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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 2002



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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Progress towards universal adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention

1. By the end of 2002, membership in the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) had grown to 147 States Parties. This represented an increase of approximately 69% since the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) in April 1997. Two states became States Parties to the Convention in 2002—Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (18 October) and Samoa (27 October). In addition, on 10 December Thailand ratified the Convention, which entered into force for it 30 days later. As at 31 December 2002, 27 signatory States had yet to ratify the Convention, and 20 non-signatory States had yet to accede to it. (See Annexes 1, 2, and 3 to this Report.)

Progress towards chemical disarmament and non-proliferation

2. The year 2002, the fifth year since the entry into force of the Convention, saw a number of significant milestones on the road to the complete destruction of chemical weapons. Four States Parties that had declared chemical weapons were required to destroy 20% of their Category 1, and all of their Category 2 and Category 3, chemical weapons by 29 April 2002.
3. In 2002, the OPCW verified the destruction of 650 metric tonnes of chemical weapons agents and 60 Category 3 chemical weapons. Between 29 April 1997 and 31 December 2002, 7,169 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents, out of the declared total of 69,869 metric tonnes, were destroyed. Separately, Albania notified the Secretariat in November 2002 that it had discovered chemical weapons agents, and indicated that it would submit a full declaration once all details were available.
4. India and the United States of America had already met the destruction requirement for their Category 1 chemical weapons in 2001, well ahead of the Convention’s intermediate deadline. The Russian Federation and a State Party experienced delays in their Category 1 destruction programmes, and requested extensions of the Convention’s deadline, as provided for in the Convention.
5. By 29 April 2002 the Russian Federation had, however, destroyed its entire Category 2 stockpile, in accordance with the Convention’s requirements. In 2001 India had completed the destruction of thiodiglycol, which it had declared as a Category 2 chemical weapon. No Category 2 chemical weapons have been declared by the United States or the fourth possessor State Party.
6. In accordance with the Convention’s deadlines, all four chemical weapons possessor States Parties destroyed all their Category 3 chemical weapons before 29 April 2002.
7. In October 2002, upon the recommendation of the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”), the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Seventh Session considered a request by the Russian Federation and granted it an extension, in principle, of the intermediate deadlines for the destruction of 1% and 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons. It also decided that, at its Eighth Session in 2003, it would establish a substitute deadline for the destruction of 20% of the Russian Federation’s Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, based on the

recommendation of the Council. In addition, the Conference called upon the Russian Federation to take the necessary steps to meet the revised destruction schedule it had proposed (20% by 29 April 2007, 45% by 29 April 2009, and 100% by 29 April 2012), which will be taken into account in decisions to establish revised destruction deadlines. The Conference also granted the fourth possessor State Party an extension of the second intermediate deadline, for the destruction of 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons, to 29 April 2004. That State Party had, however, completed this task by the end of 2002.

8. By April 29 2002, the fifth year after entry into force, all States Parties with declared chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) had met the Convention's requirement to destroy 40% of their overall production capacity. By the end of 2002, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") of the OPCW had confirmed the destruction of 28 of the 61 declared CWPFs, and the conversion for peaceful purposes of a further 8 such facilities.
9. By the end of the year, 142 of the 147 States Parties had submitted their initial declarations to the OPCW in accordance with the Convention. The rate of submission of annual declarations (in this case, on past activities undertaken in 2001 and on those anticipated for 2003) continued to improve, but there were still delays.

OPCW inspections

10. Cash shortfalls in 2002 impinged on the inspection activities of the OPCW. Of the 307 inspections budgeted for in 2002, 210, or just over 68%, were actually conducted. Nevertheless, the OPCW ensured, as required, the continuous physical presence of inspectors at all operating chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs). Of the 9,394 inspector days in 2002, 7,654 days, or 81%, were taken up with chemical weapons-related inspections, including the continuous monitoring of the destruction of chemical weapons. From the start of OPCW inspections in 1997 until the end of 2002, a total of 1,327 inspections were carried out in 51 States Parties.

International Cooperation and Assistance

11. The international cooperation, assistance, protection, and implementation support programmes form part of the core activities of the OPCW. In 2002, the Conference authorised a significant increase in funding for these programmes, thereby underscoring their importance to the effective functioning of the Convention and to efforts to achieve its universality.

The Financial situation of the OPCW

12. The 2002 budget was the same size as the budget for the previous year. It was implemented strictly in accordance with the applicable Financial Regulations. However, because of the cash shortfall, it was not possible to ensure full programme delivery.
13. At the Seventh Session of the Conference in October 2002, the Member States approved a budget of EURO 68.5 million, which represented an increase of 10.7 % over the budget for the previous year. The net assessment to the Member States, after adjusting for miscellaneous income, increased by 9.9 % over the previous year.

1. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANISATION

- 1.1 In 2002 the number of States Parties increased from 145 to 147. The 2 new States Parties were Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which joined the OPCW on 18 October, and Samoa, which joined on 27 October. On 10 December Thailand ratified the Convention, which entered into force for it 30 days later.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

First Special Session

- 1.2 One hundred and thirteen States Parties participated in the First Special Session of the Conference, which took place from 21 to 24 April and on 25 July 2002 and was chaired by Ambassador Heinrich Reimann of Switzerland.
- 1.3 The Conference voted to terminate the appointment of the then Director-General. When its First Special Session resumed in July, it acted on the recommendation of the Council and, by acclamation, appointed Ambassador Rogelio Pfirter Director-General of the Secretariat for a term of office beginning on 25 July 2002 and ending on 24 July 2006.

Seventh Session

- 1.4 One hundred and nine States Parties, two signatory States, and three observer States attended the Seventh Session of the Conference, which took place from 7 to 11 October 2002.
- 1.5 The Seventh Session was opened by Ambassador Reimann of Switzerland, who had chaired its Sixth Session. The Conference received a statement from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 1.6 The Conference elected as its Chairman Ambassador Noureddine Djoudi of Algeria, who will hold office until his successor is elected at the next regular session. Ambassador Marc Vogelaar of the Netherlands was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the same period. The Credentials Committee elected Mrs Maria Dulce Silva Barros of Brazil as its Chairwoman.
- 1.7 The work of the Conference at its Seventh Session is reflected in its report (C-7/5, dated 11 October 2002). The Conference, *inter alia*:
- (a) adopted the programme and budget of the OPCW for 2003;
 - (b) adopted the scale of assessments to be paid by States Parties in 2003;
 - (c) adopted the decision approving a request by a State Party to grant it an extension of deadline by which it must destroy 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons;

- (d) adopted the decision extending, in principle, the deadline by which the Russian Federation is obliged to have destroyed 1% of its Category 1 chemical weapons, and authorising the Council both to set a new 1% deadline and to recommend to the next session of the Conference a specific and practical extended deadline for the destruction of 20% of the Russian Federation's Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (e) approved nine requests by the Russian Federation to use former CWPFs for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;
 - (f) adopted a decision on guidelines regarding declarations of aggregate national data for the production, processing, consumption, and import and export of Schedule 2 chemicals, and for the import and export of Schedule 3 chemicals;
 - (g) approved procedures for updating the list of approved equipment; and
 - (h) adopted a recommendation on ensuring the universality of the Convention.
- 1.8 The Conference also decided to hold the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (First Review Conference) from 28 April to 9 May 2003.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 1.9 The composition of the Council during the period under review is listed in Annex 4 to this Report. In 2002 the Council held four regular sessions and four 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. In 2002 the Council had two Chairmen: Ambassador Abdel Halim Babu Fatih of the Sudan until 11 May, and Ambassador Lionel Fernando of Sri Lanka for the remainder of the year.
- 1.10 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 and to Articles X and XI.
- 1.11 The Council considered and adopted recommendations leading to the decisions taken by the Conference at its First Special and Seventh Sessions. The Council also adopted decisions or made statements on, *inter alia*, the following matters between the above-mentioned sessions of the Conference and the end of the reporting period:
- (a) the status of the destruction programme for Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, and the commissioning of the first Russian CWDF, in Gorny;
 - (b) understandings regarding declarations under Article VI and Parts VII and VIII of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter "the Verification Annex");
 - (c) a combined plan for the destruction and verification of a chemical weapons production facility, and a facility agreement;

- (d) the list of new validated data for inclusion in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD);
 - (e) three agreements on privileges and immunities of the OPCW; and
 - (f) procedures for revising technical specifications of approved equipment.
- 1.12 The Council devoted considerable time and energy to discussing budgetary matters, including Article IV and V costs, and the implementation of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight and of the External Auditor.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE COUNCIL

The Confidentiality Commission

- 1.13 The Commission for the settlement of disputes related to confidentiality did not meet in 2002.

The Scientific Advisory Board

- 1.14 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) met for its Fifth Session from 26 to 27 September 2002. The report of this Session contains its review of, and its recommendations on, the involvement of the SAB in preparations for the First Review Conference.

The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters

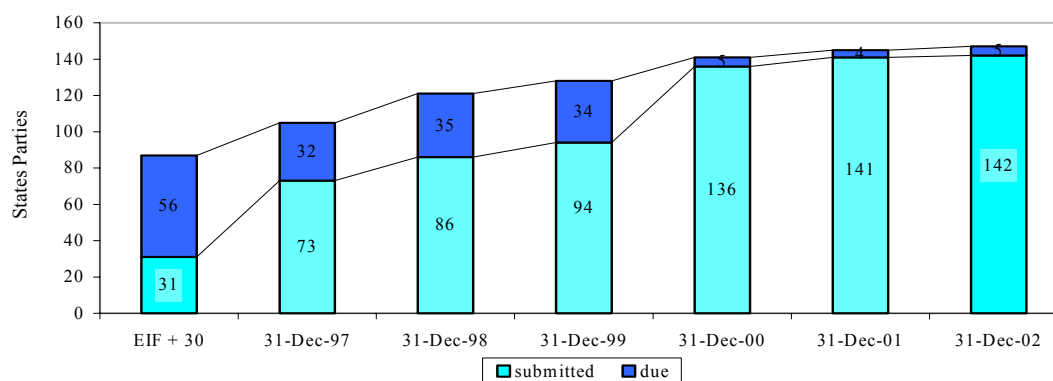
- 1.15 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters (ABAF) met from 15 to 19 April and from 26 to 29 August for its Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions, at which it reviewed and made recommendations on a number of matters, including the following: the budget status report for 2002, the draft programme and budget for 2003, the draft medium-term plan for 2004 to 2006, proposed amendments to the OPCW Financial Regulations and to the Charter and the Administrative Rules of the OPCW Provident Fund, and the audited financial statements for 2001.

2. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Initial declarations

- 2.1 By 31 December 2002, 142 of the 147 States Parties, or 97%, had submitted their initial declarations to the OPCW. The cumulative number of declarations that had been submitted by the end of each year since 1997 is depicted in the chart below, which also shows, for each of these years, how many initial declarations were still due. Further details of initial declarations by 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, and another State Party—had, by the end of the year, declared a combined total of 69,869 metric tonnes of chemical agents contained in 8.2 million munitions and containers, and an additional 412,695 unfilled munitions and containers. These declarations pertain to 16 types of chemical agents and mixtures of such agents. Nerve agents—VX (28%), sarin (22%), and soman (13%)—constitute 63%, while blister agents (primarily mustard and lewisite) together make up another 35% of the declared chemical-warfare agents. The remaining 2% are made up of Category 1 binary and Category 2 chemical weapons, and of “toxic waste”. A list of all these agents and mixtures, which includes information on the quantities that had been declared and destroyed as at 31 December 2002, is provided in Annex 6 to this Report. Also, as noted above, Albania notified the Secretariat in November 2002 that it had discovered chemical weapons agents, and indicated that it would submit a full declaration once all details were available.
- 2.3 The chemical weapons thus declared were initially stored at 33 chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs). Two of these had previously been closed, after all chemical weapons stored there had been destroyed. Another was re-declared as a temporary holding area for a CWDF and was thus subject to inspections as part of it. As at 31 December 2002, 30 CWSFs remained under systematic OPCW inspection.
- 2.4 By 31 December 2002, the following 11 States Parties had declared either past or current capabilities to produce chemical weapons at 61 CWPFs: Bosnia and

Herzegovina, China, France, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States, Yugoslavia¹, and another State Party.

- 2.5 Article III, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention stipulates that States Parties must also declare any facility “that has been designed, constructed or used since 1 January 1946 primarily for development of chemical weapons”. Eight States Parties had previously declared a total of 23 such facilities, and no new declarations of this kind were made in 2002.
- 2.6 Between entry into force and the end of 2002, the number of States Parties declaring old chemical weapons (OCWs) remained at nine: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Slovenia, United Kingdom, and United States. Three States Parties—China, Italy, and Panama—had declared abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) on their own territories, and Japan had declared ACWs on the territory of China. No new declarations of OCWs or ACWs were made in 2002.

Declaration of riot control agents

- 2.7 One new declaration of riot control agents was submitted in 2002. Thus, by the end of the year, 102 States Parties had declared riot control agents, of 2 main types: 90 had declared CN gas; 58, CS. Annex 7 to this Report provides further details.

Declarations under Article VI

- 2.8 Currently, 5,078 facilities around the world fall within the scope of the Convention’s Article VI verification regime. The following table lists, by type, the number of facilities that had been declared by the end of 2002:

FACILITIES, BY TYPE, DECLARED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002 AND RELATED DETAILS

Type of Facility	Number of States Parties That Had Made Declarations²	Number of Facilities Declared	Number of Facilities and States Parties Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	21	26	26/21
Schedule 2	33	438	156/21
Schedule 3	34	497	437/34
OCPFs ³	60	4,117	3,990/58

- 2.9 With regard to the submission of annual declarations, the improvement reported in the annual Report for 2001 was sustained during the period under review. As at 31 December 2002, 33 of the 34 States Parties that were expected to submit

¹ As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed its name to “Serbia and Montenegro”.

² Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities, and annual declarations on past activities

³ Other chemical production facilities

declarations on anticipated Schedule 3 activities in 2003 had provided them, and 30 of the 32 States Parties that were expected to submit declarations on anticipated Schedule 2 activities had done so.

Schedule 1

- 2.10 As at 31 December 2002, 21 States Parties had declared a total of 26 Schedule 1 facilities subject to systematic verification through regular inspections: 8 single small-scale facilities, 17 other facilities for protective purposes, and 1 other facility for medical, pharmaceutical, and research purposes.

Schedule 2

- 2.11 As at 31 December 2002, 33 States Parties had declared 438 Schedule 2 plant sites. These figures are based on annual declarations of activities over the previous 3 years and of anticipated activities for 2002.
- 2.12 One hundred and fifty-six of the 438 declared Schedule 2 plant sites in 21 States Parties involved in production, processing, or consumption activities were above the inspection thresholds stipulated by the Convention. A combined total of 378 Schedule 2 plant sites, or 86%, were declared by 11 States Parties—Australia, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States—each of which declared 10 or more Schedule 2 plant sites. One hundred and twenty of the 156 inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites, or 77%, were located in 7 States Parties—China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, and United States. Each had 10 or more inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites. (For further details on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites, see Annex 8).

Schedule 3

- 2.13 As at 31 December 2002, 34 States Parties had declared 497 Schedule 3 plant sites. These figures are based on annual declarations of activities in 2001 and of anticipated activities for 2002.
- 2.14 Of the 497 Schedule 3 plant sites declared, 437 in 34 States Parties were above the inspection threshold. Three hundred and sixty Schedule 3 plant sites, or 82% of all inspectable facilities, were located in 7 States Parties—China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russian Federation, and United States—each of which had 10 or more inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites. (For further details on declared and inspectable Schedule 3 facilities, please see Annex 9).

Other chemical production facilities

- 2.15 By 31 December 2002, 60 States Parties had declared 4,117 plant sites that produced discrete organic chemicals (DOCs). Of these, 3,990, in 58 States Parties, were above the inspection threshold (for details on declared and inspectable DOC facilities, see Annex 10).

Article VI declaration-assistance project

- 2.16 The Secretariat continued its declaration-assistance project during the reporting period, assisting States Parties in identifying facilities covered by the Convention's industry verification regime. As a result of these efforts, nine additional States Parties had made positive Article VI declarations by the end of 2002. The Secretariat also assisted other States Parties that had already made such declarations and that were considering whether additional facilities and plant sites needed to be declared. The project is continuing in 2003.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 2.17 States Parties that intend to import or export Schedule 1 chemicals are required to give the Secretariat at least 30 days' notice of the transfer—the sole exception being transfers for medical or diagnostic purposes of the Schedule 1 chemical saxitoxin in quantities of 5 milligrams or less, in which case notice must be given before the transfer. In 2002, only 3 States Parties were involved in Schedule 1 chemical transfers: 1 in exporting, 2 in importing.
- 2.18 Since 29 April 2000—three years after entry into force—all trade in Schedule 2 chemicals between States Parties and States not Party has been prohibited, with the exception of Schedule 2 chemicals in products identified as consumer goods and packaged for retail sale for personal use. In 2002, three States Parties reported Schedule 2 chemical transfers to three States not Party over the previous two years. Some of the transfers declared by two of these States Parties violated the above-mentioned prohibitions. (Those declared by the third did not.) Appropriate measures against the companies involved in the illegal transfers have been taken by the States Parties in question. One of the States not Party involved, which had imported the Schedule 2 chemicals in 2000, acceded to the Convention later the same year.
- 2.19 A review of the annual declarations of past activities for the year 2001 available to the Secretariat as of 31 December 2002 shows that 13 States Parties exported 5 Schedule 3 chemicals to 9 States not Party. Two chemicals, triethanolamine (CAS number 102-71-6) and thionylchloride (CAS number 7719-09-7), together accounted for 78% of the total of 5,468 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not party to the Convention.

