI	✓		
67	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
68	Latvia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
69	Lesotho	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
70	Liechtenstein	24-Dec-99	III, VI	✓		
71	Lithuania	15-May-98	III, VI	✓	✓	1
72	Luxembourg	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
73	Malawi	11-Jul-98	III, VI			
74	Malaysia	20-May-00	III, VI			
75	Maldives	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
76	Mali	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
77	Malta	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	4
78	Mauritania	11-Mar-98	III, VI			
79	Mauritius	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
80	Mexico	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1

No.	State Party	Entry Into Force	CONVENTION Articles/Parts of the Verification Annex ¹	National Authority Details ²	National Implementing Legislation ³	Number of Points of Entry ⁴
81	Micronesia (Federated States of)	21-Jul-99	III, VI			
82	Monaco	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
83	Mongolia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
84	Morocco	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	8
85	Mozambique	14-Sep-00				
86	Namibia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
87	Nauru	12-Dec-01				
88	Nepal	18-Dec-97	III	✓		
89	Netherlands	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	6
90	New Zealand	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
91	Nicaragua	05-Dec-99	III, VI			
92	Niger	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
93	Nigeria	19-Jun-99	III	✓		2
94	Norway	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
95	Oman	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
96	Pakistan	27-Nov-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
97	Panama	06-Nov-98	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	
98	Papua New Guinea	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
99	Paraguay	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
100	Peru	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
101	Philippines	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		2
102	Poland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
103	Portugal	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		3
104	Qatar	03-Oct-97	III, VI			
105	Republic of Korea	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
106	Republic of Moldova	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
107	Romania	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
108	Russian Federation	05-Dec-97	III, IV, V, VI	✓	✓	1

No.	State Party	Entry Into Force	CONVENTION Articles/Parts of the Verification Annex ¹	National Authority Details ²	National Implementing Legislation ³	Number of Points of Entry ⁴
109	Saint Lucia	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
110	San Marino	09-Jan-00	III, VI	✓	✓	
111	Saudi Arabia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
112	Senegal	19-Aug-98	VI			
113	Seychelles	29-Apr-97	III			
114	Singapore	20-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
115	Slovakia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
116	Slovenia	11-Jul-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	1
117	South Africa	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
118	Spain	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
119	Sri Lanka	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
120	Sudan	23-Jun-99	III, VI	✓		
121	Suriname	29-Apr-97	III			
122	Swaziland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
123	Sweden	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
124	Switzerland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
125	Tajikistan	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
126	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	20-Jul-97	III, VI			3
127	Togo	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
128	Trinidad and Tobago	24-Jul-97	III, VI			
129	Tunisia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
130	Turkey	11-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
131	Turkmenistan	29-Apr-97	III			
132	Uganda	30-Dec-01				
133	Ukraine	15-Nov-98	III, VI	✓	✓	1
134	United Arab Emirates	28-Dec-00	III, VI			
135	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6
136	United Republic of Tanzania	25-Jul-98	III			

No.	State Party	Entry Into Force	CONVENTION Articles/Parts of the Verification Annex ¹	National Authority Details ²	National Implementing Legislation ³	Number of Points of Entry ⁴
137	United States of America	29-Apr-97	III, IV, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	2
138	Uruguay	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
139	Uzbekistan	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
140	Venezuela	02-Jan-98	III, VI			
141	Viet Nam	30-Oct-98	III, VI	✓		3
142	Yemen	01-Nov-00	III			
143	Yugoslavia	20-May-00	III, V, VI	✓		1
144	Zambia	11-Mar-01				
145	Zimbabwe	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1

¹ CONVENTION Articles and Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) that are referenced in this column denote the types of chemical activities declared by a State Party in its initial declaration, e.g. chemical weapons-related activity under Articles III, IV or V, or chemical industry activity under Article VI. An empty cell indicates that an initial declaration has yet to be submitted. Information in this column is provided in conformity with the requirements of the OPCW confidentiality regime.

² Ref.: Article VII, paragraph 4.

³ Ref.: Article VII, paragraph 5.

⁴ Ref.: Verification Annex, Part II, paragraph 16.

⁵ The mark “✓” in a cell denotes that the information required by the Convention has been provided by the State Party in question, while a blank cell indicates that such information has yet to be received.

Annex 6

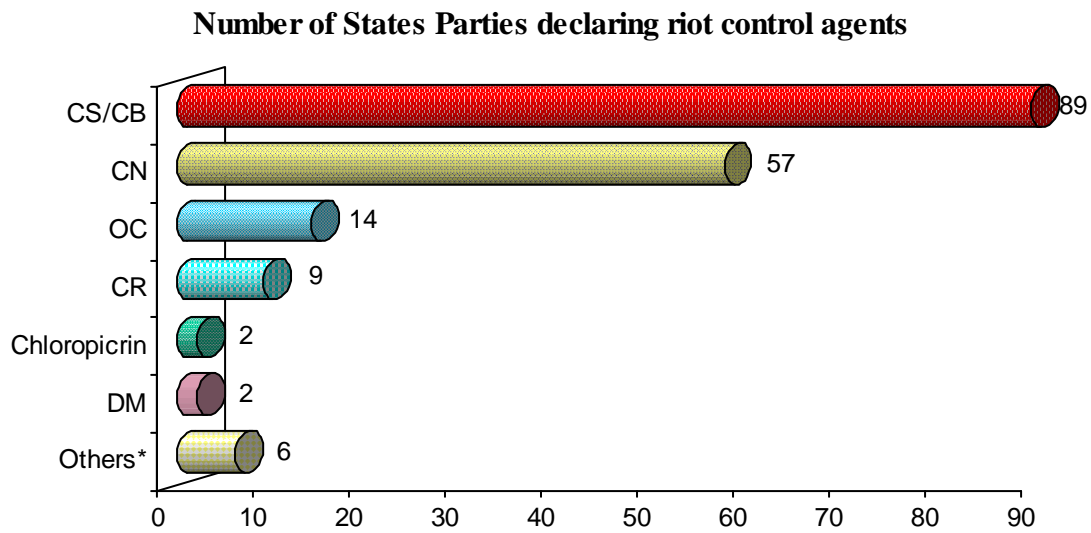
**LIST OF CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED
as of 31 December 2001**

IUPAC Name of Chemical	COMMON NAME of Chemical	CONVENTION Schedule	Quantity Declared (MT)	Quantity Destroyed (MT)
Category 1				
O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	GB (sarin)	Sch.1: A (1)	15,048.127	5,078.600
O-pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate; (O-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyl)-methylphosphonofluoridate)	GD (soman)	Sch.1: A (1)	9,174.667	
O-ethyl N,N-dimethyl Phosphoramidocyanidate	GA (tabun)	Sch.1: A (2)	2.283	0.379
O-ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	VX	Sch.1: A (3)	4,032.136	323.677
O-isobutyl-S-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl] methylthiophosphonate	VX	Sch.1 : A (3)	15,557.937	
O-ethyl S-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methylphosphonothiolate	EA 1699	Sch.1: A (3)	0.002	
bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide	sulfur mustard, mustard gas, H, HD, mustard gas in oil product	Sch.1: A (4)	13,838.813	467.150
mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 2-chlorovinylchloroarsine	mixture of mustard gas and lewisite	Sch.1: A (4) Sch.1: A (5)	273.259	
mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 2-chlorovinylchloroarsine in 1,2-dichloroethane	mixture of mustard gas and lewisite in dichloroethane	Sch.1: A (4) Sch.1: A (5)	71.392	
2-chlorovinylchloroarsine	lewisite, L	Sch.1: A (5)	6,744.645	
methylphosphonyl difluoride	DF	Sch.1: B (9)	443.967	3.791
O-ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite	QL	Sch.1: B (10)	46.227	0.477
mixture of 60% bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 40% bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether	HT	Sch.1: A (4)	3,535.536	
Mixture of 72% isopropyl alcohol and 28% isopropylamine	OPA	non-scheduled	730.545	460.859

