



**OPCW**

**Conference of the States Parties**

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**REPORT OF THE ORGANISATION  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION  
(1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1999)**

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## OVERVIEW

### Progress towards universality

1. 1999 saw a further steady growth in the OPCW's membership - the number of States Parties, which had increased from 87 at entry into force (EIF) to 105 on 31 December 1997, and then to 121 on 31 December 1998, grew further to 128 at the end of the year. Yet another State Party - San Marino - deposited its instrument of ratification on 10 December 1999, and the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter the "Convention") was due to enter into force for it on 9 January 2000. This rapid increase in support for the Convention - 41 new States Parties in the almost three years since the entry into force of the Convention - reflected the growing recognition by the international community both of the urgency of the task of globally eliminating chemical weapons and of the pivotal role which the OPCW plays in this endeavour. However, 41 signatory States had not yet ratified the Convention, and 23 other States had yet to accede to it as of 31 December 1999. The Organisation's efforts to achieve the universality of the Convention continued at various levels.

### Verification of destruction of chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities

2. The Convention requires all declared stockpiles of chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) to be destroyed within 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention (i.e. by 29 April 2007) on the basis of general plans for destruction. Such plans were submitted by the four States Parties - India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and one other - which had declared the possession of stockpiles of chemical weapons. Between July 1997 and the close of the period under review the OPCW's inspectors had verified, through continuous monitoring, the destruction of a total of 3,353 tonnes of unitary CW including the nerve agents VX and GB (sarin) and the blister agent HD (mustard gas) contained in bulk containers, as well as 430,389 items of unitary munitions, 4 tonnes of key binary components, 461 tonnes of other components, and 522,232 items of binary munitions and canisters. Sixty-two tonnes of Category 2 chemical weapons and a total of 78,249 items of Category 3 (unfilled) chemical weapons had also been destroyed as of 31 December 1999. The destruction of chemical weapons occurred at a total of six continuously and non-continuously operating chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) in three States Parties.<sup>1</sup>
3. A total of nine States Parties - China, France, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and one other State Party- had made declarations of either present and/or past capabilities to produce chemical weapons at

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<sup>1</sup> Definitions:

Category 1: chemical weapons on the basis of Schedule 1 chemicals and their parts and components.  
Category 2: chemical weapons on the basis of all other chemicals and their parts and components.  
Category 3: unfilled munitions and devices, and equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of chemical weapons.

60 CWPFs. By 31 December 1999 the Director-General had issued destruction certificates for 20 of the 60 declared CWPFs. Among these facilities was that used by the Aum Shinrikyo sect which carried out the sarin attack in the 1995 Tokyo subway incident. Two additional facilities had been destroyed by the close of the period under review, and were awaiting certification.

### **Old and/or abandoned chemical weapons**

4. Since the entry into force of the Convention six States Parties - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - had submitted declarations of old chemical weapons (OCW)<sup>2</sup> on their territory, while three States Parties - China, Italy and Panama - had submitted declarations of abandoned chemical weapons (ACW) on their territory.

### **Verification - declarations**

5. By the end of 1999 a total of 94 States Parties had submitted their initial declarations to the Organisation. While all of the declared chemical weapons possessor States Parties and, with the exception of the United States of America, all States Parties with a sizeable chemical industry, had submitted their declarations to the OPCW in the period under review, approximately one quarter of all States Parties had still failed to report their declarable activities to the Organisation. Although this marks an improvement in relation to the end of 1998, when approximately one third of all States Parties had not submitted their declarations, it is still far from satisfactory. At its Fourth Session the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter the "Conference") requested the Executive Council (hereinafter the "Council") to monitor closely the fulfilment by States Parties of this important obligation under the Convention in order to enable the Council to consider recommendations to the Conference at its Fifth Session with a view to redressing the situation. In the light of this decision the Organisation increased its efforts to assist those States Parties to fulfil their declaration requirements.
6. During 1999 48 States Parties provided annual declarations covering their declarable activities in 1998, and 31 States Parties submitted annual declarations on their anticipated/projected activities in the year 2000 involving scheduled discrete organic chemicals.
7. As of 31 December 1999 a total of 24 Schedule 1 facilities had been declared by 19 States Parties. This number included eight single small-scale facilities, 15 facilities for protective purposes, and one facility for medical, research or pharmaceutical purposes.

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<sup>2</sup> In the Convention the definition of OCW includes:  
(a) chemical weapons which were produced before 1925; and  
(b) chemical weapons produced between 1925 and 1946 which have deteriorated to such an extent that they can no longer be used as chemical weapons.

8. Twenty-five States Parties had declared 354 Schedule 2 plant sites, 126 of which were inspectable. Eighty-five percent of the declared Schedule 2 plant sites were located in nine States Parties (Australia, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), while 71% of all inspectable facilities were located in five States Parties - China, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan.
9. Twenty-six States Parties had declared a total of 381 Schedule 3 plant sites, 316 of which were inspectable. Eighty percent of the inspectable plant sites were located in six States Parties - China, France, Germany, India, Japan and the Russian Federation.
10. Forty-nine States Parties declared 3,502 plant sites producing discrete organic chemicals, 3,355 of which were inspectable.