Other notifications

- 2.20 As at 31 December 2002, the Secretariat had received the following notifications, which must be submitted within 30 days of entry into force of the Convention for each State Party: notifications of points of entry for inspection teams from 98 States Parties, or 67%; and notifications concerning standing diplomatic clearance numbers for non-scheduled aircraft from 79 States Parties, or 53%. As at the same date, 115, or 78%, of all States Parties had provided details on their National Authorities (see Annex 5 to this Report for further details).

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

Progress towards the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles and of chemical weapons production facilities

- 2.21 Between entry into force and 31 December 2002, OPCW inspectors confirmed the destruction of a total of 7,169 metric tonnes of chemical agents in the 4 States Parties that had declared chemical weapons stockpiles. The categories and quantities of agents, munitions, and devices destroyed are listed below:
- (a) Category 1 chemical weapons: 6,320 metric tonnes of unitary chemical weapons (450 in 2002), including the nerve agents sarin (GB), tabun (GA), and VX; the blister agents mustard gas (HD) and lewisite; over 69 metric tonnes of key binary components (65 in 2002); 515 metric tonnes of other binary components (54 in 2002); and 356,141 binary items (artillery projectiles, canisters, and containers) (92,448 in 2002);
 - (b) Category 2 chemical weapons: 265 metric tonnes of thiodiglycol (TDG), 2-chloroethanol (2-CE), and phosgene (81 in 2002); and
 - (c) Category 3 chemical weapons: 412,704 items (60 in 2002).
- 2.22 In 2002, seven declared full-scale CWDFs were operating at one time or another in four States Parties: one in India, one in the Russian Federation, four in the United States, and one in a State Party. In addition, a Category 2 chemical weapon, phosgene, which had been drained from munitions in 2001, was destroyed at one other facility in the Russian Federation. Two States Parties also destroyed or treated a limited number of Category 1 chemical weapons that were in a hazardous condition.

India

- 2.23 In 2001, well ahead of the Convention's deadline of 29 April 2002, India had met the Convention's requirement to destroy 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons. In 2001 it had also completed the destruction of thiodiglycol, which it had declared as a Category 2 chemical weapon. By 29 April 2002, it had destroyed all of its Category 3 chemical weapons.

The Russian Federation

- 2.24 The Russian Federation destroyed all of its Category 3 chemical weapons in 2001, well ahead of the Convention's deadline of 29 April 2002. Destruction of its Category 2 chemical weapons was completed in March 2002, also ahead of the Convention's deadline. In December 2002, it began systematically destroying its Category 1 chemical weapons.
- 2.25 In October 2002, the Conference at its Seventh Session considered a request by the Russian Federation and granted it an extension, in principle, of the intermediate deadlines for the destruction, respectively, of 1% and 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons. It also decided that, at its Eighth Session in 2003, it would establish a substitute deadline for the destruction of 20% of the Russian Federation's Category 1

chemical weapons stockpiles, based on the recommendation of the Council. The Conference called upon the Russian Federation to take the necessary steps to meet the revised destruction schedule it had proposed (20% by 29 April 2007, 45% by 29 April 2009, and 100% by 29 April 2012), which will be taken into account in decisions to establish revised destruction deadlines.

The United States of America

- 2.26 The United States met the Convention's requirement to destroy 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons in 2001, well ahead of the Convention's deadline of 29 April 2002, by which date it had also destroyed all of its Category 3 chemical weapons. It has not declared any Category 2 chemical weapons.
- 2.27 In 2002, OPCW inspectors conducted initial visits to two of the four new CWDFs that were expected to start operations in 2003: the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ABCDF), and the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. The OPCW also conducted the final engineering reviews of the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility and of the ABCDF.

A State Party

- 2.28 This State Party completed its Category 3 chemical weapons destruction well ahead of the deadline imposed by the Convention. It has not declared any Category 2 chemical weapons. It had previously requested an extension of the 20% destruction deadline for its Category 1 chemical weapons to 29 April 2004, 7 years after entry into force, and the Conference granted this request at its Seventh Session in October 2002. By the end of 2002, this State Party had already destroyed over 20% of its Category 1 chemical weapons, ahead of the rescheduled deadline.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 2.29 In 2002, 30 CWSFs were under systematic verification, and each was inspected once, except for 1, which was inspected for a second time because of relocation activities on-site.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 2.30 Between entry into force and 31 December 2002, 11 States Parties had declared 61 CWPFs. One of these was declared by 2 States Parties: The buildings remained in one State Party while specialised equipment was stored in another.
- 2.31 According to paragraph 30 of Part V of the Verification Annex and a decision of the Conference (C-I/DEC. 29, dated 16 May 1997), States Parties were required to destroy 40% of their aggregate production capacity by 29 April 2002, 5 years after entry into force. By that date, all States Parties with declared CWPFs had met this destruction deadline, and 5—China, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, and a State Party—had destroyed 100% of their aggregate production capacity.
- 2.32 By the end of 2002, 28 CWPFs had been completely destroyed, and 8 had been converted for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Of the remaining 24,

12 were to be converted, and the rest (including 3 that had been converted temporarily for chemical weapons destruction purposes) were to be destroyed. One other CWPF had been destroyed, but the certification process had not been completed by the end of the period under review.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 2.33 Efforts made by State Parties to destroy their old and abandoned chemical weapons (OACWs) continued throughout 2002, and the majority made good progress. Continued field discoveries of OACWs were made in nearly all of the declaring States Parties, and these are expected to continue for decades to come. Though on occasion the amounts discovered were greater than could be destroyed right away, existing quantities were diminishing at most sites.
- 2.34 Four State Parties—Belgium, Germany, Italy, and United Kingdom—operate a number of CWDFs for OCWs on a semi-continuous basis. The Secretariat has noted plans that Italy submitted in 2002 indicating a significantly increased destruction effort for 2003. In 2002 China and Japan completed construction of the access road into the largest of their anticipated ACW recovery sites, making possible the future construction of recovery and destruction facilities. By the end of the reporting period, three State Parties—Canada, Slovenia, and United States—had destroyed all the OCWs they had discovered and declared, though new discoveries were still expected.

OVERVIEW OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 2.35 Because of the OPCW's cash shortfalls in 2002 and because there was less destruction activity at CWDFs during the year than had been expected, of the 307 inspections originally budgeted for the year, only 210, or 68%, were conducted. Only 85, or 64%, of the 132 industry inspections budgeted for were carried out in 2002. The following table lists inspections conducted in 2002, by type and inspector days. A summary of all inspections conducted in 2002, by State Party, is provided in Annex 11 to this Report.

BUDGETED INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2002

Type of Facility	No. of Inspections Budgeted	No. of Inspections Completed	No. of Sites	No. of Inspector Days⁴
CWDF	95	44	9	5,444
CWPF	33	40	21	953
CWSF	35	31	30	915
ACW	5	2	2	77
OCW	7	6	6	94
EDCW/ DHCW ⁵	N/a	2	N/a	171

⁴ The number of inspector days for an on-site inspection can be calculated by multiplying the number of days spent on it by the number of inspectors involved.

⁵ EDCW/DHCW = emergency destruction of chemical weapons/destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

Type of Facility	No. of Inspections Budgeted	No. of Inspections Completed	No. of Sites	No. of Inspector Days ⁴
Schedule 1	18	9	9	168
Schedule 2	40	21	21	564
Schedule 3	42	23	23	436
OCPF	32	32	32	572
Total	307	210	152	9,394

Overview of inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities

- 2.36 As in previous years, most OPCW inspection activities were devoted to chemical weapons-related facilities—60% of all inspections and 81% of all inspector days for 2002. Forty-four rotations or missions were conducted to monitor the destruction of chemical weapons at CWDFs. Inspection teams also continued to verify the destruction or conversion of CWPfFs (40 inspections) and the non-removal, except for the purpose of destruction, of chemical weapons from CWSFs (31 inspections). Five inspections of ACWs, and 7 of OCWs, were also conducted in 2002.
- 2.37 Inspections at chemical weapons facilities generally proceeded smoothly, and all inspection teams were able to accomplish their mandated inspection aims. On some occasions, however, issues arose that necessitated further consultations between the inspected State Party and the Secretariat. Some of these were still being held at the end of 2002. One issue that continued to arise from CWSF inspections in the Russian Federation during the year under review related to the most appropriate legal and practical arrangements for the destruction of chemical munitions in a “hazardous condition” at CWSFs.
- 2.38 In 2002, the Secretariat and those States Parties with chemical weapons destruction programmes continued to explore cost-saving verification methods, including greater use of monitoring and recording instruments, such as automatic counting devices and closed-circuit television cameras with time-indexed recording capabilities, that would reduce the number of inspectors at CWDFs.
- 2.39 The number of inspector days was reduced through the careful coordination of inspections with permitted activities at CWPfFs and CWSFs. Industry inspections were sequenced with chemical weapons-related inspections whenever this was possible.

Summary of chemical industry inspection activities

- 2.40 Because of the cash shortfalls mentioned above, Article VI inspections were substantially cut back in 2002. Nine of the 18 Schedule 1 inspections budgeted for, 21 of the 40 Schedule 2 inspections budgeted for, and 23 of the 42 Schedule 3 inspections budgeted for were conducted in 2002. The only exceptions were inspections of other chemical production facilities (OCPFfFs). All 32 of those budgeted for were carried out. The decision to perform all of the budgeted OCPFfF inspections was taken because, at the beginning of 2002, only 65, or 1.6%, of the 3,990 inspectable OCPFfF sites had been inspected. This low number contrasted with the

number of inspections of facilities handling scheduled chemicals: Of 437 inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites, 77, or 17.6%, had been inspected, and all Schedule 1 and 2 facilities had been inspected several times.

- 2.41 The situation with regard to issues arising from industry inspections in 2002 was improved over previous years, with no uncertainties registered in any final inspection report in 2002. Furthermore, all remaining uncertainties from previous years were clarified during the year, thanks to the cooperation of the inspected States Parties. However, some operational issues, including the following, remained unresolved by the end of the reporting period:
- (a) the delineation of Schedule 1 facilities and the resultant scope of access to various operating areas in them, including consumption areas;
 - (b) whether records of production, processing, and/or consumption that have yet to appear in future declarations must, for the purpose of verifying non-diversion of chemicals, be provided to inspection teams (some States Parties have asserted that there is no such requirement);
 - (c) whether the declaration/verification thresholds specified in Parts VII and VIII of the Verification Annex apply to plants or plant sites; and
 - (d) whether the declaration thresholds noted in Part VII apply to declarations of imports and exports at Schedule 2 plant sites. This affected what the inspection teams could inspect and in some cases made accomplishing the aims of inspections more difficult;
 - (e) whether OCPFs could be selected for inspection in the 90-day period between 1 January and 31 March—the date by which States Parties must submit the updated list of facilities to the Secretariat.
- 2.42 How this last question is resolved could have a significant impact on inspection activities. Indeed, from January to March 2002, wherever no updated information was available the Secretariat used the inspectable-sites database from 2001 to make selections. A formal statement objecting to this policy was received from one State Party.

Readiness for challenge inspections or investigations of alleged use

- 2.43 In 2002, as in all previous years since entry into force, no State Party invoked the right the Convention accords each one 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; neither was the OPCW requested to carry out any investigation of the alleged use of chemical weapons in the year under review. The Secretariat did, however, participate in a trial challenge inspection in the United Kingdom and in a similar exercise in the Netherlands jointly organised by that country and the United Kingdom. The Secretariat also took part in a tabletop challenge inspection exercise in the United States. In addition, all inspectors who might be assigned to challenge inspections or investigations of alleged use took regular refresher courses with a view to maintaining a high level of readiness.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Inspection equipment

- 2.44 In 2002, the Conference approved procedures whereby States Parties may authorise the Secretariat to add new items of inspection equipment to the list of approved inspection equipment. This will allow the Secretariat to update its list of approved inspection equipment, which was adopted by the Conference at entry into force in April 1997.
- 2.45 In addition, the Council approved procedures for revising the technical specifications for approved equipment. These specifications were also adopted by the Conference at entry into force and had remained unchanged.

Official OPCW Proficiency Tests

- 2.46 In 2002 the OPCW Laboratory completed the Tenth Official OPCW Proficiency Test, which started in November 2001, and organised the Eleventh and the Twelfth, which was to be completed by early 2003.
- 2.47 As a result of the Tenth Proficiency Test, one designated laboratory was temporarily barred from analysing authentic samples, because it had performed unsatisfactorily. No changes in designation status occurred as a result of the Eleventh Test. By the end of 2002, the number of designated laboratories remained unchanged, at 13. The complete list of laboratories, which shows the status of each, is contained in Annex 12 to this Report.

The OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 2.48 In 2002, the Council approved 647 MS spectra, 50 NMR spectra, and 587 GC(RI) data. The following table shows how many spectra of each type the OCAD contained as at the end of each year from 1999 to 2002:

Spectrum Type	Number of Spectra in the OCAD As at 31 December:			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
MS	900	1169	1495	2138
IR	329	422	670	670
NMR	966	1058	1255	1305
GC(RI)	175	805	2011	2598

Sampling and analysis

- 2.49 To maintain its analytical capabilities, the Secretariat organised three weeklong refresher-training exercises for inspectors with a background in chemical analysis. Working individually, inspectors followed on-site procedures to prepare and analyse spiked samples with on-site sampling-and-analysis inspection equipment.

- 2.50 As part of the effort to enhance the Secretariat's off-site analytical capabilities, the OPCW Laboratory continued to develop procedures and quality-control documents covering the off-site analysis of authentic samples. Stability studies for the project on the preparation and analysis of control samples to be used for off-site analysis continued, with the participation of several States Parties.

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

PROTECTION

Information provided by States Parties on their national programmes related to protection

- 3.1 Paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention requires States Parties to submit information each year on their national programmes related to protection. In 2002, 22 States Parties provided this information (see Annex 17 for details). Since entry into force, 35 States Parties had fulfilled this requirement at least once by providing the Secretariat with the required information.
- 3.2 Members of the protection network from 17 Member States attended its third meeting at OPCW headquarters from 18 to 19 November 2002. The meeting provided a forum where a range of topics could be discussed, including methods of increasing the transparency of national programmes related to protective purposes, developing guidelines for declaring protection programmes, developing a manual for training programmes, the increased use of members as resources in their own regions, and possible contributions from the network at the next ASSISTEX exercise.
- 3.3 A workshop and an associated exhibition on civil protection took place at OPCW headquarters on 20 and 21 November 2002, immediately following the meeting of the protection network. Twenty-one companies, 2 research institutions, and 2 government departments from 12 Member States participated.
- 3.4 The Secretariat received a number of requests under Article X, paragraph 5, to provide expert advice and training to States Parties. However, because of the cash shortfall in the Secretariat, it could conduct only the following activities in 2002:
 - (a) Twenty participants from 22 Member States took the annual Chemical Weapons Civil Defence Training Course from 25 February to 1 March in Lázně Bohdaneč, the Czech Republic.
 - (b) The International Seminar on Civil Defence in Protection and Assistance against Chemical Weapons took place from 25 to 27 March in Brasilia, Brazil. Fifty representatives from 16 Member States in the Latin American and Caribbean region took part.
 - (c) Twenty-four representatives from five member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council—Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates—took the Regional Course for Civil Protection against Chemical Weapons from 13 to 16 April in Kuwait.
 - (d) Eighteen participants from 16 Member States took the annual Assistance and Protection Training Course, which took place from 5 to 23 August 2002 in Revinge, Sweden.

- (e) The annual Course on Medical Aspects of Defence against Chemical Weapons was taken by 14 participants from 12 Member States from 14 to 17 October in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran. This was the latest in a series of courses that make available to Member States the experience of Iranian physicians and facilities associated with the treatment of victims of chemical warfare, and that provide medical personnel from Member States with a unique opportunity to examine and learn from actual victims of chemical weapons as well as to exchange information with Iranian physicians.
- (f) Thirty-six participants from three Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—attended a Regional Protection Course for national capacity-building, sponsored by the Government of Norway, on 24 and 25 October in Vilnius, Lithuania. This course was part of the project for Baltic States, which is financed by the Government of Norway.