IUPAC Name of Chemical	COMMON NAME of Chemical	CONVENTION Schedule	Quantity Declared (MT)	Quantity Destroyed (MT)
unknown	unknown		4.641	0.001
	toxic waste (degraded sulfur mustard)		0.94	
Total Category 1			69,505.117	6,334.934
Category 2				
2-chloro-ethane -1-ol	2-chloroethanol	Non-scheduled	302	131.819
bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide	thiodiglycol	Sch.2 : B (13)	51	51.000
carbonyl dichloride	phosgene	Sch.3 : A (1)	10.616	0.966
Total Category 2			363.616	183.785

Annex 7

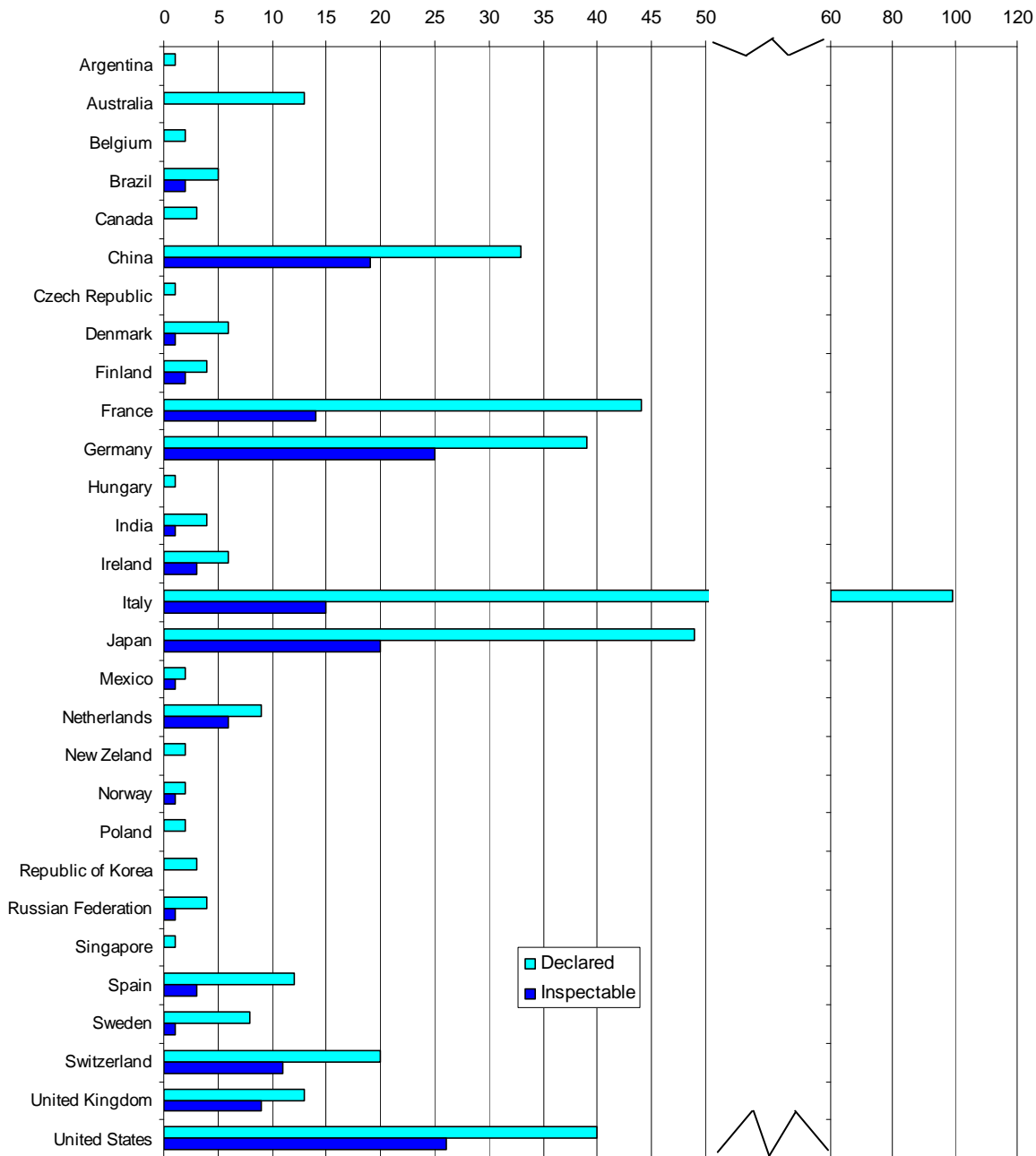
**NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES DECLARING RIOT CONTROL AGENTS
as of 31 December 2001**



*includes: ethylbromoacetate, MPA, pelargonic acid vanillylamid, pepperspray, phenyl chloride, mixture of OC and CS.

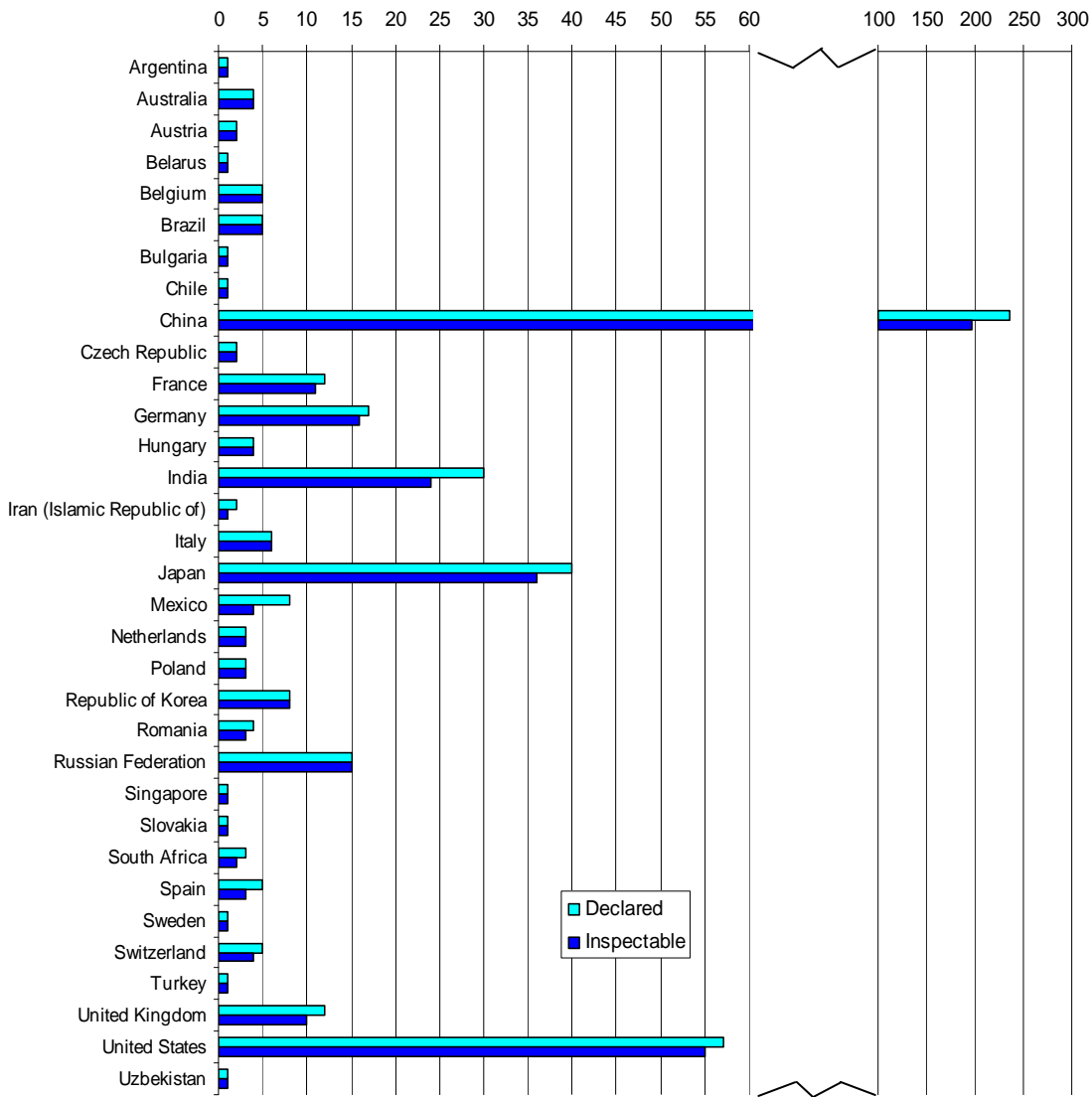
Annex 8

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
as of 31 December 2001**



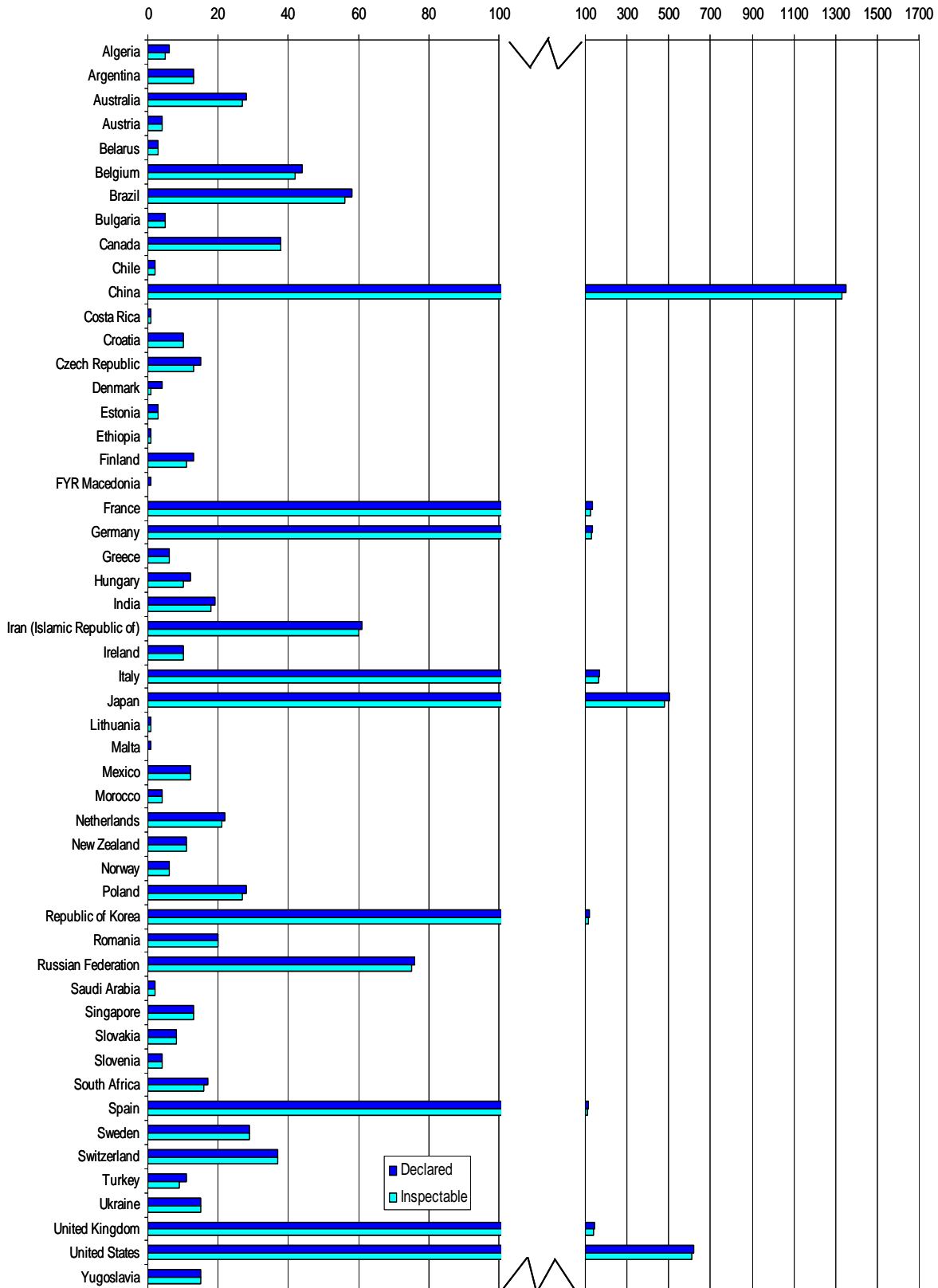
Annex 9

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
as of 31 December 2001**



Annex 10

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC FACILITIES
as of 31 December 2001



Annex 11 SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS IN 2001

STATE PARTY	TYPE OF INSPECTION											TOTAL
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	DHCW	EDCW	OCW	SCHED1	SCHED2	SCHED3	DOC	
AUSTRALIA											1	1
BELGIUM							1				1	2
BRAZIL										1		1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA			1									1
CANADA								1			1	2
CHILE										1		1
CHINA	2							2	4	1		9
CZECH REPUBLIC											1	1
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA			1					1				2
FINLAND								1			1	2
FRANCE								1	2			3
GERMANY							1		5			6
INDIA		14	2	2				1				19
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)								1				1
IRELAND											1	1
ITALY									2			2
JAPAN								1	2			3
MEXICO										1		1
NETHERLANDS										1		1
NORWAY								1			1	2
POLAND											1	1
REPUBLIC OF KOREA												15
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		24	12	7	2						1	46
SAUDI ARABIA											2	2
SINGAPORE								1		1		2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC											1	1
SOUTH AFRICA								1			1	2
SPAIN								1		1		2
SWEDEN								1				1
SWITZERLAND									2	1		3
TURKEY											2	2
UKRAINE											1	1
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND								2	2	1		5
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		23	9	10		1	1	1	9		1	55
UZBEKISTAN										1		1
											TOTAL:	200

Annex 12

**LIST OF DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES
as of 31 December 2001**

No.	STATE PARTY	LABORATORY
1.	China*	Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Defence (RICD)
2.	Czech Republic*	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics (CETA)
3.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)
4.	France	Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB)
5.	Germany	Chemisches Zentrallabor Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien, ABC – Schutz
6.	Netherlands	TNO Prins Maurits Laboratory (TNO-PML)
7.	Poland	Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry, Analytical Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification
8.	Republic of Korea	GSRDC-4 Laboratory, Agency for Defence Development
9.	Russian Federation	Laboratory of Military University of CBR Defence
10.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Division of NBC Defence
11.	Switzerland	Defence Procurement Agency, AC-Laboratory Spiez
12.	United Kingdom	Defence science and technology laboratory (Dstl), Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down
13.	United States	Edgewood Chemical & Biological Forensic Analytical Center

* Status as an OPCW designated laboratory has been temporarily suspended due to unsuccessful performance in the Sixth Official OPCW Proficiency Test. This laboratory will not be considered for the receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until it performs satisfactorily in a future OPCW proficiency test.