Data bank on protection against chemical weapons

- 3.5 Paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention requires the Secretariat to “establish, not later than 180 days after entry into force of this Convention and maintain, for the use of any requesting State Party, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons....” Efforts to expand the data bank and to make an electronic version accessible to States Parties over the Internet continued throughout 2002.

ASSISTANCE

- 3.6 According to Article X, paragraph 8, of the Convention, “Each State Party has the right to request and...to receive assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons if it considers that:
- (a) Chemical weapons have been used against it;
 - (b) Riot control agents have been used against it as a method of warfare; or
 - (c) It is threatened by actions or activities of any State that are prohibited for States Parties by Article I.”
- 3.7 The OPCW did not receive any such requests during the period under review. Nevertheless, the Secretariat increased its level of preparedness on two fronts to respond to such requests by:
- (a) building the capacity of the OPCW to manage assistance offered by the international community; and
 - (b) establishing a cooperative structure to respond to requests for assistance and protection against chemical weapons.

- 3.8 Six rounds of consultations were held by the Council on a comprehensive approach to the concept of assistance under Article X of the Convention. Discussions were held on the development of an assistance response system and the establishment of an assistance coordination and assessment team (ACAT) as part of the OPCW response mechanism. ACAT members underwent training during the period under review.
- 3.9 The first OPCW exercise on the delivery of assistance, ASSISTEX 1, took place from 10 to 14 September 2002 in Zadar, Croatia. The objectives of this major project were as follows:
- (a) to assess the OPCW's system for responding to requests for assistance, including the general validity of its procedures;
 - (b) to evaluate the OPCW's field operations;
 - (c) to improve coordination among emergency-response units as well as that between the OPCW and other international organisations; and
 - (d) to test and train emergency-relief teams.

More than 900 participants from 12 Member States were involved in the exercise. One hundred and nine observers from 11 National Authorities, and 23 members of the media representing 10 agencies, were also present.

- 3.10 In order to maintain and further develop its state of readiness to respond to requests for assistance, the OPCW participated in two exercises with other international organisations. One, from 24 to 27 September 2002, was jointly organised by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Russian Federation in Noginsk, the Russian Federation. The other, Triplex 2002, was conducted in Bornholm, Denmark, from 28 to 31 October, and was the first joint United Nations-OPCW exercise on the delivery of assistance. It was coordinated by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs, hosted by the Government of Denmark, and managed by the Danish Emergency Management Agency.

Mobilising international mechanisms and coordinating the international response to requests for assistance

- 3.11 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 3 additional States Parties had made contributions to the voluntary fund for assistance by 31 December 2002, thus bringing the number of States Parties that had done so to 31. The total in the fund as at 31 December 2002 was EUR 1,086,614.84 (see Annex 18 for details). The assistance measures that Member States had elected under paragraph 7 of Article X by 31 December 2002 are listed in Annex 17.
- 3.12 The Sixth Annual Assistance Coordination Workshop, which was jointly sponsored by the Government of Switzerland and the Secretariat, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 5 to 7 November 2002. Seventy participants from 39 Member States, 3 international organisations, and the Secretariat attended this 4-day event, at which the OPCW's implementation of Article X during the year was reviewed, plans for 2003 were discussed, and the above-mentioned ASSISTEX exercise was

discussed and evaluated. Workshop participants also observed a one-day Swiss exercise, CAPITO - 02, at Geneva International Airport. The exercise involved a simulated terrorist attack with nerve agents.

- 3.13 Three courses related to the offer made by Switzerland under Article X were held at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland, during the reporting period. Forty individuals from 22 Member States attended the fifth Chemical Weapons Chief Instructor Training Programme (CITPRO V) from 10 to 16 February 2002; the sixth Swiss Emergency Field Laboratory Training Programme (SEF-LAB VI) was held from 7 to 12 April 2002; and the first advanced field training course on protection against chemical weapons, SEF-TRAD 1, was held from 1 to 6 December for 22 participants from 20 Member States.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 3.14 Budgetary constraints had an impact on the delivery of implementation support programmes in 2002. However, a number of important implementation-support events that did take place helped to maintain contacts among National Authorities, and between them and the Secretariat, and furthered the search for solutions to pending implementation matters.
- 3.15 The Fourth Annual Meeting of National Authorities took place at OPCW headquarters from 4 to 6 October 2002, with 109 participants representing 78 National Authorities from all regional groups, and 2 observer organisations: the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) and Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN). The meeting included a specialised workshop on assistance and protection against chemical weapons, plenary and regional discussions of national implementation matters. In addition, 128 bilateral consultations took place between representatives of individual National Authorities and observers on the one hand and the Secretariat on the other.

Regional meetings of National Authorities

- 3.16 On 27 March 2002, representatives of 15 regional National Authorities attended the Third Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in the Latin American and Caribbean region, in Brasilia, Brazil. Concrete proposals to develop a stronger regional approach to the implementation of the Convention were made during the meeting, particularly in the area of cooperation amongst customs authorities. During the meeting, bilateral consultations, mainly on industry verification issues, also took place.
- 3.17 The First Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern Europe took place in Dunajská Streda, Slovakia, from 15 to 17 April 2002. Representatives from 19 regional National Authorities and from the National Authorities of 3 States Parties from other regions participated.

Workshops and courses

- 3.18 In cooperation with the Government of the Sudan, the OPCW organised a workshop on the Convention in Khartoum, the Sudan, from 9 to 11 March 2002. The workshop was made possible by voluntary contributions from the Governments of Canada, Norway, Oman, Sweden, and United Kingdom. Its aim was to build up capacity amongst States Parties in Africa to implement the Convention, and to promote its universality on the continent, where 17 of the 53 countries are not party to the Convention. It was attended by more than 60 participants from 29 countries, including 7 States not Party to the Convention and 4 States Parties from outside Africa, and was thus one of the largest events of its kind ever organised in Africa. It also produced a set of important conclusions and recommendations aimed, amongst other things, at establishing an effective implementation network in the region that would function through annual meetings of African National Authorities and be supported by a regional network of legal experts. It thus confirmed the commitment of African nations to the object and purpose of the Convention, and their strong interest in ensuring that it is implemented effectively on the continent.
- 3.19 At the request of the Government of Japan, the Secretariat provided support for a Convention seminar organised by Japan for members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations from 11 to 15 March 2002.
- 3.20 States Parties expressed a much higher level of interest than usual in the two basic courses for National Authority personnel conducted in 2002. The increased interest probably resulted from a general turnover in the staff of National Authorities five years after the entry into force of the Convention.
- 3.21 In many States Parties, National Authorities are small, and sponsorship has to be seen as a continuing national investment in well-educated and motivated staff who can support the Convention. Fifty-six National Authority representatives (50 sponsored by the Secretariat) took part in the 2002 basic course, which was conducted for 2 groups from 26 August to 3 September and from 31 October to 8 November 2002. Each course included tabletop exercises on industry declarations and inspections, and a discussion of practical scenarios. Case studies related to the practical issues facing national personnel responsible for the implementation of the Convention took place at the premises of the National Authority of the Netherlands. Field trips to the port of Rotterdam, including its customs facility, provided an illustration of the issues associated with the effective tracking of imports and exports of scheduled chemicals.
- 3.22 At the request of Zambia, a national training course on implementing the Convention took place in Lusaka in June 2002. The course focused on the practical tasks involved in establishing a National Authority in Zambia, and in developing national implementing legislation.
- 3.23 A technical meeting of National Authorities on practical aspects of the transfers regime in terms of the current implementation of the Convention took place in Rivas-Vaciamadrid, Spain, on 28 and 29 November 2002. The meeting was devoted to matters relevant to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention governing transfers of scheduled chemicals.

- 3.24 Projects carried out with little or no financial consequences beyond personnel costs continued to prove valuable. By the end of the reporting period, over 700 copies of the CD-ROM “Information Package for National Authorities No. 1” and more than 400 copies of “Information Package for National Authorities No. 2”, which contains the training material for the basic and advanced courses for National Authorities (in English only), had been distributed on request to States Parties.
- 3.25 On-line material in support of national implementation of the Convention is an accessible and cost-effective tool. The updated and enlarged website module entitled “National Authority Adviser” features prominently on the revised OPCW website, which was launched by the Secretariat in 2002.
- 3.26 The module includes the on-line version of “Information Package for National Authorities No. 1”, which was originally issued on CD-ROM in 2001, and a compilation of OPCW official documents, reference materials, handbooks, and other information most frequently used by National Authorities. This package contains material in all six official languages of the OPCW.
- 3.27 The English-language version of the “Information Package for National Authorities No. 2”, was circulated to States Parties during the Seventh Session of the Conference. Work on the other language versions of this package will be carried out in 2003.
- 3.28 The OPCW Roster of Lecturers is an internal Secretariat programme that seeks to enhance the Secretariat’s capability to carry out expert implementation support projects in any State Party, at any time, and in any of the OPCW languages. The programme has involved establishing a core of mid-level OPCW staff members responsible for monitoring the implementation of specific obligations of the Convention by States Parties. In 2002, 4 additional staff members successfully completed a specialised training programme developed for the Roster, and joined 30 colleagues who had become Roster members the year before. Some members gave lectures at the 2002 National Authority training courses and in the regional meetings of National Authorities that took place in 2002.
- 3.29 The ethics project seeks to raise awareness about the OPCW and its objectives amongst the professions directly affected by the chemical disarmament and non-proliferation regime established by the Convention. In furtherance of the project’s objective, the Secretariat made additional contacts in 2002 with the National Authorities of Australia, Poland, United Kingdom, and United States, as well as with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The ethics project was also reflected in the final report of the United Nations (UN) expert group on disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Implementing legislation

- 3.30 Article VII of the Convention requires each State Party both to “adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under this Convention” (paragraph 1), including the enactment of penal legislation on prohibited activities, and to inform the OPCW of the legislative and administrative measures taken in this regard. Paragraph 2 requires that each State Party “cooperate with other States Parties and afford the

appropriate form of legal assistance to facilitate the implementation of the obligations under paragraph 1.”

- 3.31 Depending on 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, and this may mean, in turn, that 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 that have not enacted the required legislation may also be unable to meet their obligation to cooperate with, and to afford legal assistance to, other States Parties in relation to enforcement measures.
- 3.32 As at 31 December 2002, 75 States Parties (51%) had fulfilled their obligation under Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention to inform the OPCW of their implementing measures—10% more than had done so by the end of 2001. However, the majority of submissions do not cover all the areas in which legislative and administrative measures are required under the Convention. Throughout 2002 the Conference and the Council continued to urge States Parties to implement their obligations under Article VII, paragraphs 1 and 5, particularly after the Council had identified the full implementation of legislative measures required by Article VII as one of the main areas on which to focus in the OPCW’s contribution to anti-terrorist efforts.
- 3.33 To learn more about the actual observance and enforcement of the Convention within the legal system or jurisdiction of each State Party, the Secretariat distributed a new legislation questionnaire in 2002 on penal enforcement of the Convention. In contrast to the first questionnaire distributed in 2000, which covered only activities under Article VI, the new questionnaire covered enforcement of the Convention as a whole. A detailed analysis of the responses will be distributed in 2003.
- 3.34 In 2002 the Secretariat continued to receive responses to the first legislation questionnaire on regulatory activities under Article VI. The responses collected on the regulation of Schedule 3 transfers were particularly relevant to cluster meetings on the chemical industry, which was considering the need to establish other measures covering the transfer of Schedule 3 chemicals under paragraph 27 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex.
- 3.35 In September 2002, the OPCW published a book entitled “Treaty Enforcement and International Cooperation in Criminal Matters with Special Reference to the Chemical Weapons Convention, which addresses current national, regional, and international practice, and examines the lessons that have been learned by the government officials, private practitioners, prosecutors, police and customs officials, staff members of international courts or treaty-implementing bodies, and academics who attended the 2000 OPCW International Symposium on Cooperation and Legal assistance for the Effective Implementation of International Agreements. Their work was subsequently updated and supplemented to include considerations that emerged in the aftermath of 11 September 2001.
- 3.36 It is becoming clear that the effective carrying out of obligations under Article VII, paragraphs 1, 2, and 5, of the Convention is fundamentally linked to implementation support activities under Articles VIII, subparagraph 38(e), and that, in this respect, it

goes beyond legislation and begins to touch upon law-enforcement capabilities and customs matters.

International cooperation

- 3.37 While the States Parties continued their discussions regarding the overall framework for the implementation of Article XI, the activities of the OPCW in relation to international cooperation essentially focussed on capacity-building in areas relevant to the implementation of the Convention, and on the development of chemistry for peaceful purposes. The programmes implemented included the Associate Programme, the Conference Support Programme, the Internship Support Programme, the Programme for Support of Research Projects, the Equipment Exchange Programme, the Laboratory Assistance Programme, and the Information Service.

The Associate Programme

- 3.38 The OPCW Associate Programme for 2002 was conducted from 29 July to 4 October 2002. It aimed to facilitate capacity-building and industry-related national implementation of the Convention, to promote trade through the adoption of sound practices in the area of chemical manufacturing and safety, and to enlarge the pool of manpower from which National Authorities and the OPCW could draw in the future. It provided a valuable opportunity for scientists and engineers from countries whose economies are either developing or in transition to acquire skills in chemistry and chemical engineering and to gain exposure to modern chemical industry practices. It also laid an emphasis throughout on chemical safety. Twelve participants from Burundi, Croatia, Eritrea, Fiji, Georgia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, and Sudan successfully completed the programme in 2002.
- 3.39 The CEFIC organised a conference entitled “Responsible Care” in Barcelona, Spain, on 25 and 26 November 2002. At CEFIC’s invitation, a representative of the Secretariat participated in the conference and made a presentation on the Associate Programme.

The Conference Support Programme

- 3.40 This programme provides financial support for conferences, workshops, and seminars on special topics relevant to the Convention. It also facilitates the attendance at such events by scientists who are nationals of countries whose economies are either developing or in transition, and who are associated with institutions and scientific organisations in those or in developed countries.
- 3.41 During the period under review, the Secretariat supported the participation of scientists in five scientific conferences, a regional workshop, and a joint workshop with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Annex 13 to this Report provides a list of the conferences and their locations, and indicates the geographic distribution of those participants who were sponsored by the Secretariat.

The Internship Support Programme

- 3.42 This programme helps scientists and engineers from countries whose economies are either developing or in transition to gain experience by working for a limited period in advanced-research laboratories and other facilities in industrialised countries. A particular objective of the programme is to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information and thereby to strengthen such institutions in the targeted countries. A consolidated Note (S/289/2002) containing detailed guidelines on the implementation of this programme was issued to all Member States on 14 January 2002. Under the auspices of the programme, three scientists from developing countries held internships in advanced-research institutions. More-detailed information regarding these internships is given in Annex 14 to this Report.
- 3.43 An offer was received from Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland, for an internship of three to five months' duration, to take place in 2003, for advanced training in laboratory tasks having to do with toxic chemicals relevant to the implementation of the Convention. The offer was circulated to all Member States under the Internship Support Programme.

The Laboratory Assistance Programme

- 3.44 The objectives of this programme are to extend support to analytical laboratories that already have adequate infrastructure but that want to improve their technical capabilities, and to help laboratories in countries whose economies are either developing or in transition to strengthen their national capacities for chemical analysis and monitoring—an important element in the implementation of Article XI of the Convention. A consolidated Note (S/328/2002) containing detailed guidelines on the implementation of this programme was issued to all Member States on 19 December 2002.
- 3.45 The Secretariat continued to cooperate with VERIFIN in the organisation of its training courses on the Convention. During the period under review, VERIFIN offered two four-month courses—one basic, one advanced—on chemical weapons verification analysis, and a two-week pilot course on National Authority and chemical databases.
- 3.46 At the request of the Government of Indonesia, an expert from the OPCW Laboratory visited the laboratory of the Research Centre for Chemistry of the Indonesian Institute of Science from 11 to 17 December 2002 to assess its technical capabilities and to deliver lectures on Convention-related analyses (methods, sample preparation, and mass spectrometry of chemical weapons-related chemicals).

The Equipment Exchange Programme

- 3.47 This programme supports the transfer of used, but still functional, equipment from institutions in industrialised countries to publicly funded laboratories and research or academic institutions in countries whose economies are either developing or in transition. Support provided under the programme consists of grants to meet the costs of transporting the equipment from the donor to the recipient institution, of insuring it in transit, and, if needed, of training a technician in the recipient institution.

A consolidated Note (S/307/2002) containing detailed guidelines on the programme was issued to all Member States on 17 May 2002.

Support for Research Projects

- 3.48 This programme supports small research projects in countries whose economies are either developing or in transition on the development and promotion of scientific and technical knowledge in chemistry for industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical, and other peaceful purposes relevant to the Convention. Funding for these projects is provided either exclusively by the OPCW, or jointly by the OPCW and other organisations.
- 3.49 In 2002, two research projects were funded by the OPCW. One, in Kenya, was entitled “Development, production and formulation of biopesticides for the control of mosquitoes”. The other, in Turkey, was entitled “Removal of azo dyes from textile wastewater by membrane filtration”. (Annex 15 to this Report provides details.) The OPCW also co-funded nineteen research projects with the Stockholm-based International Foundation for Science, a non-governmental organisation that assists in capacity-building in developing countries in applied sciences related to natural products. (Details appear in Annex 16.)