Annex 13

WORKSHOPS SPONSORED BY THE OPCW IN 2001

No.	Title	Location	Dates	Participants supported by OPCW
1.	World congress on chemical and biological terrorism	Dubrovnik Croatia	22 – 27 April	9
2.	Regional workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention: promoting in South-East Asia and the South Pacific; and the one-day symposium on international cooperation under the Convention	Melbourne Australia	30 April – 4 May	13
3.	Fourth theoretical chemistry and East and Southern Africa environmental chemistry workshop	Addis Ababa Ethiopia	5 – 9 November	12
4.	Joint OPCW – UNITAR thematic workshop on strengthening national capacities for chemical analysis and monitoring for the sound management of chemicals	The Hague Netherlands	5 – 8 November	12

Total number of participants supported: 46.

Regional breakdown of participants supported by the Secretariat: Africa 37%; Asia 37%; Eastern Europe 22%; Latin America and Caribbean 4%.

Annex 14

INTERNSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN 2001

No.	Nationality of intern	Title of project	Location of internship
1.	Czech Republic	Generation and on-line monitoring of VX vapour	Prins Maurits Laboratory, TNO, Netherlands
2.	Czech Republic	Methods for the evaluation of nuclear, biological and chemical protective clothing	Prins Maurits Laboratory, TNO, Netherlands
3.	Morocco	Construction and analytical characterisation of Prussian blue-based carbon paste electrodes and their assembly as oxidase enzyme sensors	University of Rome, 'Tor Vergata' Italy

Annex 15

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN 2001

No.	Title of project	Institution
1.	Generation and isolation of a nucleotide Sequence acting as a saxitoxin antidote Phase II	Fundacion Ciencia Para La Vida, Chile
2.	Characterisation of bacterial toxic markers associated with saxitoxin production	Jointly implemented by the University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines; Marine and Coastal Management Institute, South Africa and; the Fundacion Ciencia Para La Vida, Chile

Annex 16

**RESEARCH PROJECTS CO-FUNDED
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE IN 2001**

No.	Title of project	Institution
1.	Biochemical characterisation of 50 indigenous sorghum varieties from Burkina Faso: relevance in food application	University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
2.	Field assessment of the effects of Riodomil plus 72 on the soil eco-system functions in Cameroon	University of Yaoundé, Cameroon
3.	Physico-chemical and functional properties of starch isolated from grain tef [<i>Eragrostis tef</i> (Zucc.) Trotter] varieties	Alamaya University, Ethiopia
4.	Evaluation of the efficacy of tea catchins to act as anti-bacterial agents of relevance to diabetic complications	University of Allahabad, India
5.	Safety and physico-chemical characterisation of fresh and canned ackee (<i>Blighia sapida</i>): effects of variety, location and growing season	University of the West Indies, Jamaica
6.	Determination of herbicide residue levels in soils and interaction with soil matrix using C14 radio-isotope	Maseno University, Kenya
7.	Evaluation of nitrogen fixation and economy of maize/temporary bean intercrop in semi-arid and south-east Kenya using N 15 enriched fertiliser method	Kenyatta University, Kenya
8.	Co-pigmentation as a means to improve stability of ascorbic acid and anthocyanins in processed fruit juices	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Mexico
9.	Synthesis and characterisation of oil modified alkyd resins using some under-utilised tropical seed oils	University of Ibadan, Nigeria
10.	Remedial control of Philippine subterranean termites using bait toxicants	University of the Philippines, Los Baños, Philippines
11.	Botanicals in managing post-harvest diseases in Banana	University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Annex 17

**ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION MEASURES
ELECTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X
as of 31 December 2001**

No.	State Party	Submission date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral agreement	Unilateral offer	Offer to be clarified
1.	Australia	24 Oct 97			Yes	
2.	Austria	22 Oct 97			Yes	
3.	Belarus	2 May 97			Yes	
4.	Belgium	22 Dec 97	Yes			
5.	Bulgaria	19 Jan 98			Yes	
6.	Canada	11 Sep 97	Yes			
7.	Chile	28 May 97	Yes			
8.	China	22 Sept 99			Yes	
9.	Croatia	6 Jul 99			Yes	
10.	Cuba	26 Nov 97			Yes	
11.	Czech Republic	23 Oct 97			Yes	
12.	Denmark	23 Jan 98	Yes			
13.	Estonia	9 Oct 01	Yes			
14.	Finland	17 Dec 97	Yes			
15.	France	27 Oct 97			Yes	
16.	Georgia	3 Oct 00			Yes	
17.	Germany	8 Oct 97			Yes	
18.	Greece	30 Jun 00	Yes			
19.	Hungary	16 Dec 98	Yes			
20.	India	4 Nov 97			Yes	
21.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19 Jun 98		Yes	Yes	
22.	Ireland	1 Jan 98	Yes			
23.	Italy	31 Oct 97	Yes			
24.	Japan	15 Mar 99	Yes			
25.	Kenya ²	15 Dec 97				Yes
26.	Kuwait	4 Jun 99	Yes			
27.	Latvia	21 Jun 99			Yes	
28.	Liechtenstein	29 Jan 01	Yes			
29.	Lithuania	21 Jun 99	Yes		Yes	
30.	Luxembourg	27 Nov 97	Yes			
31.	Malta	31 Dec 00	Yes			
32.	Mauritius ³	30 Jun 98				Yes
33.	Mexico ⁴	28 Mar 98				Yes

² Elected assistance under subparagraph 7(a), but has not made a contribution.

³ Elected assistance under subparagraph 7(a), but has not made a contribution.

⁴ No indication of the three options under paragraph 7.

34.	Moldova	22 Jan 00			Yes	
35.	Monaco ⁵	19 Nov 97				Yes
36.	Mongolia	23 Jan 98			Yes	
37.	Morocco ⁶	29 May 97				Yes
38.	Netherlands	21 July 97	Yes			
39.	New Zealand	25 Jun 97	Yes			
40.	Nigeria ⁷	25 May 00				Yes
41.	Norway	27 Nov 97	Yes			
42.	Oman	19 Mar 98	Yes			
43.	Pakistan	25 Aug 98			Yes	
44.	Peru	3 Apr 98	Yes			
45.	Philippines	20 Jan 98		Yes		
46.	Poland	31 Oct 97	Yes	Yes	Yes	
47.	Portugal	31 Mar 99			Yes	
48.	Republic of Korea	23 Dec 97	Yes			
49.	Romania	28 Oct 97			Yes	
50.	Russian Federation	24 Sept 99		Yes	Yes	
51.	San Marino ⁸	7 Feb 00				Yes
52.	Singapore	19 Dec 97			Yes	
53.	Slovakia	20 Nov 97			Yes	
54.	Slovenia	24 Jul 98	Yes	Yes	Yes	
55.	South Africa	27 Nov 97			Yes	
56.	Spain	12 Nov 97		Yes	Yes	
57.	Sweden	24 Oct 97	Yes		Yes	
58.	Switzerland	24 Oct 97	Yes		Yes	
59.	Turkey	8 Apr 98	Yes			
60.	Ukraine	27 Jan 00			Yes	
61.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct 97			Yes	
62.	United States of America	28 Oct 97			Yes	
63.	Zimbabwe	18 Jan 01	Yes			
	TOTAL		28	6	32	7

⁵ Not in a position to provide assistance.

⁶ No indication of the three options under paragraph 7.

⁷ Elected assistance under subparagraph 7(a), but has not made a contribution.

⁸ Elected assistance under subparagraph 7(a), but has not made contribution.

Annex 18

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
as of 31 December 2001***

No.	STATE PARTY	AMOUNT PAID (EUR)
1.	Belgium	24,767.86
2.	Canada	22,689.01
3.	Chile	9,153.88
4.	Denmark	7,454.25
5.	Estonia	2000.00
6.	Finland	25,333.86
7.	Greece	11,344.51
8.	Hungary	4,410.34
9.	Ireland	11,344.51
10.	Italy	172,442.18
11.	Japan	45,378.02
12.	Kuwait	45,378.02
13.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
14.	Lithuania	2,328.42
15.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
16.	Malta	2,490.30
17.	Netherlands**	234,033.52
18.	Netherlands	34,033.52
19.	New Zealand	7,237.43
20.	Norway	22,689.01
21.	Oman	9,257.12
22.	Peru	4,628.56
23.	Poland	22,689.01
24.	Republic of Korea**	27,226.81
25.	Republic of Korea	9,007.08
26.	Slovenia	2,299.30
27.	Sweden	11,591.82
28.	Switzerland	49,066.12
29.	Turkey	11,108.54
30.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
	TOTAL	818,208.41

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

** These States Parties have contributed twice to the Voluntary Fund.

Annex 19

**THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ORGANISATION
as of 31 December 2001**

**AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF THE ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2001**

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
For the period ending 31 December 2001
(Expressed in Euros)

	Schedule/ Note	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts (Statement V)		Trust Funds (Statement VII)		TOTAL	
		31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
INCOME											
Assessed contributions	S1,N4	54,898,400	47,834,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,898,400	47,834,652
Voluntary contributions	N5	48,612	-	-	-	-	-	332,663	43,539	381,275	43,539
Other/Miscellaneous income										-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	N6	117,202	138,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,202	138,612
Interest income	N7	791,267	787,930	-	-	67,056	61,350	31,062	28,242	889,385	877,522
Currency exchange adjustments		6,980	6,859	-	-	-	-	5,907	-	12,887	6,859
Other/Miscellaneous	N8	3,774,275	6,479,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,774,275	6,479,624
TOTAL INCOME		59,636,736	55,247,677	-	-	67,056	61,350	369,632	71,781	60,073,424	55,380,808
EXPENDITURE		55,928,911	59,894,123	-	-	1,865	212,950	14,451	208	55,945,227	60,107,281
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		3,707,825	(4,646,446)	-	-	65,191	(151,600)	355,181	71,573	4,128,197	(4,726,473)
										-	-
Prior period adjustments		(18,343)	(50,404)	-	-	-	-	(9,222)	-	(27,565)	(50,404)
Prior period adjustment on Art. IV and V			1,223,942							-	1,223,942
Reserve for uncollected contributions			-							-	-
Provision for contingency			(114,806)							-	(114,806)
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		3,689,482	(3,587,714)	-	-	65,191	(151,600)	345,959	71,573	4,100,632	(3,667,741)
										-	-
Savings on prior periods' obligations		384,169	226,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,169	226,184
Transfers to/from other funds	N9	61,350	-	-	-	(61,350)	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	N10	(359,662)	(7,423,521)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359,662)	(7,423,521)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances			-	227	26,945	-	-			227	26,945
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period		548,966	11,334,017	4,827,128	4,800,183	1,399,857	1,551,457	790,825	719,252	7,566,776	18,404,909
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD		4,324,305	548,966	4,827,355	4,827,128	1,403,698	1,399,857	1,136,784	790,825	11,692,142	7,566,776

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
As at 31 December 2001
(Expressed in Euros)

	Schedule/ Notes	General Fund		Working Capital Fund (Notes 27, 28)		Special Accounts (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII)		TOTAL	
		31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
ASSETS											
Cash and term deposits	N11	6,287,492	1,975,540	4,857,505	5,065,452	1,464,285	1,501,170	1,027,442	725,053	13,636,724	9,267,215
Accounts receivable			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	S1, N12	2,710,670	3,031,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,710,670	3,031,429
Voluntary contributions receivable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances receivable		-	-	28,290	40,945	-	-	-	-	28,290	40,945
Inter-fund balances	N13	120,885	301,197	-	-	128,858	-	108,247	60,576	357,990	361,773
Inter-entity balances		41,182	70,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,182	70,663
Other	N14	3,874,254	5,147,448	-	-	1,271	20,880	1,095	6,926	3,876,620	5,175,254
Other assets	N15	2,874,095	2,073,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,874,095	2,073,520
			-								
TOTAL ASSETS		15,908,578	12,599,797	4,885,795	5,106,397	1,594,414	1,522,050	1,136,784	792,555	23,525,571	20,020,799
LIABILITIES											
Contributions or payments received in advance	N16	9,002,721	7,325,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,002,721	7,325,737
Unliquidated obligations	N17	1,522,634	1,921,433	-	-	-	122,193	-	-	1,522,634	2,043,626
Accounts payable			-								
Inter-fund balances	N18	108,833	80,776	58,440	279,269	190,716	-	-	1,730	357,989	361,775
Inter-entity balances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	N19	950,085	2,722,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	950,085	2,722,885
Other liabilities											
TOTAL LIABILITIES		11,584,273	12,050,831	58,440	279,269	190,716	122,193	-	1,730	11,833,429	12,454,023
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES											
Fund balances	N26	4,324,305	548,966	4,827,355	4,827,128	1,403,698	1,399,857	1,136,784	790,825	11,692,142	7,566,776
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		4,324,305	548,966	4,827,355	4,827,128	1,403,698	1,399,857	1,136,784	790,825	11,692,142	7,566,776
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		15,908,578	12,599,797	4,885,795	5,106,397	1,594,414	1,522,050	1,136,784	792,555	23,525,571	20,020,799

GENERAL FUND
Statement of Cash Flow
for the period ending 31 December 2001
(Expressed in Euros)

	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure (Statement I)	3,689,482	(3,587,714)
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable (Statement II)	320,759	682,483
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable (Statement II)	1,273,194	697,843
(Increase) decrease in other assets (Statement II)	(800,575)	629,908
Increase (decrease) in contributions or payments received in advance	1,676,984	(10,485,861)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable (Statement II)	(1,772,800)	394,879
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations (Statement II)	(398,799)	(1,212,414)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities (Statement II)	-	-
Less: Interest income (Statement I)	(791,267)	(787,930)
Plus: Interest expense	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	3,196,978	(13,668,806)
Cash flows from investing and financing activities		
(Increase) decrease in investments		
(Increase) decrease in inter-fund balances receivable (Statement II)	180,312	(301,197)
(Increase) decrease in inter-entity balances receivable (Statement II)	29,481	(70,663)
Increase (decrease) in inter-fund balances payable (Statement II)	28,057	(1,123,719)
Increase (decrease) in inter-entity balances payable (Statement II)	-	
Increase (decrease) in borrowings (Statement II)		
Plus: Interest income (Statement I)	791,267	787,930
Less: Interest expense		
Net cash from investing and financing activities	1,029,117	(707,649)
Cash flows from other sources		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations (Statement I)	384,169	226,184
Transfers (to)/from reserves	-	
Transfers (to)/from other funds (Statement I)	61,350	
Credits to Member States (Statement I)	(359,662)	(7,423,521)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	
Net cash from other sources	85,857	(7,197,337)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and term deposits (Statement II)	4,311,952	(21,573,792)
Cash and term deposits, beginning of period (Statement II)	1,975,540	23,549,332
Cash and term deposits, end of period (Statement II)	6,287,492	1,975,540

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Appropriations for the period ending 31 December 2001 (expressed in euros)