The Information Service

- 3.50 The Secretariat continued to maintain an information service that provides information, upon request, to Member States and their institutions on the properties of chemicals, the 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, which allow it to respond quickly and effectively to enquiries for such information. National Authorities are encouraged to inform their institutions and enterprises of the availability of the service. Requests for information can be made directly to the Secretariat or routed through the National Authority concerned.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Official visits to the OPCW

- 4.1 In 2002, the OPCW received numerous high-level official visitors from the Member States, including H.E. Mr Paul Breyne, Governor of West Flanders, Belgium, on 11 February; H.E. Mr Harmodio Arias Cerjack, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, on 13 February; H.E. Ms Maria Eugenea de Avela, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, on 10 September; H.E. Mr Nguyen Xuan Thuy, Vice-Minister of Industry of Viet Nam, on 10 October; Mr Alejandro Páez Aragón, Secretary, Ministry of Human Development and Employment, State of Nuevo León, Mexico, on 14 October; the Honorable Christopher Shays, Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans' Affairs, and International Relations of the United States House of Representatives, on 20 November; and H.E. Dr Abdulkurim El-Eryany, political advisor to the President of Yemen and former Prime Minister of Yemen, on 5 December.

Visits abroad by the Director-General

- 4.2 The then Director-General represented the OPCW at the 9th Summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which was held in Khartoum, the Sudan, from 9 to 11 January. On this occasion he met with the President of the Sudan, H.E. Mr Omar Hassan Ahmed El Bashir, and with the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict, Mr Olara Otunnu.
- 4.3 The Director-General visited the United States from 18 to 20 September and held talks with officials from the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and the National Security Council. He also met with members of Congress and with their staff from the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 4.4 On 30 and 31 October, the Director-General visited the United Kingdom, where he held discussions with officials from the Foreign Office.
- 4.5 From 25 to 29 November, the Director-General visited China, where he held talks with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr Li Zhao Xing; the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr Zhang Ye Sui; Minister of State Economic and Trade Commission and the Head of the Chinese National Authority, H.E. Mr Li Rongrong, and key officials from the Ministry of Defence and the industry sector. He also held formal discussions with H.E. Mr Liu Jieyi, Director-General of the Arms Control and Disarmament Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Director-General of the OPCW also delivered a speech to the Chinese Association on Disarmament.
- 4.6 On 3 December, the Director-General visited France, where he met with officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Industry.

- 4.7 These important visits confirmed the support and encouragement of the above-mentioned States Parties for, and their commitment to, the work of the OPCW and the principle of multilateral disarmament on which it is founded.

Contacts with other international organisations

- 4.8 The OPCW participated in the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Union (OAU) and the Inaugural Session of the African Union (AU), which took place in Durban, South Africa, from 7 to 9 July. The OPCW delegation met with the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs of 13 of the 17 African States not Party to the Convention and emphasised how important it was that they join the OPCW. The First Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the AU unanimously adopted a key Decision on the Chemical Weapons Convention, sponsored by the Sudan and supported by several African State Parties. Amongst other things, the Assembly's Decision acknowledged the Khartoum Recommendations and welcomed in particular the recommendation that the Convention be implemented effectively in Africa, in part through sustained technical assistance from the Secretariat. The Assembly encouraged the call for the universality of the Convention in Africa, and requested the Secretary-General of the AU to inform the Council at its regular sessions of developments regarding the implementation of the Convention in Africa and the progress made on universality.
- 4.9 The Director-General visited the United Nations in New York twice during the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly.
- 4.10 During his first visit, from 22 to 24 October, the Director-General delivered a statement to the First Committee, on 23 October. He also held discussions on a number of matters, including the implementation of the UN-OPCW Relationship Agreement, with Mrs Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General of the UN; Mr Iqbal Riza, Under-Secretary-General and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General; Mr Jayantha Dhanapala, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Mr Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General and The Legal Counsel; and Mr Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Director-General also met Ambassador Semakula Kiwanuka, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the UN and Chairman of the First Committee.
- 4.11 During his second visit, on 20 November, the Director-General addressed the General Assembly under agenda item 22, "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons", and presented the OPCW's annual Report on the implementation of the Convention in 2001. On that occasion, he also met the President of the UN General Assembly, H.E. Mr Jan Kavan.
- 4.12 On 2 October 2002 the Director-General visited NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, where he met with the Secretary-General, Lord Robertson, and the Head of NATO's Weapons of Mass Destruction Centre, Mr E.C. Whiteside.
- 4.13 In 2002, the Secretariat continued to cooperate with the World Health Organisation (WHO) by contributing to the second edition of the WHO publication "Public Health Response to Biological and Chemical Weapons: WHO Guidance" (forthcoming in 2003).

Activities to promote the universality of the Convention

- 4.14 The workshop on the Convention in Khartoum, the Sudan which took place from 9 to 11 March 2002 (see paragraph 3.18 above) also marked an important step in the OPCW's efforts to promote the universality of the Convention in Africa. A set of recommendations adopted at the workshop (known as the Khartoum Recommendations), called for an eventual declaration designating Africa as a chemical weapons-free zone. This appeal was the first such statement by the African countries.
- 4.15 A regional workshop, co-hosted by the OPCW and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, was held in Nadi, Fiji, on 10 and 11 June to promote adherence to the Convention by all the Pacific Islands countries. The workshop was made possible through voluntary contributions from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, and United Kingdom. The workshop brought together participants from five States not party at the time to the Convention (Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu), four States Parties, and several regional organisations. The five States not Party gave indications regarding the prospects and progress towards adherence to the Convention. Samoa ratified the Convention later in the year.
- 4.16 In 2002 the Secretariat organised several events in Brussels and London, with two goals: first, to give an update on the OPCW's work to those Member States whose Permanent Representations are following it from these two capitals; and, second, to contact the Missions of States not Party to the Convention that are not represented in The Hague, in a bid to make progress toward universality. Briefings for diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW were held on 30 January and 1 October 2002 in Brussels, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific group of States.
- 4.17 Separately, in December, the Secretariat's delegation visited missions of the following States not Party based in Brussels and in London: Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Chad, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands, and Tonga. (Andorra and Tonga have since joined the Convention.) Both visits were part of the OPCW's plan of action to encourage adherence to the Convention and to identify areas where the Secretariat's advice and assistance would be required in order to speed up procedures for accession to or ratification of the Convention. A number of bilateral projects to be pursued in 2003 were discussed and agreed as a result of these activities.

Publications

- 4.18 In June, the OPCW website was relaunched in a new format. The new design offers simpler and better navigation, and a search capability. It also offers the general public new content detailing the OPCW's mission and operations. A special OPCW website module was also launched in response to the growing public demand, in the aftermath of 11 September 2001, for information on the health effects of chemical weapons, on means of protection and assistance, and on the OPCW's response to chemical terrorism.

- 4.19 A new educational publication, “OPCW Profiles”, was also published during the year under review. It was the first educational publication available from the OPCW in all six official languages. In addition, the updated version of the standard introductory reference brochure, “Basic Facts”, was reissued.
- 4.20 A series of flyers was published that addresses the general public’s most frequently asked questions about the OPCW, and provides basic information on its mission and activities.

Raising awareness in the media and among the general public

- 4.21 In response to the growing awareness around the world of the need to destroy chemical weapons, staff of the Secretariat provided more presentations to dignitaries, delegations, and the general public than in any previous year since entry into force. In the course of the year, media interest in the activities of the OPCW also rose considerably.
- 4.22 In addition, following the OPCW’s nomination for the Ieper Peace Prize, named after the City of Ieper in Belgium, a series of presentations was given to hundreds of schoolchildren in West Flanders, Belgium.

Headquarters agreement

- 4.23 The Director-General and other senior officials of the Secretariat continued to work closely with officials in the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in other relevant ministries and agencies of the Government of the Netherlands on the implementation of the OPCW’s headquarters agreement. These efforts resulted in the resolution of a number of long-outstanding issues, while other matters were still under discussion with the Host Country by the end of the reporting period.

Accreditation of permanent representations to the OPCW

- 4.24 Thirty-five Permanent Representatives of Member States presented their credentials to the Director-General in 2002. This raised to 108 the number of Permanent Representatives who, by the end of 2002, had been accredited to the OPCW.

Travel documents

- 4.25 During the period under review, the Secretariat continued to obtain necessary visa and travel documents for the travel of inspectors and other staff for official business of the OPCW. Over 700 visas were obtained from 18 Member States. Another 41 Member States granted exemption from this requirement for inspectors who use the United Nations laissez-passer as a travel document.

5. BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- 5.1 The OPCW budget for 2002 amounted to EUR 61.9 million, which was allocated as follows: verification costs (51%), and administrative and other costs (49%). Administrative and other costs can be broken down as follows: International Cooperation and Assistance (5.7%), Policy-Making Organs and Subsidiary Bodies (7.3%), External Relations (2.3%), Executive Management (9.5%), Administration (11.3%) and Common Services Not Distributed to Programmes (13.3%). Because of non-payment of dues by a number of Member States, expenditures incurred in 2002 totalled only EUR 58.9 million. A projected cash deficit of EUR 3 million resulted in the decision of the Secretariat to reduce the level of implementation of the 2002 programme of work. The States Parties could agree to neither supplementary funding nor changes in the Financial Regulations that would have allowed the Secretariat to use the working capital fund and would have obviated the need to reduce the programme of work. For details, see the financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2002 contained in Annex 19 to this Report.
- 5.2 According to Articles IV and V of the Convention, each State Party shall meet the costs of verifying the storage and destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs. The amount billed to States Parties for Article IV and V missions undertaken in 2002 was EUR 2.4 million, approximately EUR 600,000 less than the projected amount of EUR 3 million. Furthermore, as at 31 December 2002, only EUR 1,193,366 of that EUR 2.4 million had been received by the Secretariat.
- 5.3 At its Seventh Session, the Conference noted the audited financial statements of the OPCW and the OPCW Provident Fund for 2001.
- 5.4 For the period under review, Annex 19 provides statements on each of the following: income and expenditures, and changes in reserves and fund balances; assets, liabilities, and reserves and fund balances; cash flow; appropriations; and cash surplus. Finally, it shows the status of assessed contributions as at the end of the reporting period.

Staffing statistics

- 5.5 As at 31 December 2002, the OPCW had a total of 507 authorised posts (359 in the professional and higher categories, and 148 in the General Services category).
- 5.6 By the end of the year, 42 staff members had separated from the OPCW. Twenty-five of these belonged to the Professional and higher categories, and seventeen to the General Services category. The turnover rate for posts in the professional and higher categories was in the order of 7% (the same as in 2001). As at 31 December, 8% of the separating staff members in the professional and higher categories were from Africa; 12% were from Asia; 4% were from Eastern Europe; 16% were from Latin America and the Caribbean; and 60% were from WEOG.
- 5.7 As at 31 December, the regional breakdown of nationalities represented in the professional and higher categories was as follows: Africa, 9%; Asia, 25%; Eastern Europe, 23%; Latin America and the Caribbean, 11%; and WEOG, 32%. The proportion of female staff members in the professional and higher categories remained at 14%—the same as in 2001 and 1% higher than in 2000.

Procurement

- 5.8 EUR 4.5 million was spent on equipment, supplies, and service contracts in 2002, up from EUR 3.5 million the previous year. The majority of purchases, especially for services and maintenance, were made in the Host Country, although many international companies also benefited from them through their local affiliates. Purchases were made from companies in 17 countries, the largest for equipment for on-site inspections, inspector training, and computer-software licences. In 2002, procurement activities were devoted primarily to meeting those needs of the Information Systems and Technical Support Branches that were related to the handling of confidential verification-related information on the Security-Critical Network (SCN).

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 OPCW. Separate networks across two physical sites provide the foundation for implementing the high information-technology (IT) security standards of the OPCW. All Secretariat staff members have workstations on the Security Non-Critical Network (SNCN). Verification data are processed on a separate, highly secure network, the highly secure SCN, which is separate from the SNCN and uses dedicated personal computers and servers, as well as special software and hardware technology, to monitor and enforce confidentiality. 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 In 2002 the Secretariat's IT infrastructure was further enhanced, processing capabilities were improved, and information flow was optimised through the continuing replacement of network and application servers and the removal of obsolete workstations. Other IT equipment, such as printers, fax machines, optical jukeboxes, back-up tape drives, laptops, and scanners, was upgraded or replaced as required.
- 5.11 The Information Systems Branch (ISB) also launched a project to upgrade the OPCW's standard computer-operating-system software on servers and professional workstations, and introduced more-modern office and electronic-mail software.
- 5.12 The development of in-house applications provided increased functionality, as did the enhancement of the third-party packages used in the Secretariat. The ISB also focused on enriching information access throughout the OPCW by providing Internet, intranet, and extranet facilities.

6. OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

Reorganisation of the Office of Confidentiality and Security

- 6.1 At the beginning of 2002, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) was assigned to the Division of Special Projects (DSP) and began setting the foundations for the full incorporation of the OPCW Security Office into the OCS as the Physical Security Section, thereby establishing well-defined responsibilities for the combined office and developing rules governing its interaction with other Secretariat units. A review of the role and functions of the OCS in its entirety was carried out during the reporting period (as mentioned in EC-29/DG.5, dated 10 June 2002) and led to the development of an OCS mandate, which has been approved by the Director-General in principle and will be incorporated into an updated version of the OPCW Manual of Confidentiality Procedure (MCP). While the consolidation of the confidentiality and security functions of the OPCW had been established in 2000, the Security Office had not been well and truly integrated into the OCS prior to 2002, for a variety of reasons. With the finalisation of the OCS mandate and the arrival of a new Head of the OCS in December 2002, the Director-General determined that the OCS would revert to the Office of the Director-General in early 2003.

Review of confidentiality procedures

- 6.2 Following reviews of the MCP in 1999, 2000, and 2001, the OCS again reviewed all chapters, making amendments as necessary to streamline procedures within the Secretariat while maintaining the stringency of the overall confidentiality regime, and re-released it to Secretariat staff on 14 February 2002. This latest edition, the fourth, reflects the Secretariat's continued efforts to keep pace with technological and administrative developments that could affect the prevailing confidentiality regime.

Monitoring the implementation of the confidentiality regime

- 6.3 In accordance with the MCP, all divisions of the Secretariat involved in the processing of confidential information conducted internal inspections and reviews in 2002. The OCS monitored these and provided assistance as required. It also conducted a number of random, unannounced checks in order to ensure that Secretariat staff members were correctly adhering to established confidentiality procedures.

Centralisation of the registration and tracking of confidential information

- 6.4 In 2002 the Secretariat continued its efforts to centralise the registration and tracking of all confidential information held by the OPCW. The aim of this plan was and is to further develop and use the Archive Management System (AMS), and thereby to reduce the number of instances where confidential documents and materials are registered in and tracked by the decentralised manual systems "Confidential Material Registers (CMRs)" and "OPCW Confidential Material Consignment Notes (C16s)". The AMS is a centralised electronic registration and tracking system used to register all confidential documents and materials received by the Secretariat. More than

18,000 actions involving over 8,000 bar-coded items of confidential material were registered in the AMS in 2002.

Security audit team III

- 6.5 The Secretariat continued work on its external audit programme in 2002. Several security audit team III (SAT-III) members visited the OPCW from 2 to 5 October 2002 to discuss the ongoing development of a relational-database management system to support verification activities, the common transmission file system, through which States Parties would be able to submit declarations electronically to the Secretariat, and the proposed migration to the ISO-17799 information-security-management standard.
- 6.6 SAT-III members visited the OPCW a second time from 4 to 6 December 2002 to evaluate the progress the Secretariat had made on the issues still outstanding from the October 2001 SAT-III audit. Because permanent heads of the OCS, the ISB, and ISB Network and Systems were appointed late in 2002, progress in this area was limited during the reporting period. Therefore, at the conclusion of its December 2002 meeting, the SAT-III requested an additional meeting with the Secretariat in early 2003 for the purpose of reviewing its progress once again and resolving the remaining SAT-III issues. In addition, based on an SAT-III recommendation to adopt ISO-17799, OCS staff members attended training on this standard and subsequently put forward a plan to move to it in 2003.

Confidentiality and information-systems security training programme

- 6.7 In cooperation with the Training and Staff Development Branch, the OCS continued to provide regular confidentiality and information-security training to all Secretariat staff and, as required, to interns and to participants in the OPCW Associate Programme. Thirty-six such courses were provided to Secretariat staff in 2002.