PROGRAMME	APPROPRIATIONS			EXPENDITURE			BALANCE
	2001 APPROVED BUDGET	TRANSFERS	2001 REVISED BUDGET	OBLIGA- TIONS	DISBURSE- MENTS	EXPEN- DITURE	
1	2	3	4(2+3)	5	6	7(5+6)	8(4-7)
Programme 1 Verification	5,872,000	200,000	6,072,000	73,638	5,760,714	5,834,352	237,648
Programme 2 Inspection Management and Operations	23,674,800	1,600,000	25,274,800	386,813	24,245,326	24,632,139	642,661
Total Verification Costs	29,546,800	1,800,000	31,346,800	460,451	30,006,040	30,466,491	880,309
Programme 3 International Cooperation and Assistance	3,347,500	0	3,347,500	96,311	2,065,416	2,161,727	1,185,773
Programme 4 Policy-Making and Subsidiary Bodies	4,205,000	0	4,205,000	30,935	3,886,288	3,917,223	287,777
Programme 5 External Relations	1,528,000	0	1,528,000	44,729	1,260,986	1,305,715	222,285
Programme 6 Executive Management	5,139,800	312,400	5,452,200	73,714	5,366,794	5,440,508	11,692
Programme 7 Administration	4,538,800	(232,400)	4,306,400	26,870	3,865,463	3,892,333	414,067
Programme 8 Information systems	2,140,700	0	2,140,700	297,761	1,563,407	1,861,168	279,532
Programme 9 Common Services not Distributed to Programmes	9,791,800	(1,880,000)	7,911,800	491,863	6,391,883	6,883,746	1,028,054
Total Administrative and Other Costs	30,691,600	(1,800,000)	28,891,600	1,062,183	24,400,237	25,462,420	3,429,180
TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET	60,238,400	0	60,238,400	1,522,634	54,406,277	55,928,911	4,309,489

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
Special Accounts for the period ending 31 December 2001
(Expressed in Euros)

	OPCW Equipment Store (Notes 29-33)		Designated Laboratories (Notes 29-33)		Funding of a Post Classification Study		Total	
	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
INCOME								
Assessed contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Miscellaneous income								
Allocations from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	38,735	35,407	28,321	25,943	-	-	67,056	61,350
Currency exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	38,735	35,407	28,321	25,943	-	-	67,056	61,350
EXPENDITURE	-	122,193	1,865	-	-	90,757	1,865	212,950
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	38,735	(86,786)	26,456	25,943	-	(90,757)	65,191	(151,600)
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	38,735	(86,786)	26,456	25,943	-	(90,757)	65,191	(151,600)
Savings on prior periods' obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/from other funds	(6,867)	-	(54,483)	-	-	-	(61,350)	-
Credits to Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	740,961	827,747	658,896	632,953	-	90,757	1,399,857	1,551,457
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	772,829	740,961	630,869	658,896	-	-	1,403,698	1,399,857

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
Special Accounts as at 31 December 2001
(Expressed in Euros)

	OPCW Equipment Store (Notes 29-33)		Designated Laboratories (Notes 29-33)		Funding of a Post Classification Study		Total	
	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
	ASSETS							
Cash and term deposits	900,514	850,674	563,771	650,496	-	-	1,464,285	1,501,170
Accounts receivable								
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-fund balances	586	-	128,272	-	-	-	128,858	-
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	12,480	1,271	8,400	-	-	1,271	20,880
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	901,100	863,154	693,314	658,896	-	-	1,594,414	1,522,050
LIABILITIES								
Contributions or payments received in advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated obligations	-	122,193	-	-	-	-	-	122,193
Accounts payable								
Inter-fund balances	128,271	-	62,445	-	-	-	190,716	-
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings payable after one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	128,271	122,193	62,445	-	-	-	190,716	122,193
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES								
Fund balances	772,829	740,961	630,869	658,896	-	-	1,403,698	1,399,857
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	772,829	740,961	630,869	658,896	-	-	1,403,698	1,399,857
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	901,100	863,154	693,314	658,896	-	-	1,594,414	1,522,050

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
Trust Funds for the period ending 31 December 2001
(Expressed in Euros)

	Regional Seminars (Note 36)		Courses for Personnel of National Authorities (Note 37)		Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Note 38)		TOTAL	
	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
INCOME								
Assessed contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	126,136	-	-	5,073	206,527	38,466	332,663	43,539
Other/Miscellaneous income								
Allocations from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	226	233	4,088	4,312	26,748	23,697	31,062	28,242
Currency exchange adjustments	307	-	3,217	-	2,383	-	5,907	-
Other/Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	126,669	233	7,305	9,385	235,658	62,163	369,632	71,781
EXPENDITURE								
	14,397	2	-	12	54	194	14,451	208
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	112,272	231	7,305	9,373	235,604	61,969	355,181	71,573
Prior period adjustments	(9,222)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,222)	-
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	103,050	231	7,305	9,373	235,604	61,969	345,959	71,573
Savings on prior periods' obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	13,721	13,490	122,184	112,811	654,920	592,951	790,825	719,252
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	116,771	13,721	129,489	122,184	890,524	654,920	1,136,784	790,825

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES

Trust Funds as at 31 December 2001

(Expressed in Euros)

	Regional Seminars (Note 36)		Courses for Personnel of National Authorities (Note 37)		Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Note 38)		TOTAL	
	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-00
ASSETS								
Cash and term deposits	21,185	4,424	117,396	100,294	888,861	620,336	1,027,442	725,054
Accounts receivable								
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-fund balances	94,491	10,951	12,093	20,598	1,663	29,027	108,247	60,576
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1,095	76	-	1,292	-	5,557	1,095	6,925
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	116,771	15,451	129,489	122,184	890,524	654,920	1,136,784	792,555
LIABILITIES								
Contributions or payments received in advance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-fund balances	-	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	1,730
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings payable after one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	1,730
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES								
Fund Balances	116,771	13,721	129,489	122,184	890,524	654,920	1,136,784	790,825
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	116,771	13,721	129,489	122,184	890,524	654,920	1,136,784	790,825
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	116,771	15,451	129,489	122,184	890,524	654,920	1,136,784	792,555

GENERAL FUND
STATUS OF CASH SURPLUS (DEFICIT)
(expressed in euros)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Provisional Cash Surplus</u>		
Receipts	55,740,200	50,488,235
Disbursements (Statement IV)	(54,406,277)	(57,972,689)
Excess (shortfall) of receipts over disbursements	1,333,923	(7,484,454)
Unliquidated obligations	(1,522,634)	(1,921,433)
	(188,711)	(9,405,887)
Budgetary surplus		
Contributions receivable	1,059,144	1,159,839
Miscellaneous income receivable	2,898,742	3,599,602
	3,769,175	(4,646,446)
Less: Transfers of interest from Special Accounts	(61,350)	
	3,707,825	(4,646,446)
<hr/>		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
<u>Final cash surplus -prior year</u>		
Prior year provisional deficit	(9,405,887)	(2,272,093)
Receipt of		
Contributions all prior years	1,334,365	1,842,322
Miscellaneous income	3,599,484	4,029,491
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations: (Statement I)	382,304	226,184
	(4,089,735)	3,825,904
Prior year cash surplus		
Transfer to special funds		(1,548,479)
Prior period adjustment	1,058,732	432,189
	(3,031,003)	2,709,614
Cash surplus before adjustment		
Cash surplus 1999 adjusted against 2000 deficit as approved by Sixth Session of Conference of States Parties	2,709,614	
	(321,389)	2,709,614
Final cash surplus (deficit) (Please See Note 10)		

GENERAL FUND
STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW										COMMISSION & OPCW	
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total	Over	1997	1998	1999	1993-1999	2000	2001				2002	Total	
	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding In EUR	Outstanding in EUR	Payments in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Assessments in EUR	Collections in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over Payments in EUR	Payments in advance in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over/Advance Payments in EUR
Member States																
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,646	1,646	-	1,337	-	-	1,337
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,192	47,192	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,263	1,231	604,032	-	-	604,032	-
Armenia	8,590	46,666	55,256	-	22,078	28,812	5,427	111,573	2,884	3,292	-	3,292	-	-	117,749	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813,785	813,785	-	-	953,669	-	953,669
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516,915	516,915	-	67,607	-	-	67,607
Azerbaijan	21,927	89,533	111,460	-	-	-	-	111,460	3,965	6,036	-	6,036	-	-	121,461	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	651	651	5,293	9,329	-	9,329	-	-	15,273	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,487	5,487	-	6	-	-	6
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,278	31,278	-	72,450	-	-	72,450
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,811	605,811	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	2,258	2,258	-	-	3,241	987	6,486	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	8,544	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	109	3,454	3,563	3,364	3,841	-	3,841	-	-	10,768	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,744	2,744	-	4,294	-	-	4,294
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,487	5,487	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807,200	807,200	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,975	10,975	-	-	19,190	-	19,190
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,036	6,036	-	6,838	-	-	6,838
Burkina Faso	-	3,407	3,407	-	2,518	5,556	987	12,468	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	14,526	-
Burundi	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	1,389	490	8,728	478	549	-	549	-	-	9,755	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,134	7,134	-	9,200	-	-	9,200
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499,164	1,499,164	-	-	1,499,703	-	1,499,703
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,629	74,629	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,999	545,999	-	-	898,426	-	898,426
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,813	59,813	-	-	1,250	-	1,250
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	549	-	2,951	-	-	2,951
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,780	8,780	-	2,286	-	-	2,286
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,939	4,939	-	1,536	-	-	1,536
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,462	16,462	-	-	7,844	-	7,844
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,170	13,170	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,657	18,657	-	777	21,320	-	22,097
Czech Republic (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,715	58,715	-	227	-	-	227
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,730	379,730	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,975	5,397	5,578	-	-	5,578	-
El Salvador	996	5,853	6,849	-	4,028	5,556	5,920	22,353	5,768	6,585	-	6,585	-	-	34,706	-
Equatorial Guinea	996	5,853	6,849	-	4,028	5,556	490	16,923	478	549	-	549	-	-	17,950	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	-	549	-	-	549	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,585	6,585	-	2,919	2,000	-	4,919
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,292	3,292	-	-	2,326	-	2,326
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,267	14,267	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	3,494	1,973	5,467	1,923	2,195	-	2,195	-	-	9,585	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297,967	297,967	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,591,520	3,591,520	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	1,993	7,416	9,409	-	-	-	-	9,409	1,802	8,231	-	8,231	-	-	19,442	-

GENERAL FUND
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW								COMMISSION & OPCW			
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1999	1993-1999	2000	2001			2002	Total		
	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding In EUR	Outstanding in EUR	Over Payments in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Assessments in EUR	Collections in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over Payments in EUR	Payments in advance in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over/Advance Payments in EUR
Member States																
Gambia (the)	-	-	-	-	-	2,632	490	3,122	478	549	-	549	-	-	4,149	-
Georgia	20,930	87,970	108,900	-	48,572	63,387	9,374	230,233	3,364	3,841	-	3,841	-	-	237,438	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,408,955	5,408,955	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	1,876	1,876	-	2,518	5,556	3,454	13,404	3,364	3,841	-	3,841	-	-	20,609	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,609	192,609	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	996	5,853	6,849	-	3,021	5,556	1,480	16,906	1,442	1,646	-	1,646	-	-	19,994	-
Guyana	-	4,865	4,865	-	1,511	5,556	490	12,422	478	549	-	549	-	-	13,449	-
Holy See (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	549	-	-	582	-	582
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,849	65,849	-	-	70,362	-	70,362
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,560	17,560	-	17,560	-	-	17,560
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,074	164,074	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,449	103,164	-	103,164	-	-	192,613	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,348	75,206	13,141	-	-	13,141	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,918	122,918	-	-	172,667	-	172,667
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,983,514	2,983,514	-	374,039	-	-	374,039
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	3,292	3,292	-	-	721	721	721
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,289,281	11,289,281	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,292	3,292	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	27,251	147,230	174,481	-	-	-	-	174,481	17,302	26,340	-	26,340	-	-	218,123	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,841	3,841	-	1,239	4,652	-	5,891
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	549	-	-	26	-	26
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,239	70,239	-	-	86,063	-	86,063
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	-	3,088	3,088	-	4,028	5,556	490	13,162	478	549	-	549	-	-	14,189	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,329	9,329	-	11,733	-	-	11,733
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,097	-	538	44	-	582
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,292	3,292	-	-	3,489	-	3,489
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,231	8,231	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,314	37,314	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	2,778	987	10,614	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	12,672	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,420	100,420	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	3,787	5,556	490	9,833	478	549	-	549	-	-	10,860	-
Mali	996	5,853	6,849	-	4,028	5,556	987	17,420	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	19,478	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,682	7,682	-	-	8,723	-	8,723
Mauritania	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	4,630	490	11,969	478	549	-	549	-	-	12,996	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,939	4,939	-	-	6,397	-	6,397
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,999	545,999	-	-	661	-	661
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	549	-	712	1,205	-	1,917
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,195	2,195	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	3,491	3,491	-	4,028	5,556	987	14,062	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	16,120	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,498	22,498	-	672	-	-	672
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	549	-	549	-	-	708	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,841	774	3,067	-	-	3,067	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,195	2,195	-	70	-	-	70
Netherlands (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	895,549	895,550	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL FUND
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW									COMMISSION & OPCW		
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total	Over	1997	1998	1999	1993-1999	2000	2001		2002	Total			
	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding In EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Over Payments in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Assessments in EUR	Collections in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Over Payments in EUR	Payments in advance in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Over/Advance Payments in EUR
Member States																
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,272	121,272	-	-	141,306	-	141,306
Nicaragua	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	41	6,890	478	549	-	549	-	-	7,917	-
Niger (the)	996	5,853	6,849	-	4,028	5,556	987	17,420	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	19,478	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,560	17,560	-	7,851	24,713	-	32,564
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,733	334,734	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,986	27,986	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,376	32,376	-	-	35,472	-	35,472
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,134	5,599	1,535	-	-	1,535	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	2,653	3,454	6,107	3,364	3,841	-	3,841	-	-	13,312	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	3,527	5,556	6,907	15,990	6,729	7,682	-	7,682	-	-	30,401	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,077	54,326	-	54,326	-	-	76,403	-
Philippines (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,448	43,733	716	-	-	716	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,554	107,554	-	46,684	138,816	-	185,500
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,508	236,508	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,109	18,109	-	1,119	18,652	-	19,771
Republic of Korea (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552,035	552,035	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova (the)	14,950	62,663	77,613	-	35,325	46,100	8,880	167,918	4,806	5,487	-	5,487	-	-	178,211	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,730	30,730	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590,996	590,996	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	549	-	1,684	-	-	1,684
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,097	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,393	308,393	-	-	325,062	-	325,062
Senegal	-	3,374	3,374	-	-	2,315	2,960	8,649	2,884	3,292	-	3,292	-	-	14,825	-
Seychelles	996	5,853	6,849	-	4,028	5,556	987	17,420	961	1,097	-	1,097	-	-	19,478	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,225	98,225	-	-	230,276	-	230,276
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,206	19,206	-	-	25,005	-	25,005
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,473	33,473	-	5,439	41,663	-	47,102
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,840	200,841	-	-	238,999	-	238,999
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,421,793	1,421,793	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,585	6,585	-	-	9,304	-	9,304
Sudan (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,841	3,835	6	-	-	6	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	2,195	-	2,195	-	-	3,047	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,097	-	4,576	-	-	4,576
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,093	592,093	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666,722	666,722	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,972	17,615	21,587	-	8,831	11,525	2,467	44,410	1,923	2,195	-	2,195	-	-	48,528	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,195	382	1,813	-	-	1,813	-
Togo	996	5,853	6,849	-	4,028	5,556	490	16,921	479	549	-	551	-	-	17,951	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	9,935	17,287	8,387	35,609	7,690	8,780	-	8,780	-	-	52,079	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,365	15,365	-	12,323	-	-	12,323
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,447	241,447	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	993	24,087	25,080	-	13,247	17,287	3,947	59,561	2,884	3,292	-	3,292	-	-	65,737	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,261	104,261	-	-	71,228	-	71,228
United Arab Emirates (The)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,676	15,151	82,525	-	-	82,525	-