Confidentiality Commission

- 6.8 The Commission for the settlement of disputes related to confidentiality (hereinafter “the Confidentiality Commission”) did not convene for its annual meeting in 2002 because of budgetary restrictions; nor was it required to convene to settle any disputes related to confidentiality.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.9 In 2002 there was a continuation of the excellent health and safety record of the OPCW during inspections. By the end of the year, approximately 1,300 inspections, involving around 74,000 inspector working days, had been completed without any serious injuries or lost-time accidents. One lost-time injury, which occurred as equipment was being shifted manually at OPCW headquarters, was the first in the 9 years since Preparatory Commission and OPCW activities began. The overall health of staff members also remained good, with reported non-accidental illnesses causing sick-leave absences amounting to 2.49% of the total number of working days—below the norm for comparable groups of personnel.

- 6.10 This record has been achieved through considerable effort and through the active management of health and safety risks by all parties concerned, including the on-site and support personnel of States Parties, all inspectors and headquarters staff, and the health and safety specialists in the Secretariat.
- 6.11 There is an inherent risk in any organisation with a good safety record that complacency will set in, and this risk must be averted. When viewed in an international context, the activities and the working environment of Secretariat staff are unique, and the first years of operation have given rise to a steep learning curve, with little guidance and few precedents available from external sources. While the health and safety performance so far has been encouraging, lessons have been learned that must be heeded, and there are new challenges on the horizon. A review of the health and safety experience gained over the first five years of operation has led to the identification of issues that require the constant attention of staff and management. These include the maintenance of the professional skills of health and safety staff, the insidious effects of frequent travel on inspectors, and low-level monitoring for toxic substances on CW sites.

7. INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 7.1 2002 was another extremely busy year for the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO). It was asked to do more than in previous years with the same resources, and made a major contribution to the continuing effort to improve the efficiency of the Secretariat through audits of its activities.
- 7.2 During the course of the year, the OIO carried out the following assignments:
- (a) audited the implementation of the recruitment and appointment procedures of the Secretariat;
 - (b) conducted an audit of the Education Grant;
 - (c) audited the management of the OPCW's insurance portfolio;
 - (d) audited the management of the travel function in the Secretariat;
 - (e) conducted a preliminary investigation into the complaint of a staff member;
 - (f) evaluated the process by which confidential information is transferred; and
 - (g) evaluated the system of physical access to and within the Secretariat.
- 7.3 All of these audits were completed satisfactorily. The necessary implementation and follow-up action are now underway. Full details are provided in the Annual Report of the Office of Internal Oversight for 2002.
- 7.4 The rate of implementation of OIO recommendations in 2001 had increased from 61% to 73%. In 2002, the implementation rate for recommendations was lower.
- 7.5 During the period under review, the OIO scheduled an internal audit of the Secretariat's quality management system to ensure that the relevant activities of the OPCW Laboratory and the OIO remained accredited. The Dutch Accreditation Council, Raad voor Accreditatie, conducted a positive external audit and provided constructive comments to the Secretariat. The Quality Assurance Manager assisted the programme managers concerned in developing quality assurance documents, and provided training as needed to selected staff members. The Quality Steering Committee met three times in 2002 to follow up on the implementation of the annual programme of work, and provided guidelines on specific quality assurance matters.

Annex 1

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

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

119. South Africa
120. Spain
121. Sri Lanka
122. Sudan
123. Suriname
124. Swaziland
125. Sweden
126. Switzerland
127. Tajikistan
128. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
129. Togo
130. Trinidad and Tobago
131. Tunisia
132. Turkey
133. Turkmenistan
134. Uganda
135. Ukraine
136. United Arab Emirates
137. United Kingdom
138. United Republic of Tanzania
139. United States
140. Uruguay
141. Uzbekistan
142. Venezuela
143. Viet Nam
144. Yemen
145. Yugoslavia*
146. Zambia
147. Zimbabwe

Contracting State:

Thailand (entry into force on 9 Jan 2003)

* As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed its name to "Serbia and Montenegro".

Annex 2

STATES NOT PARTY

**SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED
THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

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

Annex 3

STATES NOT PARTY

**STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED
TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 1. | Andorra | 7. | Egypt | 15. | Somalia |
| 2. | Angola | 8. | Iraq | 16. | Syrian Arab
Republic |
| 3. | Antigua and
Barbuda | 9. | Lebanon | 17. | Timor-Leste |
| 4. | Barbados | 10. | Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya | 18. | Tonga |
| 5. | Belize | 11. | Niue | 19. | Tuvalu |
| 6. | Democratic
People's
Republic of
Korea | 12. | Palau | 20. | Vanuatu |
| | | 13. | Sao Tome and
Principe | | |
| | | 14. | Solomon Islands | | |

Annex 4

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN 2002, BY REGION

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL FROM 12 MAY 2001 UNTIL 11 MAY 2002

Region	States Parties
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
WEOG	Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL FROM 12 MAY 2002 UNTIL 11 MAY 2003

Region	States Parties
Africa	Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia
Asia	Bangladesh, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka
Eastern Europe	Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Russian Federation
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay
WEOG	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Annex 5

**STATUS OF SUBMISSION BY STATES PARTIES OF INITIAL DECLARATIONS
AND NOTIFICATIONS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

	State Party	Entry into Force	Articles of the Convention /Parts of the Verification Annex ⁶	National Authority Details ⁷	Number of Points of Entry ⁸
1.	Albania	29-Apr-97	III, IV, VI	✓ ⁹	
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	✓	1
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, VI	✓	
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
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

	State Party	Entry into Force	Articles of the Convention /Parts of the Verification Annex ⁶	National Authority Details ⁷	Number of Points of Entry ⁸
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
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	✓	

	State Party	Entry into Force	Articles of the Convention /Parts of the Verification Annex ⁶	National Authority Details ⁷	Number of Points of Entry ⁸
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
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, VI	✓	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

	State Party	Entry into Force	Articles of the Convention /Parts of the Verification Annex ⁶	National Authority Details ⁷	Number of Points of Entry ⁸
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
109.	Saint Lucia	29-Apr-97	III, VI		
110.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	18-Oct-02			
111.	Samoa	27-Oct-02			
112.	San Marino	09-Jan-00	III, VI	✓	
113.	Saudi Arabia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	
114.	Senegal	19-Aug-98	VI		
115.	Seychelles	29-Apr-97	III		
116.	Singapore	20-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	1
117.	Slovakia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	2
118.	Slovenia	11-Jul-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	1
119.	South Africa	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1
120.	Spain	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	2
121.	Sri Lanka	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1
122.	Sudan	23-Jun-99	III, VI	✓	
123.	Suriname	29-Apr-97	III		
124.	Swaziland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	
125.	Sweden	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	2
126.	Switzerland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1
127.	Tajikistan	29-Apr-97	III, VI		
128.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	20-Jul-97	III, VI		3
129.	Togo	29-Apr-97	III, VI		
130.	Trinidad and Tobago	24-Jul-97	III, VI		
131.	Tunisia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1
132.	Turkey	11-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	2
133.	Turkmenistan	29-Apr-97	III		
134.	Uganda	30-Dec-01			
135.	Ukraine	15-Nov-98	III, VI	✓	1
136.	United Arab Emirates	28-Dec-00	III, VI		

	State Party	Entry into Force	Articles of the Convention /Parts of the Verification Annex ⁶	National Authority Details ⁷	Number of Points of Entry ⁸
137.	United Kingdom	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	6
138.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-Jul-98	III		
139.	United States	29-Apr-97	III, IV, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	2
140.	Uruguay	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1
141.	Uzbekistan	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1
142.	Venezuela	02-Jan-98	III, VI		
143.	Viet Nam	30-Oct-98	III, VI	✓	3
144.	Yemen	01-Nov-00	III		
145.	Yugoslavia ¹⁰	20-May-00	III, V, VI	✓	1
146.	Zambia	11-Mar-01	III, VI		
147.	Zimbabwe	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	1

⁶ Articles of the Convention and Parts of the Verification Annex listed in this column refer to 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. Information in this column is provided in conformity with the requirements of the OPCW confidentiality regime.

⁷ In accordance with Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention

⁸ In accordance with Part II, paragraph 16, of the Verification Annex

⁹ A ✓ in a cell means that the information required by the Convention had been provided by the State Party in question by the end of the period under review, while a blank cell indicates that such information had yet to be submitted.

¹⁰ As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed its name to “Serbia and Montenegro”.

Annex 6

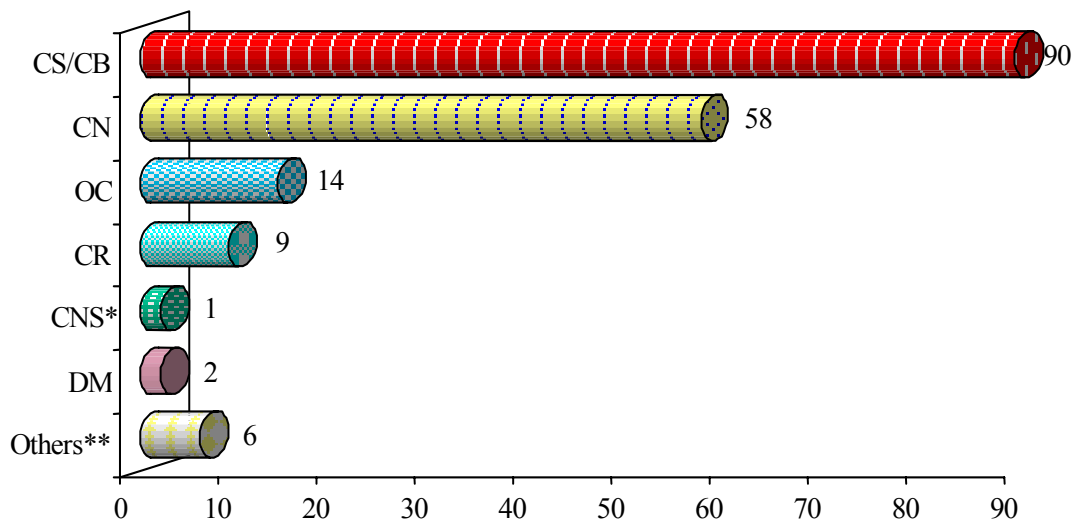
**CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

IUPAC Name of Chemical	Common Name of Chemical	Convention Schedule	Quantity Declared (MTs)	Quantity Destroyed (MTs)
Category 1				
O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	GB (sarin)	Sch.1: A (1)	15,048.177	5,429.614
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	323.814
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	566.008
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	0.00001
methylphosphonyl difluoride	DF	Sch.1: B (9)	443.967	68.404
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	514.646
unknown	unknown		4.642	0.001
	toxic waste (degraded sulfur mustard)		0.94	

IUPAC Name of Chemical	Common Name of Chemical	Convention Schedule	Quantity Declared (MTs)	Quantity Destroyed (MTs)
Totals for Category 1			69,505.168	6,903.343
Category 2				
2-chloro-ethane -1-ol	2-chloroethanol	non-scheduled	302	203.415
bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide	thiodiglycol	Sch.2 : B (13)	51	51.000
carbonyl dichloride	phosgene	Sch.3 : A (1)	10.616	10.616
Totals for Category 2			363.616	265.031

Annex 7

**NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED
RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

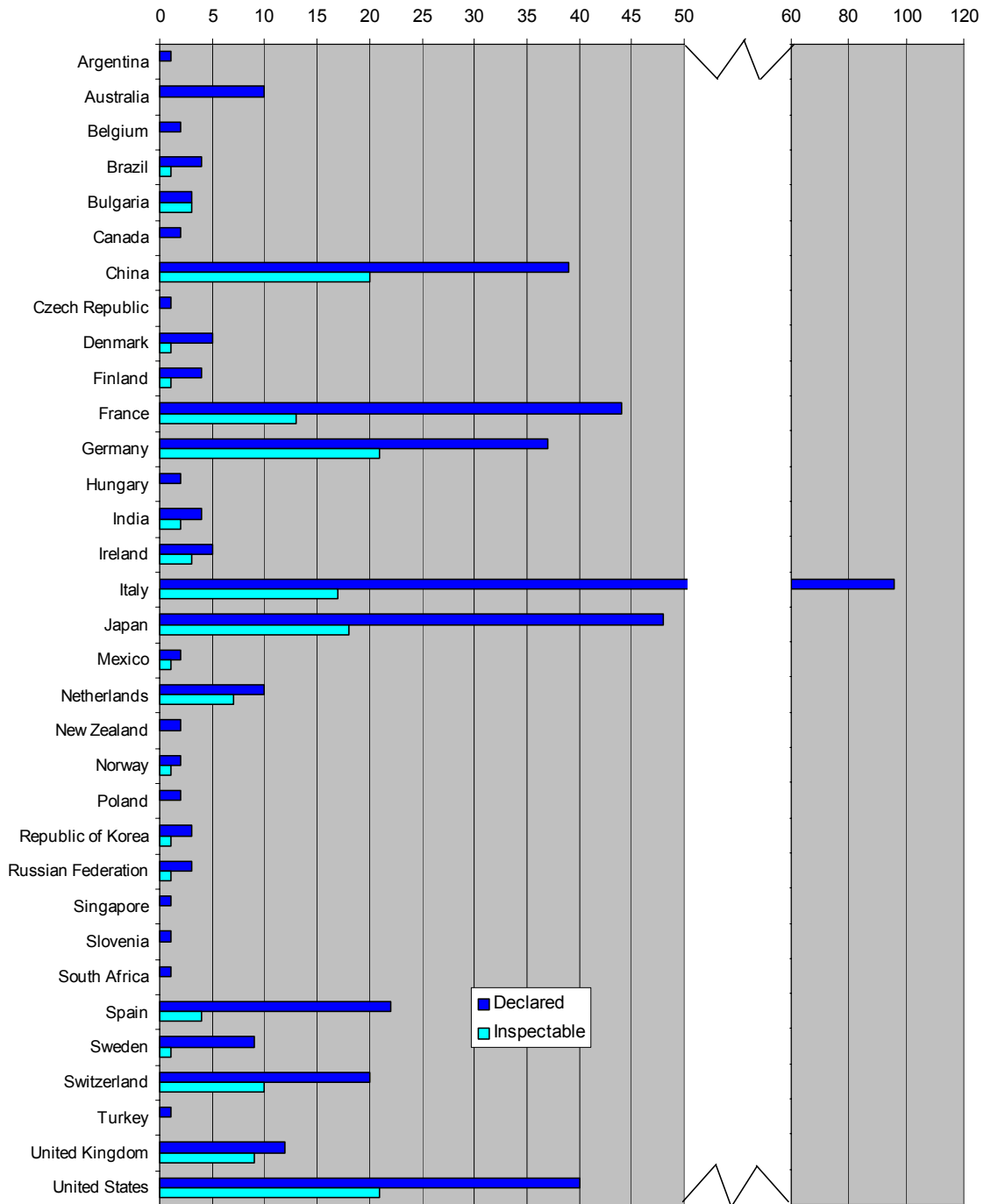


* Mixture of CN(23%), chloropicrin (38.4%), and chloroform(38.4%)