GENERAL FUND
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW								COMMISSION & OPCW			
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1999	1993-1999	2000	2001		2002	Total			
	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding In EUR	Over Outstanding in EUR	Payments in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Assessments in EUR	Collections in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over Payments in EUR	Payments in advance in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over/Advance Payments in EUR
Member States																
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,794,198	2,794,198	-	-	3,244,220	-	3,244,220
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	-	5,462	5,462	-	-	2,778	1,480	9,720	1,442	1,646	-	1,646	-	-	12,808	-
United States of America (the)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,724,601	13,724,601	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,582	26,340	-	26,340	-	-	33,922	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,719	13,719	-	3,258	-	-	3,258
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,799	59,110	28,689	-	-	28,689	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,841	3,841	-	1,259	-	-	1,259
Yemen	-	2,508	2,508	-	-	-	-	2,508	801	5,487	-	5,487	-	-	8,796	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,939	4,939	-	970	-	-	970
Sub-total	111,563	577,891	689,454	-	187,094	288,201	81,085	1,245,832	214,864	55,014,184	53,956,463	1,057,726	664,154	8,306,036	2,518,422	8,970,190
New Members in 2001																
Dominica	-	4,884	4,884	-	-	-	-	4,884	-	457	-	457	-	-	5,341	-
Nauru	-	4,064	4,064	-	-	-	-	4,064	-	46	-	46	-	-	4,110	-
Uganda	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Zambia	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	915	-	915	-	-	7,764	-
Sub-total	1,992	20,654	22,646	-	-	-	-	22,646	-	1,418	-	1,418	-	-	24,064	-
Total Member States	113,556	598,544	712,100	-	187,094	288,201	81,085	1,268,478	214,864	55,015,602	53,956,463	1,059,144	664,154	8,306,036	2,542,486	8,970,190
Non-member States																
Afghanistan	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Bahamas (the)	-	-	-	8,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,193
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Cape Verde	-	3,652	3,652	-	-	-	-	3,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,652	-
Central African Republic (the)	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Chad	-	4,486	4,486	-	-	-	-	4,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,486	-
Comoros (the)	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Congo (the)	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	938	5,853	6,791	-	-	-	-	6,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,791	-
Djibouti	165	5,853	6,018	-	-	-	-	6,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,018	-
Dominican Republic (the)	1,993	7,416	9,409	-	-	-	-	9,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,409	-
Grenada	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Guatemala	1,993	11,706	13,699	-	-	-	-	13,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,699	-
Guinea-Bissau	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Haiti	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Honduras	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-
Israel	-	-	-	13,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,595
Kyrgyzstan	5,977	24,111	30,088	-	-	-	-	30,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,088	-
Liberia	-	5,584	5,584	-	-	-	-	5,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,584	-
Madagascar	996	5,853	6,849	-	-	-	-	6,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,849	-

**GENERAL FUND
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001**

	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW					COMMISSION & OPCW						
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1999	1993-1999	2000	2001			2002	Total		
	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding In EUR	Over Outstanding in EUR	Payments in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Assessments in EUR	Collections in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over Payments in EUR	Payments in advance in EUR	Balance Outstanding in EUR	Over/Advance Payments in EUR
Non-member States																
Marshall Islands (the)	-	-	-	859											-	859
Myanmar	-	-	-	887											-	887
Rwanda	496	5,853	6,349	-				6,349							6,349	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	751	751	-					751						751	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	165	5,853	6,018	-					6,018						6,018	-
Samoa	996	5,853	6,849	-					6,849						6,849	-
Sierra Leone	996	5,853	6,849	-					6,849						6,849	-
Thailand	-	-	-	8,951											-	8,951
Total Non-members of OPCW	22,685	145,499	168,184	32,532	-	-	-	168,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,184	32,530
Total as at 31 December 2001	136,240	744,044	880,284	32,532	187,094	288,201	81,085	1,436,662	214,864	55,015,602	53,956,463	1,059,144	664,154	8,306,036	2,710,670	9,002,720
Total as at 31 December 2000	157,825	856,881	1,014,707	18,669	199,955	319,373	337,556	1,871,590	1,159,839						3,031,429	7,295,277

Annex 20

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
REGISTERED BY THE SECRETARIAT
during the period 1 January to 31 December 2001**

OPCW registration number	Subject of agreement/instrument ⁹	Parties	Date of		Publications containing the text /remarks
			Signature	Entry into force	
IAR 64	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Latvia OPCW	25-09-00	06-03-01	Annex to EC-XIX/DEC.2, approved by C-V/DEC.5
IAR 65	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland OPCW	26-10-00	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XIX/DEC.1, approved by C-V/DEC.6
IAR 66	Relationship agreement	United Nations OPCW	17-10-00	11-10-01	EC-MXI/DEC.1; approved by C-VI/DEC.5
IAR 67	Training arrangement	Czech Republic OPCW	7-11-00 3-11-00	7-11-00	Annex to S/224/2000 [not for decision; published for information only]

⁹

EXPLANATORY KEY AND LEGAL BASIS FOR AGREEMENTS:

FACILITY AGREEMENTS (Article VIII (34)(c), required by VA III (3) and (8)):

Chemical weapons-related facilities:

Storage facilities (to be based on model C-IV/DEC.12)

Destruction facilities (VA Part III (5),(6), (7) and VA Part IV(A) (51), (59) and (70); to be based on model C-V/DEC.23 and Corr.1)

Production facilities (VA V(49); to be based on model C-IV/DEC.13)

Schedule 1 facilities: single small-scale facility (SSSF) (VA VI (25), (26), (27)), other Schedule 1 facility (VA VI (31)); to be based on model C-III/DEC.14)

Schedule 2 facilities (VA VII (24); to be based on model C-III/DEC.15)

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES AGREEMENTS (Article VIII(34(a)), required for all States Parties by Article VIII(50))

RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (Article VIII(34(a)); implicitly necessary to implement Articles VIII(36), X(10), XII(4), XIV(5) and VA XI(27))

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON THE PROCUREMENT OF ASSISTANCE (Article VIII(34(b)), required for option (b) of Article X(7); to be based on model C-I/DEC.54)

OPCW registration number	Subject of agreement/instrument ⁹	Parties	Date of		Publications containing the text /remarks
			Signature	Entry into force	
IAR 68	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Kenya OPCW	28-03-01	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XIX/DEC.3, approved by C-V/DEC.4
IAR 69	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Portugal OPCW	05-07-01	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XXI/DEC.1 approved by C-VI/DEC.6
IAR 70	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Austria OPCW	10-07-01	[not yet in force]	Annex to C-VI/DEC.12
IAR 71	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Belarus OPCW	17-07-01	[not yet in force]	Annex to C-VI/DEC.13
IAR 72	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Philippines OPCW	12-11-01	[not yet in force]	Annex to C-VI/DEC.14
IAR 73	Additional contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance	Netherlands OPCW	24-11-01	23-11-01	

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