** Includes ethylbromoacetate, MPA, pelargonic acid vanillylamid, pepperspray, and a mixture of OC and CS

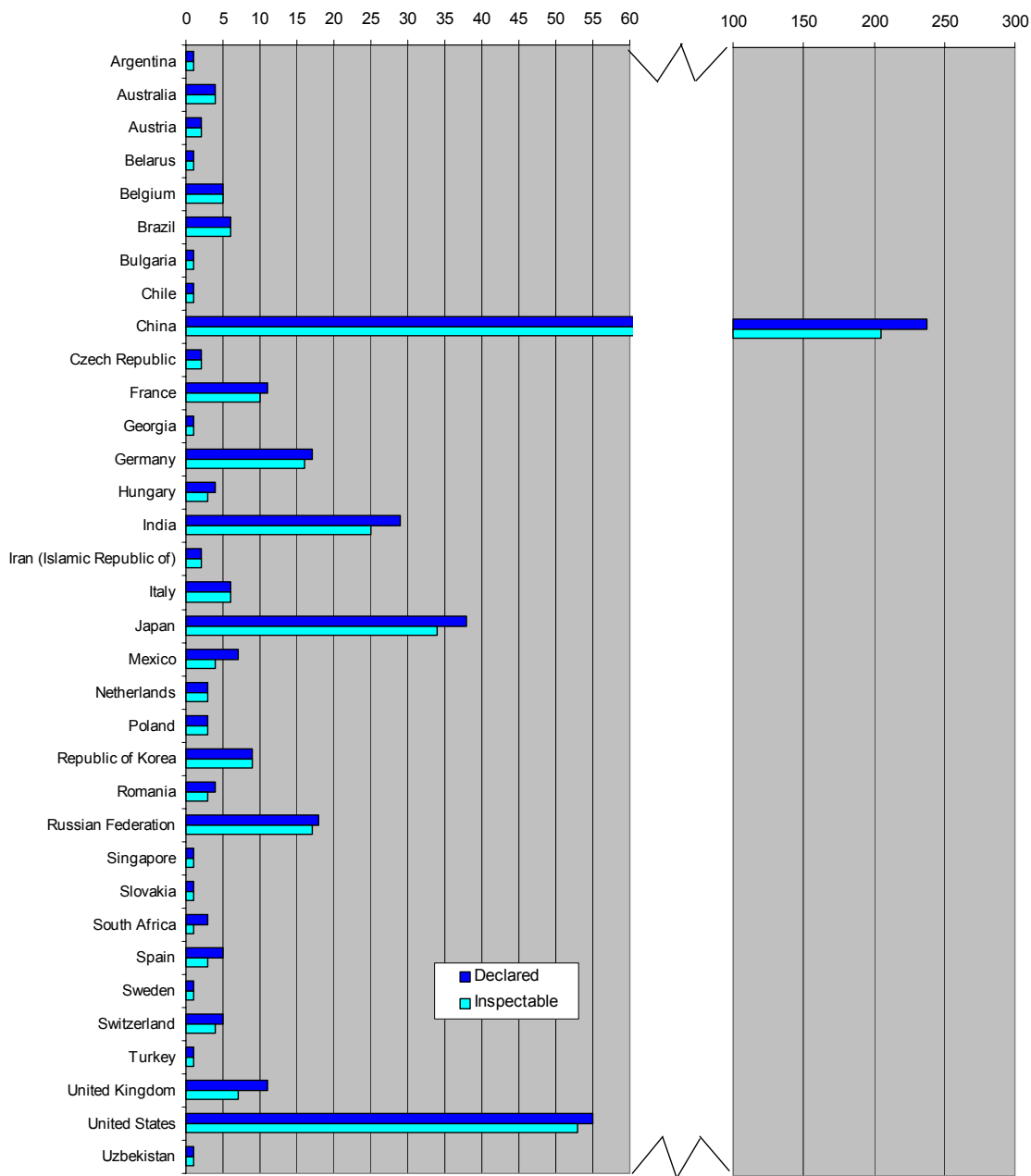
Annex 8

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**



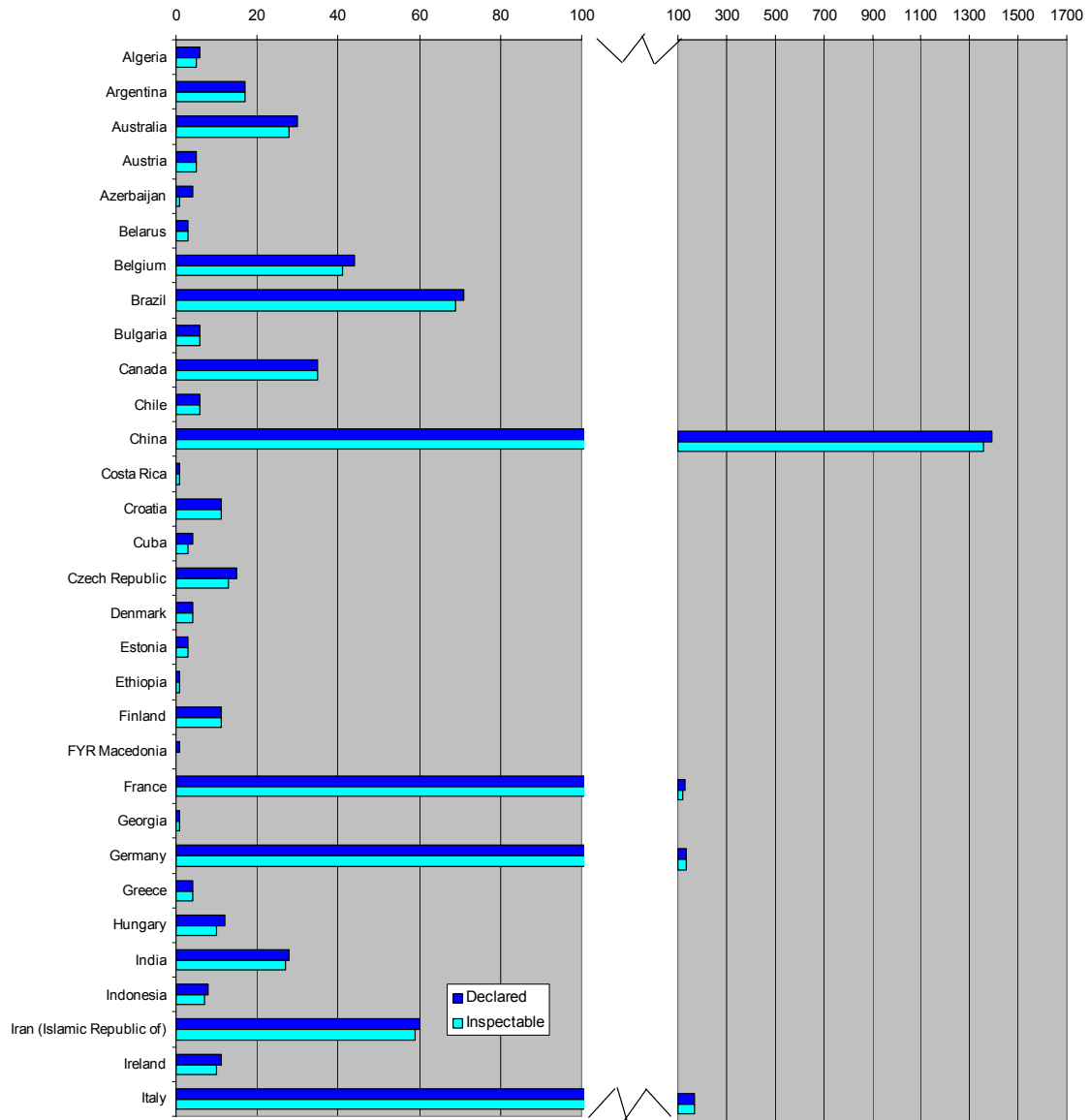
Annex 9

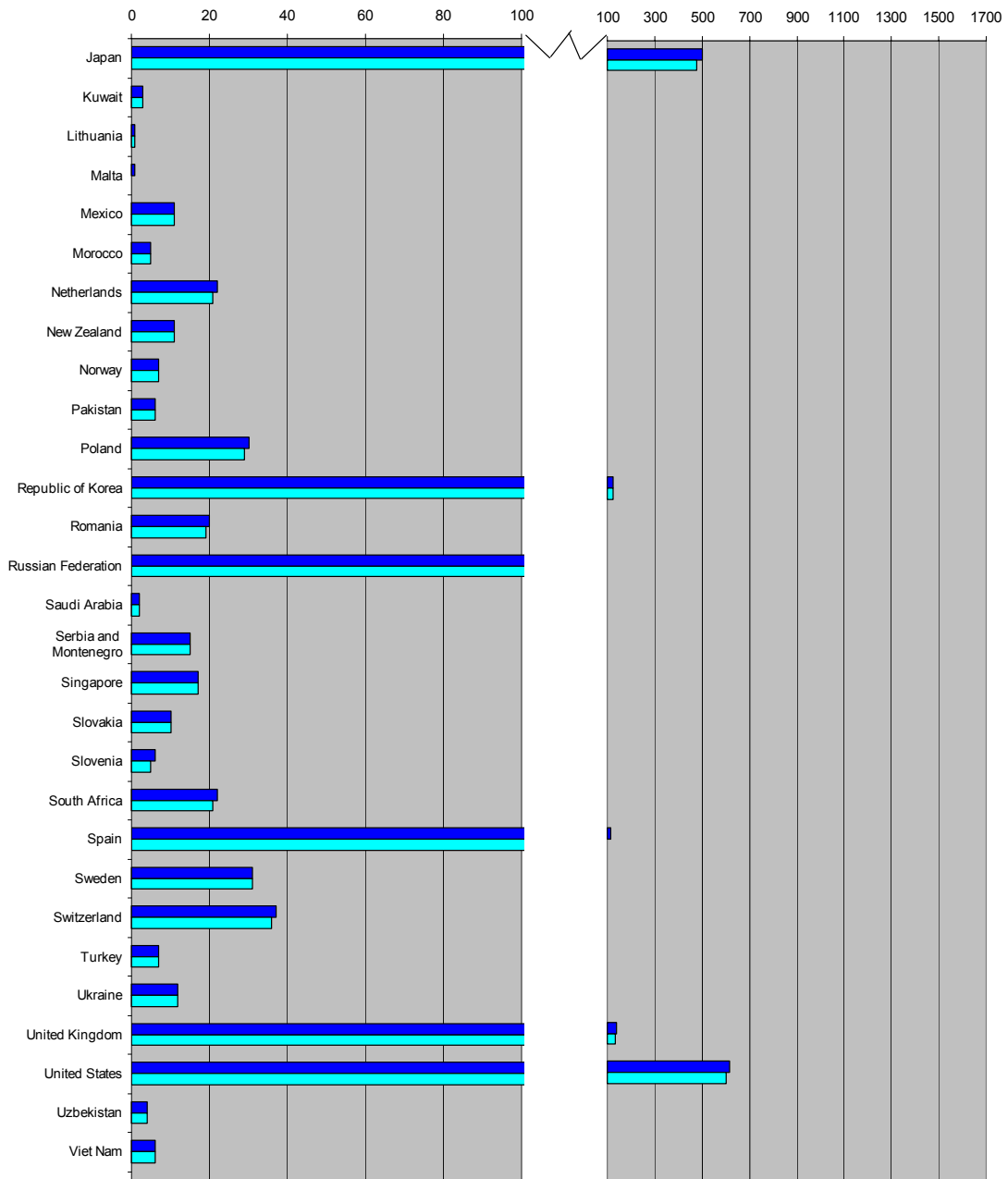
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**



Annex 10

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**





Annex 11

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS IN 2002

State Party	Number of Inspections, by Type										Total
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	DHCW ^{7*}	OCW	SCHED1	SCHED2	SCHED3	DOC	
Argentina										1	1
Austria										1	1
Belgium									2	1	3
Brazil									1		1
Bulgaria								1		1	2
Canada							1			1	2
Chile										1	1
China	1						2	4	1	1	9
Costa Rica										1	1
Croatia										1	1
Czech Republic										2	2
Finland										1	1
France						2	1		1	1	5
Germany						1		1	3		5
India		7	2	2					3		14
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										2	2
Ireland										1	1
Italy						1		1	1		3
Japan			1						3		4
Mexico										1	1
Morocco										1	1

* Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons

State Party	Number of Inspections, by Type										Total	
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	DHCW*	OCW	SCHED1	SCHED2	SCHED3	DOC		
Netherlands							1				1	2
Norway								1			1	2
Panama	1											1
Poland											2	2
Republic of Korea												24
Romania											1	1
Russian Federation		8	20	7	2			1				38
Slovakia							1				1	2
Slovenia											1	1
Spain								2	1			3
Sweden											1	1
Switzerland								1			1	2
Turkey											1	1
Ukraine											1	1
United Kingdom			1			1	1	2	2			7
United States		20	15	12		1	1	7	3	1		60
Yugoslavia**											1	1
											TOTAL :	210

** As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed its name to "Serbia and Montenegro".

Annex 12

**DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

	State Party	Laboratory
1.	China*	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Defence
2.	Czech Republic*	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics, Analytical Department
3.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)
4.	France	DGA - Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB)
5.	Germany	Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien, ABC – Schutz
6.	Netherlands	TNO Prins Maurits Laboratory
7.	Poland	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry
8.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development
9.	Russian Federation**	The Laboratory for the Chemical and Analytical Control of Military University for the Radioactive, Chemical and Biological Protection
10.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Division of NBC Defence
11.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory
12.	United Kingdom	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, 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 an OPCW proficiency test.

** Status as an OPCW designated laboratory has been temporarily suspended due to unsuccessful performance in the Tenth 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 an OPCW proficiency test.

Annex 13

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS SPONSORED BY THE OPCW IN 2002

	Title	Location*	Dates	No. of Participants Sponsored by the OPCW**
1.	Seventh Eurasia Conference on Chemical Sciences	Karachi, Pakistan	9 – 12 March	6
2.	4th International Chemical and Biological Medical Treatment Symposium (CBMTS-IV)	Spiez, Switzerland	28 April – 3 May	11
3.	Second International Colloquium on Medicinal Plants, Health & the Environment	Rabat, Morocco	2 – 4 May	26
4.	Risk Assessment Summer School, RASS IX	Malta	5 – 13 October	1
5.	Singapore International Symposium on Protection Against Toxic Substances (SISPAT)	Singapore	2 – 6 December	11
6.	International Workshop on Purchasing, Servicing and Maintenance of Scientific Equipment in Western Africa	Buea, Cameroon	5 – 8 November	16
7.	Joint OPCW/UNITAR Thematic Workshop on Financial Resource Mobilisation for the Sound Management of Chemicals	Geneva, Switzerland	19 – 22 November	15

* Regional breakdown of participants supported by the Secretariat: Africa, 48%; Eastern Europe, 20%; Asia, 17%; Latin America and the Caribbean, 13%; and WEOG, 2%

** Total number of participants supported by the Secretariat: 86

Annex 14

INTERNSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN 2002

	Nationality of Intern	Title of Project	Location of Internship
1.	Algerian	Effect of some flavonoids on intestinal peristalsis of the guinea-pig ileum	Department of Clinical Pharmacology; Karl-Franzens University of Graz, Austria
2.	Tanzanian	Research in inorganic coordination chemistry	Department of Chemistry, University of Kansas, United States
3.	Turkish	The development of DNA biosensors for the detection of toxic molecules	Department of Chemistry, University of Florence, Italy

Annex 15

RESEARCH PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE OPCW IN 2002

	Title of Project	Institution
1.	Development, production and formulation of biopesticides for the control of mosquitoes	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI), Kenya
2.	Removal of azo dyes from textile wastewater by membrane filtration	Uludag University Environmental Research and Applied Centre, Bursa, Turkey

Annex 16

**RESEARCH PROJECTS CO-FUNDED
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE IN 2002**

	Title of Project	Institution
1.	Volatilisation of sulphur from paddy fields as influenced by the application rates of elemental sulphur and rice straw	Soil and Fertiliser Institute, Beijing, China
2.	Effect of different tillage measurements on soil erosion on slope farmland using ^7Be and ^{137}Cs	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China
3.	Characterisation and quantitative analysis of decayed wood by fluorescence and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy	Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), Bangalore, India
4.	Optimisation of natural rubber latex-styrene copolymerisation and copolymer composition to produce exterior grade plywood adhesive	R&D Centre for Applied Physics, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Serpong, Tangerang, Indonesia
5.	New anti-giardial agents from plants used by the Mayan people	Centro de Investigacion Cientifica da Yucatan, Yucatan, Mexico
6.	Study of reaction mechanisms leading towards polyphenolic fractions during production, storage and ageing of certain fruits	Ecole Normale Supérieure, Rabat, Morocco
7.	Evaluation of the antimicrobial and antiplasmodial activities and phytochemical investigation of selected medicinal plants of the genus <i>Bulbine</i>	Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Botswana, Botswana
8.	Leishmanicidal activity of Yucatecan medicinal plants and their metabolites	Departamento de Microbiología Ambiental y Biotecnología, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, México
9.	Antioxidant activity in South American medicinal plants	Cátedra de Farmacognosia, Facultad de Farmacia y Bioquímica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina
10.	Phytochemical and pharmacological investigation of three <i>Dorstenia</i> spp., <i>D. psilurus</i> , <i>D. kamerouniana</i> , and <i>D. klaneii</i>	Département de Chimie Organique, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Yaoundé, Cameroon
11.	Synthesis of labelled inositol analogues and inositol bound resins	Facultad de Química, Universidad de la República, Uruguay
12.	Comparison of ^{15}N uptake and activities of the key enzymes of photosynthesis between stay-green and earlier senescent genotype of maize	Soil and Fertiliser Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China

	Title of Project	Institution
13.	A ring closing metathesis approach to Eleuthrobin	Chemistry Department, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India
14.	Effects of processing on levels of ipomeamarone in products made from a provitamin A rich sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam) cultivar	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI), Kenya
15.	Detection of potential clinically useful antifungal agents with a selective mode of action in species of the Argentina flora and synthetic compounds	Facultad de Ciencias Bioquímicas y Farmacéuticas, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina
16.	Purification and characterisation of proteolytic enzymes from sorghum malt varieties	Department of Brewing Science and Technology, Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, University of Uyo, Nigeria
17.	Recherche des composés naturels à activité antimicrobiens dans les ochnacées	Département de Chimie Organique, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Yaoundé, Cameroon
18.	Preparation of chitosan-metal salts and their application in bamboo wood preserving	Department of Forest Product Industry, Zhejiang Forestry College, China
19.	De-acidification of fruit juice by electrodialysis	Departamento de Ciencia de Alimentos y Biotecnología (DECAB), Escuela Politécnica Nacional (EPN), Ecuador

Annex 17

**ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION MEASURES
ELECTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

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

	State Party	Submission Date(s)	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
39.	Pakistan	25 Aug 1998			✓
40.	Peru	3 Apr 1998	✓		
41.	Poland	31 Oct 1997	✓		✓
42.	Portugal	31 Mar 1999			✓
43.	Republic of Korea	23 Dec 1997	✓		
44.	Romania	28 Oct 1997			✓
45.	Russian Federation	24 Sept 1999			✓
46.	Singapore	19 Dec 1997			✓
47.	Slovakia	20 Nov 1997			✓
48.	Slovenia	24 Jul 1998	✓		✓
49.	South Africa	27 Nov 1997			✓
50.	Spain	12 Nov 1997			✓
51.	Sweden	24 Oct 1997	✓		✓
52.	Switzerland	24 Oct 1997	✓		✓
53.	Turkey	8 Apr 1998	✓		
54.	Ukraine	27 Jan 2000			✓
55.	United Kingdom	24 Oct 1997 20 Dec 2001	✓		✓
56.	United States	28 Oct 1997			✓
57.	Zimbabwe	18 Jan 2001	✓		
TOTAL			31	1	32

Annex 18

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE*
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

	State Party	Amount Paid (EUR)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Canada	22,689.01
4.	Chile	9,153.88
5.	Denmark	7,454.25
6.	Estonia	2000.00
7.	Ethiopia	5325.00
8.	Finland	25,333.86
9.	Greece	11,344.51
10.	Hungary	4,410.34
11.	Ireland	11,344.51
12.	Italy	172,442.18
13.	Japan	45,378.02
14.	Kuwait	45,378.02
15.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
16.	Lithuania	2,328.42
17.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
18.	Malta	2,490.30
19.	Netherlands**	234,033.52
20.	New Zealand	7,237.43
21.	Norway	22,689.01
22.	Oman	9,257.12
23.	Peru	4,628.56
24.	Poland	22,689.01
25.	Republic of Korea**	36,233.89
26.	Slovenia	2,299.30
27.	Sweden	11,591.82
28.	Switzerland	49,066.12
29.	Turkey	11,108.54
30.	United Kingdom	162,108.38
31.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
	Total voluntary contributions	988,592.72
	Accumulated income	98,022.12
	Total	1,086,614.84

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

** These Member States contributed twice to the voluntary fund.

Annex 19

**THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

**AUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**OF THE ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002**

Statement I

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002
(IN EUROS)**

	Schedule/ Note	General Fund		Working Capital Fund (Notes 27, 28)		Special Accounts (Statement V)		Trust Funds (Statement VII)		TOTAL	
		31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01
INCOME											
Assessed contributions	S1,N4	58,232,600	54,898,400							58,232,600	54,898,400
Voluntary contributions	N5	125,000	48,612					2,623,084	332,663	2,748,084	381,275
Other/Miscellaneous income										-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	N6	3,782	117,202							3,782	117,202
Interest income	N7	738,712	791,267			48,584	67,056	47,387	31,062	834,683	889,385
Currency exchange adjustments		1,044	6,980						5,907	1,044	12,887
Other/Miscellaneous	N8	2,446,017	3,774,275							2,446,017	3,774,275
TOTAL INCOME		61,547,155	59,636,736			48,584	67,056	2,670,471	369,632	64,266,210	60,073,424
EXPENDITURE		58,905,975	55,928,911				1,865	262,104	14,451	59,168,079	55,945,227
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		2,641,180	3,707,825			48,584	65,191	2,408,367	355,181	5,098,131	4,128,197
Prior period adjustments		43,595	(18,343)					100,368	(9,222)	143,963	(27,565)
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		2,684,775	3,689,482			48,584	65,191	2,508,735	345,959	5,242,094	4,100,632
Savings on prior periods' obligations		528,459	384,169							-	-
Transfers to/from other funds	N9		61,350				(61,350)	(100,380)		(100,380)	-
Credits to Member States	N10	(27,582)	(359,662)							(27,582)	(359,662)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances				90	227					90	227
Reserves and fund balances, beginning 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
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD		7,509,957	4,324,305	4,827,445	4,827,355	1,452,282	1,403,698	3,545,139	1,136,784	17,334,823	11,692,142

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002
(IN EUROS)**

	Schedule/ Notes	General Fund		Working Capital Fund (Notes 27, 28)		Special Accounts (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII)		TOTAL	
		31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01
ASSETS											
Cash and term deposits	N11	11,634,402	6,287,492	4,793,819	4,857,505	1,402,028	1,464,285	3,705,223	1,027,442	21,535,472	13,636,724
Accounts receivable											-
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	S1, N12	3,357,348	2,710,670							3,357,348	2,710,670
Voluntary contributions receivable	N16	28,796						552,371		581,167	-
Advances receivable				25,334	28,290					25,334	28,290
Inter-fund balances	N13	182,448	120,885	8,292		49,885	128,858	76,855	108,247	317,480	357,990
Inter-entity balances			41,182							-	41,182
Other	N14	2,438,751	3,874,254			369	1,271		1,095	2,439,120	3,876,620
Other assets	N15	2,766,063	2,874,095							2,766,063	2,874,095
TOTAL ASSETS		20,407,808	15,908,578	4,827,445	4,885,795	1,452,282	1,594,414	4,334,449	1,136,784	31,021,984	23,525,571
LIABILITIES											
Contributions or payments received in advance	N16	8,900,298	9,002,721					596,497		9,496,795	9,002,721
Unliquidated obligations	N17	2,737,189	1,522,634					10,365		2,747,554	1,522,634
Accounts payable											-
Inter-fund balances	N18	135,031	108,833		58,440		190,716	182,448		317,479	357,989
Inter-entity balances			34,201							34,201	-
Other	N19	1,091,132	950,085							1,091,132	950,085
Other liabilities											
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,897,851	11,584,273	-	58,440	-	190,716	789,310	-	13,687,161	11,833,429
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES											
Fund balances	N26	7,509,957	4,324,305	4,827,445	4,827,355	1,452,282	1,403,698	3,545,139	1,136,784	17,334,823	11,692,142
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		7,509,957	4,324,305	4,827,445	4,827,355	1,452,282	1,403,698	3,545,139	1,136,784	17,334,823	11,692,142
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		20,407,808	15,908,578	4,827,445	4,885,795	1,452,282	1,594,414	4,334,449	1,136,784	31,021,984	23,525,571

GENERAL FUND

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002
(IN EUROS)**

	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure (Statement I)	2,684,775	3,689,482
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable (Statement II)	(675,474)	320,759
		1,273,19
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable (Statement II)	1,435,503	4
(Increase) decrease in other assets (Statement II)	108,032	(800,575)
Increase (decrease) in contributions or payments received in advance	(102,423)	1,676,984
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable (Statement II)	-	(1,772,800)
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations (Statement II)	1,214,555	(398,799)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities (Statement II)	141,047	-
Less: Interest income (Statement I)	(738,712)	(791,267)
Plus: Interest expense	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	4,067,303	3,196,978
Cash flows from investing and financing activities		
(Increase) decrease in investments		
(Increase) decrease in inter-fund balances receivable (Statement II)	(61,563)	180,312
(Increase) decrease in inter-entity balances receivable (Statement II)	41,182	29,481
Increase (decrease) in inter-fund balances payable (Statement II)	26,198	28,057
Increase (decrease) in inter-entity balances payable (Statement II)	34,201	-
Increase (decrease) in borrowings (Statement II)		
Plus: Interest income (Statement I)	738,712	791,267
Less: Interest expense		
Net cash from investing and financing activities	778,730	1,029,117
Cash flows from other sources		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations (Statement I)	528,459	384,169
Transfers (to)/from reserves	-	-
Transfers (to)/from other funds (Statement I)	-	61,350
Credits to Member States (Statement I)	(27,582)	(359,662)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-
Net cash from other sources	500,877	85,857
Net increase (decrease) in cash and term deposits (Statement II)	5,346,910	4,311,952
Cash and term deposits, beginning of period (Statement II)	6,287,492	1,975,540
Cash and term deposits, end of period (Statement II)	11,634,402	6,287,492

GENERAL FUND

**STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002
(IN EUROS)**

PROGRAMME	APPROPRIATION			EXPENDITURE			BALANCE
	APPROVED BUDGET	TRANSFERS	REVISED BUDGET	OBLIGATIONS	DISBURSEMENTS	EXPENDITURE	
1	2	3	4(2+3)	5	6	7(5+6)	8(4-7)
Programme 1. Verification	6,612,700	303,792	6,916,492	674,042	6,171,944	6,845,986	70,506
Programme 2. Inspection Management and Operations	24,631,200	(303,792)	24,327,408	258,744	23,785,793	24,044,537	282,871
Total Chapter 1: Verification Costs	31,243,900	0	31,243,900	932,786	29,957,737	30,890,523	353,377
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	3,551,900	0	3,551,900	197,327	2,733,000	2,930,327	621,573
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs and Subsidiary Bodies	4,528,000	0	4,528,000	85,669	3,942,952	4,028,621	499,379
Programme 5. External Relations	1,435,600	43,873	1,479,473	88,532	1,316,953	1,405,485	73,988
Programme 6. Executive Management	1,363,100	(44,974)	1,318,126	1,572	1,316,554	1,318,126	0
Programme 7. Administration	7,015,000	95,448	7,110,448	564,073	6,129,150	6,693,223	417,225
Programme 8. Division of Special Projects	3,132,446	(114,177)	3,018,269	165,916	2,783,895	2,949,811	68,458
Programme 9. Office of Internal Oversight	638,454	17,081	655,535	3,072	614,846	617,918	37,617
Programme 10. Office of the Legal Adviser	785,100	(83,545)	701,555	0	701,555	701,555	0
Programme 11. Common Services not Distributed to Programmes	8,239,100	86,294	8,325,394	698,242	6,672,144	7,370,386	955,008
Total Chapter 2: Administrative and Other Costs	30,688,700	0	30,688,700	1,804,403	26,211,049	28,015,452	2,673,248
TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET	61,932,600	0	61,932,600	2,737,189	56,168,786	58,905,975	3,026,625

Statement V

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002
(IN EUROS)**

	OPCW Equipment Store (Notes 29-33)		Designated Laboratories (Notes 29-33)		Total	
	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01
INCOME						
Assessed contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Miscellaneous income						
Allocations from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	29,882	38,735	18,702	28,321	48,584	67,056
Currency exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	29,882	38,735	18,702	28,321	48,584	67,056
EXPENDITURE	-	-	-	1,865	-	1,865
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	29,882	38,735	18,702	26,456	48,584	65,191
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	29,882	38,735	18,702	26,456	48,584	65,191
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	772,829	740,961	630,869	658,896	1,403,698	1,399,857
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	802,711	772,829	649,571	630,869	1,452,282	1,403,698

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002
(IN EUROS)**

	OPCW Equipment Store (Notes 29-33)		Designated Laboratories (Notes 29-33)		Total	
	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01
ASSETS						
Cash and term deposits	752,620	900,514	649,408	563,771	1,402,028	1,464,285
Accounts receivable						
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-fund balances	49,885	586	-	128,272	49,885	128,858
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	206	-	163	1,271	369	1,271
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	802,711	901,100	649,571	693,314	1,452,282	1,594,414
LIABILITIES						
Contributions or payments received in advance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	62,445	-	190,716
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES						
Fund balances	802,711	772,829	649,571	630,869	1,452,282	1,403,698
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	802,711	772,829	649,571	630,869	1,452,282	1,403,698
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	802,711	901,100	649,571	693,314	1,452,282	1,594,414

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES
TRUST FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2002**

(IN EUROS)

	Regional Seminars		Courses for Personnel of National Authorities		Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Fund Training		US Voluntary Trust Fund		Implementation of Article X		Associate Programme		Trust Fund for Off-Site Sample Transport System		TOTAL		
	(Note 36)		(Note 37)		(Note 38)		(Note 39)		(Note 40)		(Note 41)		(Note 42)		(Note 43)		31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	
	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01			
INCOME																			
Assessed contributions																			
Voluntary contributions	71,886	126,136	750		172,384	206,527	338,900		2,001,000				38,164				2,623,084	332,663	
Other/Miscellaneous income																			
Allocations from other funds																			
Assessed contributions - new Member States																			
Interest income	2,343	226	3,306	4,088	31,289	26,748	6,574		3,824		51						47,387	31,062	
Currency exchange adjustments	-	307	-	3,217	-	2,383											-	5,907	
Other/Miscellaneous																			
TOTAL INCOME	74,229	126,669	4,056	7,305	203,673	235,658	345,474		2,004,824		51		38,164				2,670,471	369,632	
EXPENDITURE	47,124	14,397	3,087	-	-	54	145,074				66,819						262,104	14,451	
DIFFERENCE (EXCESS OR SHORTFALL) BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	27,105	112,272	969	7,305	203,673	235,604	200,400		2,004,824		(66,768)		38,164				2,408,367	355,181	
Prior period adjustments	-	(9,222)									100,368						100,368	(9,222)	
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	27,105	103,050	969	7,305	203,673	235,604	200,400		2,004,824		33,600		38,164				2,508,735	345,959	
EXPENDITURE																			
Savings on prior periods' obligations																			
Transfers to/from other funds	(100,380)	-															(100,380)	-	
Credits to Member States Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	116,771	13,721	129,489	122,184	890,524	654,920											1,136,784	790,825	
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	43,496	116,771	130,458	129,489	1,094,197	890,524	200,400		2,004,824	-	33,600	-	38,164	-	-	-	3,545,139	1,136,784	

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES Statement VIII
TRUST FUNDS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

(IN EUROS)

	Regional Seminars		Courses for Personnel of National Authorities		Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Fund Training		US Voluntary Trust Fund		Implementation of Article X		Associate Programme		Trust Fund for Off-Site Sample Transport System		TOTAL	
	(Note 36)		(Note 37)		(Note 38)		(Note 39)		(Note 40)		(Note 41)		(Note 42)		(Note 43)		31-Dec-	31-Dec-
	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-01	02	01
ASSETS																		
Cash and term deposits	171,089	21,185	130,308	117,396	1,095,860	888,861	248,648		2,004,824		54,494						3,705,223	1,027,442
Accounts receivable																		
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States																		
Voluntary contributions receivable	9,106										525,000		1,265		17,000		552,371	-
Inter-fund balances	-	94,491	150	12,093	-	1,663					39,806		36,899				76,855	108,247
Inter-entity balances																		
Other	-	1,095															-	1,095
Other assets																		
TOTAL ASSETS	180,195	116,771	130,458	129,489	1,095,860	890,524	248,648		2,004,824		619,300		38,164		17,000		4,334,449	1,136,784
LIABILITIES																		
Contributions or payments received in advance											579,497			17,000			596,497	-
Unliquidated obligations							4,162				6,203						10,365	-
Accounts payable																		
Inter-fund balances	136,699	-			1,663		44,086										182,448	-
Other																		
Other liabilities																		
Borrowings payable after one year																		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	136,699	-			1,663	-	48,248				585,700				17,000		789,310	-
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES																		
Fund Balances	43,496	116,771	130,458	129,489	1,094,197	890,524	200,400		2,004,824		33,600		38,164				3,545,139	1,136,784
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	43,496	116,771	130,458	129,489	1,094,197	890,524	200,400		2,004,824		33,600		38,164				3,545,139	1,136,784
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	180,195	116,771	130,458	129,489	1,095,860	890,524	248,648		2,004,824		619,300		38,164		17,000		4,334,449	1,136,784

GENERAL FUND

**STATUS OF CASH SURPLUS (DEFICIT)
(IN EUROS)**

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
<u>Provisional Cash Surplus</u>		
Receipts	59,015,820	55,740,200
Disbursements (Statement IV)	<u>(56,168,786)</u>	<u>(54,406,277)</u>
Excess (shortfall) of receipts over disbursements	2,847,034	1,333,923
Unliquidated obligations	<u>(2,737,189)</u>	<u>(1,522,634)</u>
Provisional surplus (deficit)	<u>109,845</u>	<u>(188,711)</u>
Budgetary surplus		
Contributions receivable	1,195,527	1,059,144
Miscellaneous income receivable	<u>1,335,808</u>	<u>2,898,742</u>
	2,641,180	3,769,175
Less: Transfers of interest from Special Accounts		<u>(61,350)</u>
Excess of income over expenditure: budgetary surplus (Statement I)	2,641,180	3,707,825
<hr/>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Final cash surplus -prior year</u>		
Prior year provisional deficit	<u>(188,711)</u>	<u>(9,405,887)</u>
Receipt of		
Contributions all prior years	548,849	1,334,365
Miscellaneous income	2,898,742	3,599,484
2001 Cash surplus adjustment (Note 10)	1,865	
Savings on liquidation of prior years' obligations: (Statement I)	<u>528,459</u>	<u>382,304</u>
Prior year cash surplus	3,789,204	(4,089,735)
Transfer to special funds		
2001 Cash surplus adjustment (Note 10)	(43,504)	
Prior period adjustment	<u>(18,343)</u>	<u>1,058,732</u>
Cash surplus before adjustment	3,727,357	(3,031,003)
Cash surplus 1999 adjusted against 2000 deficit as approved by Sixth Session of the Conference of the States Parties	<u>(321,389)</u>	<u>2,709,614</u>
Final cash surplus (deficit) (please see note 10)	<u>3,405,968</u>	<u>(321,389)</u>

GENERAL FUND

STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002

		PREPARATORY COMMISSION		OPCW										Contributions from	
		1993-1997		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				2003	1993 - 2003	
		Outstanding Balance	Over-Payments	Outstanding Balance					Assessments	Collections	Outstanding Balance	Over-Payments	Payments in advance	Outstanding Balance	Over/Advance Payments
1	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,745	1,745	-	-	-	-	-
2	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,287	41,287	-	-	-	-	-
3	Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	604,032	673,965	-	673,965	-	-	1,277,997	-
4	Armenia	54,384	-	22,078	28,812	5,427	2,884	3,292	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	118,040	-
5	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	953,669	953,669	-	-	1,041,115	-	1,041,115
6	Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,756	554,756	-	-	-	-	-
7	Azerbaijan	74,505	-	-	-	-	3,965	6,036	2,326	-	2,326	-	-	86,832	-
8	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	651	5,293	9,329	10,467	-	10,467	-	-	25,740	-
9	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,815	5,815	-	-	-	-	-
10	Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,049	11,049	-	61,401	-	-	61,401
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661,754	661,754	-	-	-	-	-
12	Benin	2,258	-	-	3,241	987	961	1,097	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	9,707	-
13	Bolivia	-	-	-	109	3,454	3,364	3,841	4,652	-	4,652	-	-	15,420	-
14	Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,326	2,326	-	1,968	-	-	1,968
15	Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,815	5,815	-	-	-	-	-
16	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,217,091	1,217,091	-	-	-	-	-
17	Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,190	19,190	-	-	21,117	-	21,117
18	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,560	7,560	-	-	8,319	-	8,319
19	Burkina Faso	3,407	-	2,518	5,556	987	961	1,097	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	15,689	-
20	Burundi	6,748	-	-	1,389	490	478	549	582	-	582	-	-	10,236	-
21	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,234	5,234	-	3,966	-	-	3,966
22	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499,703	1,499,703	-	-	1,636,860	-	1,636,860
23	Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,742	108,742	-	-	-	-	-
24	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,426	898,426	-	-	980,324	-	980,324
25	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,437	1,250	98,187	-	-	98,187	-
26	Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	2,369	-	-	2,369
27	Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,630	11,630	-	-	-	-	-
28	Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,234	1,536	3,698	-	-	3,698	-
29	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,679	22,679	-	-	-	-	-
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,445	17,445	-	-	-	-	-
31	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,097	22,097	-	-	-	-	-
32	Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,019	100,019	-	-	-	-	-
33	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,037	439,037	-	-	-	-	-
34	Dominica	4,302	-	-	-	-	-	457	582	-	582	-	-	5,341	-
35	Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,538	14,538	-	-	-	-	-
36	El Salvador	6,748	-	4,028	5,556	5,920	5,768	6,585	10,467	-	10,467	-	-	45,072	-
37	Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	3,674	-	-	3,674
38	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	-	-	-	-
39	Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,815	5,815	-	-	6,399	-	6,399
40	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,326	2,326	-	-	-	-	-
41	Fiji	-	-	-	3,494	1,973	1,923	2,195	2,326	-	2,326	-	-	11,911	-
42	Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305,872	305,872	-	-	-	-	-

		PREPARATORY COMMISSION		OPCW										Contributions from	
		1993-1997		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002				2003	1993 - 2003	
		Outstanding Balance	Over-Payments	Outstanding Balance				Assessments	Collections	Outstanding Balance	Over-Payments	Payments in Advance	Outstanding Balance	Over/Advance Payments	
43	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,789,091	3,789,091	-	-	-	-	-
44	Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,141	8,141	-	2,193	-	-	2,193
45	Gambia	-	-	-	2,632	490	478	549	582	-	582	-	-	4,731	-
46	Georgia	106,776	-	48,572	63,387	9,374	3,364	3,841	2,908	-	2,908	-	-	238,222	-
47	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,724,924	5,724,924	-	-	-	-	-
48	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,248	2,908	-	2,908	-	-	4,156	-
49	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,758	315,758	-	-	-	-	-
50	Guinea	6,748	-	3,021	5,556	1,480	1,442	1,646	1,745	-	1,745	-	-	21,638	-
51	Guyana	4,865	-	1,511	5,556	490	478	549	582	-	582	-	-	14,031	-
52	Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	-	640	-	640
53	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,362	70,362	-	-	76,788	-	76,788
54	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,190	19,190	-	-	-	-	-
55	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,038	200,038	-	-	-	-	-
56	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,883	116,883	-	-	-	-	-
57	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,235	137,235	-	-	-	-	-
58	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,707	172,707	-	-	188,130	-	188,130
59	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,968,005	2,968,005	-	-	-	-	-
60	Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,326	2,326	-	-	-	-	-
61	Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,437,636	11,437,636	-	-	-	-	-
62	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,652	4,652	-	-	-	-	-
63	Kazakhstan	106,091	-	-	-	-	17,302	26,340	16,864	-	16,864	-	-	166,597	-
64	Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,652	4,652	-	4,181	-	-	4,181
65	Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	-	-	-	-
66	Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,063	86,063	-	-	94,065	-	94,065
67	Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	3,262	640	-	3,902
68	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,815	5,815	-	5,918	-	-	5,918
69	Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	-	-	-	-
70	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,489	3,489	-	-	-	-	-
71	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,886	9,886	-	-	10,878	-	10,878
72	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,520	46,520	-	-	-	-	-
73	Malawi	6,748	-	-	2,778	987	961	1,097	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	13,734	-
74	Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,817	137,817	-	-	-	-	-
75	Maldives	-	-	3,787	5,556	490	478	549	582	-	582	-	-	11,442	-
76	Mali	6,748	-	4,028	5,556	987	961	1,097	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	20,540	-
77	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,723	8,723	-	-	9,598	-	9,598
78	Mauritania	6,748	-	-	4,630	490	478	549	582	-	582	-	-	13,477	-
79	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,397	6,397	-	-	-	-	-
80	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	636,749	636,749	-	11,613	-	-	11,613
81	Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	1,335	-	-	1,335
82	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,326	2,326	-	-	-	-	-
83	Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	3,262	-	-	3,262
84	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,168	672	25,496	-	-	25,496	-

		PREPARATORY COMMISSION		OPCW									Contributions from	
		1993-1997		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			2003	1993 - 2003	
		Outstanding Balance	Over Payments	Outstanding Balance				Assessments	Collections	Outstanding Balance	Over-Payments	Payments in Advance	Outstanding Balance	Over/Advance Payments
85	Mozambique	-	-	-	159	549	582	-	582	-	-	1,290	-	
86	Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	4,071	4,071	-	-	-	-	-	
87	Nauru	4,064	-	-	-	-	582	582	-	-	-	4,064	-	
88	Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	2,326	2,326	-	300	-	-	300	
89	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	1,018,217	1,018,217	-	-	-	-	-	
90	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	141,306	141,306	-	-	154,215	-	154,215	
91	Nicaragua	6,748	-	-	477	549	582	-	582	-	-	8,356	-	
92	Niger	6,748	-	4,028	5,556	987	961	1,097	582	-	582	19,959	-	
93	Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	32,564	32,564	-	-	43,513	-	43,513	
94	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	379,142	379,142	-	-	413,374	-	413,374	
95	Oman	-	-	-	-	-	36,053	36,053	-	-	-	-	-	
96	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	35,472	35,472	-	-	39,034	-	39,034	
97	Panama	-	-	-	-	-	10,467	4,347	6,120	-	-	6,120	-	
98	Papua New Guinea	-	-	2,653	3,454	3,364	3,841	3,489	-	3,489	-	16,801	-	
99	Paraguay	-	-	3,527	5,556	6,907	6,729	7,682	9,304	-	9,304	39,705	-	
100	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	40,725	69,199	-	69,199	-	109,924	-	
101	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,732	38,370	20,362	-	20,362	-	
102	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,500	185,500	-	-	-	-	
103	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,982	270,982	-	-	-	-	
104	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,771	19,771	-	-	-	-	
105	Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085,090	1,085,090	-	-	-	-	
106	Republic of Moldova	76,096	-	35,325	46,100	8,880	4,806	5,487	1,163	-	1,163	177,857	-	
107	Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,309	34,309	-	-	-	-	
108	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	697,807	697,807	-	-	-	-	
109	Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	1,163	-	521	-	521	
110	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	1,163	-	-	-	-	
111	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	325,062	325,062	-	-	-	-	
112	Senegal	3,374	-	-	2,315	2,960	2,884	3,292	2,908	-	-	17,733	-	
113	Serbia & Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,630	-	11,630	-	-	
114	Seychelles	6,748	-	4,028	5,556	987	961	1,097	1,163	-	1,163	20,540	-	
115	Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,276	230,276	-	-	-	-	
116	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,005	25,005	-	-	-	-	
117	Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,102	47,102	-	-	51,832	51,832	
118	South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,999	238,999	-	-	261,078	261,078	
119	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476,443	1,476,443	-	-	-	-	
120	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,304	9,304	-	-	-	-	
121	Sudan	-	-	-	-	6	3,489	-	3,489	-	-	3,495	-	
122	Suriname	-	-	-	852	2,195	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	4,210	-	
123	Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	1,163	-	3,413	1,268	4,681	
124	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	601,858	601,858	-	-	-	-	
125	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	740,838	740,838	-	-	-	-	
126	Tajikistan	20,679	-	8,831	11,525	2,467	1,923	2,195	582	-	582	48,202	-	
	The former Yugoslav	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
127	Republic of Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,489	-	3,489	-	3,489	-	
128	Togo	6,748	-	4,028	5,556	490	478	549	582	-	582	18,431	-	

		PREPARATORY COMMISSION		OPCW									Contributions from		
		1993-1997		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003	1993 - 2003			
		Outstanding Balance	Over Payments	Outstanding Balance					Assessments	Collections	Outstanding Balance	Over-Payments	Payments in Advance	Outstanding Balance	Over/Advance Payments
129	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	9,935	17,287	8,387	7,690	8,780	9,304	-	9,304	-	-	61,383	-
130	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,027	18,027	-	-	-	-	-
131	Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258,189	258,189	-	-	-	-	-
132	Turkmenistan	24,979	-	13,247	17,287	3,947	2,884	3,292	1,745	-	1,745	-	-	67,381	-
133	Uganda	6,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,908	-	2,908	-	-	9,656	-
134	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,820	30,820	-	40,408	-	-	40,408
135	United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,627	118,582	45	-	-	45	-
136	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,244,220	3,244,220	-	-	3,542,476	-	3,542,476
	United Republic of Tanzania	5,462	-	-	2,778	1,480	1,442	1,646	2,326	-	2,326	-	-	15,134	-
138	United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,811,172	12,811,172	-	-	-	-	-
139	Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	7,582	26,340	47,102	-	47,102	-	-	81,024	-
140	Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,397	3,258	3,139	-	-	3,139	-
141	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,689	122,116	-	122,116	-	-	150,805	-
142	Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,560	7,560	-	-	-	-	-
143	Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,071	4,071	-	500	-	-	500
144	Zambia	6,748	-	-	-	-	-	915	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	8,826	-
145	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,652	970	3,682	-	-	3,682	-
	Sub-total	572,215	-	172,492	265,977	75,623	94,731	814,901	58,236,090	57,040,855	1,195,235	150,285	8,581,663	3,191,174	8,731,948
	New Members in 2002														
1	Samoa	6,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	146	-	-	6,894	-
2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	146	-	-	6,147	-
	Sub-total	12,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	292	-	-	13,041	-
	Total Member States	584,964	-	172,492	265,977	75,623	94,731	814,901	58,236,382	57,040,855	1,195,527	150,285	8,581,663	3,204,215	8,731,948

		PREPARATORY COMMISSION		OPCW								Contributions from			
		1993-1997		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003	1993 - 2003			
		Outstanding Balance	Over Payments	Outstanding Balance				Assessments	Collections	Outstanding	Over Payments	Payments in advance	Outstanding Balance	Over/Advance Payments	
	Non-member States														
1	Afghanistan	6,748	-									6,748	-		
2	Bahamas	-	8,193									-	8,193		
3	Bhutan	-	-									-	-		
4	Cambodia	6,748	-									6,748	-		
5	Cape Verde	3,652	-									3,652	-		
6	Central African Republic	6,748	-									6,748	-		
7	Chad	4,486	-									4,486	-		
8	Comoros	6,748	-									6,748	-		
9	Congo	6,748	-									6,748	-		
10	Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,696	-									6,696	-		
11	Djibouti	6,001	-									6,001	-		
12	Dominican Republic	9,207	-									9,207	-		
13	Grenada	-	47									-	47		
14	Guatemala	13,497	-									13,497	-		
15	Guinea-Bissau	6,748	-									6,748	-		
16	Haiti	6,748	-									6,748	-		
17	Honduras	6,748	-									6,748	-		
18	Israel	-	13,595									-	13,595		
19	Kyrgyzstan	29,481	-									29,481	-		
20	Liberia	5,584	-									5,584	-		
21	Madagascar	6,748	-									6,748	-		
22	Marshall Islands	-	859									-	859		
23	Myanmar	-	887									-	887		
24	Rwanda	6,299	-									6,299	-		
25	Saint Kitts and Nevis	751	-									751	-		
26	Sierra Leone	6,748	-									6,748	-		
27	Thailand	-	8,951									-	8,951		
	Total Non-members of OPCW	153,133	32,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,133	32,530		
	Total as at 31 December 2002	738,097	32,532	172,492	265,977	75,623	94,731	814,901	58,236,382	57,040,855	1,195,527	150,285	8,581,663	3,357,348	8,764,478
	Total as at 31 December 2001	880,284	32,532	187,094	288,201	81,085	214,864	1,059,144					2,710,670	9,002,720	

Annex 20

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS
REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2002**

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/ Instrument ¹¹	Parties	Date of		Publications Containing the Text or Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR 74	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Panama OPCW	13 February 2002	[Not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XXI/DEC.2, dated 4 October 2000; approved in C-VI/DEC.7, dated 17 May 2001
IAR 75	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Argentina OPCW	12 December 2002	[Not yet in force]	Annex to EC-31/DEC 4, dated 10 December 2002; approved in C-7/DEC.22, dated 11 October 2002

11

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 the model agreement annexed to C-1/DEC.54)

Annex 21

**DECLARATIONS BY STATES PARTIES OF NATIONAL PROTECTION
PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4**

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1.	Albania		Yes Oct				
2.	Algeria					Yes Jan	
3.	Australia			Yes Sep	Yes Aug	Yes Nov	Yes Sep
4.	Belarus		No prg Mar	No prg Jan	No prg Mar	No prg Mar	No prg Oct
5.	Belgium				Yes Feb		Yes Sept
6.	Bulgaria						Yes Apr
7.	Canada		Yes Dec		Yes Feb	Yes May	Yes June
8.	Chile	No prg May	No prg Mar	No prg Mar			
9.	China						Yes Sept
10.	Croatia				Yes May		Yes Aug
11.	Czech Republic		Yes Mar	Yes Feb		Yes Feb	Yes Mar
12.	Denmark			Yes Jun			
13.	Finland			Yes Mar	Yes Mar	Yes Apr	
14.	France	Yes Nov	Yes Dec		Yes Mar		
15.	Germany				Yes Feb	Yes Jan	
16.	Italy						Yes July
17.	Japan					Yes Sep	Yes Dec
18.	Latvia						No prg Nov
19.	Liechtenstein					No prg Mar	No prg Mar

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
20.	Lithuania		Yes Dec				
21.	Netherlands					Yes Sep	
22.	Norway				Yes Apr	Yes Apr	Yes Apr
23.	Republic of Korea					Yes Nov	
24.	Romania		Yes Oct	Yes Oct	Yes Oct	Yes Nov	
25.	Saudi Arabia						Yes Nov
26.	Slovakia						Yes Feb
27.	Slovenia					Yes Apr	
28.	South Africa ¹²	Yes Nov 2002	Yes Nov 2002	Yes Nov 2002	Yes Nov 2002	Yes Nov 2002	Yes Nov
29.	Spain			Yes Aug	Yes Sept	Yes Dec	
30.	Sweden		Yes May	Yes Mar		Yes Mar	Yes Dec
31.	Switzerland		Yes Sep		Yes Mar		Yes April
32.	Turkey						Yes Oct
33.	Ukraine				Yes May		Yes Oct
34.	United Kingdom	Yes May	Yes Mar	Yes Mar	Yes Mar	Yes Mar	Yes Mar
35.	United States			Yes Aug		Yes Sep	Yes Oct
36.	Yugoslavia ¹³					Yes Dec	
Subtotal of protection programmes		3	10	10	14	18	19
Total number of declarations		4	12	12	15	20	22

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¹² South Africa's declaration of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

¹³ As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed its name to "Serbia and Montenegro".