### **Transfers of scheduled chemicals**

11. The reconciliation of conflicting transfer data relating to Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals submitted by the sending and receiving States Parties could not be resolved in 1999. The data submitted in annual declarations on past activities for 1998 coincided only in approximately 10% of all cases.
12. The issue of the transfer of small amounts of saxitoxin for medical/diagnostic purposes was resolved. The change to Section B of Part VI of the Verification Annex of the Convention, which entered into force on 31 October 1999, states that transfers of five milligrams or less of saxitoxin are no longer subject to the 30-day advance notification requirements, and that the notification may now be submitted at the time of the transfer.

### **Verification - inspections**

13. A total of 234 inspections to 167 sites in 27 States Parties were conducted during 1999, and the OPCW Inspectorate of 203 inspectors expended 14,884 inspector days during the same period.
14. The inspection activities seen in 1997 and 1998 continued in 1999. Eighty-eight percent of inspector days in 1999 were conducted at chemical weapons-related facilities. Inspections relating to scheduled chemicals therefore amounted to 12% of all inspector days. Approximately 70% of total inspection time was spent in the United States of America alone on the continuous monitoring of chemical weapons destruction operations.

### **Inspection equipment, sampling and analysis**

15. The Organisation continued to maintain its inspection equipment stockpile and to improve its operational capabilities through the procurement of several new items of approved equipment. During 1999 five new laboratories in five States Parties - the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - were designated by the Organisation to carry out off-site analysis of samples taken during inspections. During 1999 GC/MS analytical

inspection equipment was used for the first time by OPCW inspectors to monitor an inspection of a destruction facility. X-ray and NDE equipment was also used successfully in inspections and in exercises concerning the investigation of alleged use.

### **International cooperation, protection, and assistance**

16. By 31 December 1999 only 16 States Parties had, on an annual basis, at least once provided information on national programmes related to protective purposes in accordance with Article X, paragraph 4.
17. Unilateral offers of assistance to deal with instances of the potential use or threat of use of chemical weapons were received from 30 States Parties. The Voluntary Fund for Assistance increased by NLG 200,000 during 1999, to a total of NLG 1,253,640.
18. The first OPCW exercise to train for investigations of alleged use of chemical weapons and for the delivery of assistance was conducted in the Czech Republic from 17 - 21 October. The exercise had been preceded by, inter alia, a seminar for qualified experts and a training course, held earlier in the year.
19. A protection network, made up of experts placed at the Secretariat's disposal by some States Parties, was established to facilitate the provision of advice to States Parties on programmes to develop and improve their protective capacity against chemical weapons. Two courses on chemical protection were conducted, one in Ethiopia and one in Pakistan.
20. A range of activities, including training courses for personnel of National Authorities, regional implementation workshops, support for a training course offered by Spain for the Ibero-American countries, and a symposium on analytical issues for States Parties from Africa jointly organised with South Africa, was pursued by the OPCW.
21. The OPCW continued to support scientific conferences in areas of relevance to the Convention. It also facilitated internships for scientists from developing countries in advanced research institutions abroad, and funded research projects in areas of relevance to the Convention. Several of these projects were undertaken jointly with other international organisations that are active in the area of the sound management of chemicals. The OPCW continued to render advice to countries which had shown an interest in developing their national analytical capabilities.

## 1. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

- 1.1 During 1999 the Conference met once in regular session, while the Council held four regular sessions and seven meetings. The Director-General submitted a wide range of reports to the policy-making organs, partly in fulfilment of the requirements of the Convention, and partly in response to specific requests of these organs.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANISATION

- 1.2 During 1999 the number of States Parties increased from 121 to 128 (see annex 1 to this report). The additional seven States which became States Parties in 1999 were: Estonia, the Holy See, Liechtenstein, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Sudan, and the Federated States of Micronesia. In addition San Marino deposited its instrument of ratification on 10 December 1999, and the Convention was to enter into force for it on 9 January 2000. As of 31 December 1999 41 signatory States had not yet ratified the Convention (see annex 2 to this report).

## ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

- 1.3 One hundred and two of the then 124 States Parties to the Convention participated in the Fourth Session of the Conference, which took place from 28 June to 2 July 1999. At that session the Conference elected as its Chairman H.E. Ambassador István Gyarmati of Hungary, who will hold office until his successor is elected at the next regular session of the Conference. H.E. Ambassador Seyed Shamseddin Khareghani of the Islamic Republic of Iran was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the same period. The Credentials Committee elected H.E. Mr Nacer Benjelloun-Touimi of Morocco as its Chairman.

- 1.4 At its Fourth Session the Conference took various actions, *inter alia* by:

- adopting the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2000 and the Working Capital Fund;
- adopting the decision on the scale of assessments to be paid by States Parties for the financial year 2000;
- electing 20 members of the Council;
- approving the "Report of the Organisation on the Implementation of the Convention (1 January - 31 December 1998)";
- approving three requests for the conversion of chemical weapons production facilities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, and adopting one decision on changes in chemical process equipment or plans for new types of chemical products at a facility converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;
- adopting a decision on the costs of inspections of abandoned chemical weapons; and
- adopting the OPCW Staff Regulations, except for the question of the effective starting date of seven-year tenure for staff members, which was referred to the Council for prompt resolution.

## **ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

- 1.5 The composition of the Council during the period under review is listed in annex 3 to this report. During 1999 the Council held four regular sessions and seven meetings, with the following two Chairmen: Mr Krzysztof Paturej of Poland, for the period ending on 11 May 1999, and, for the remainder of the year under review, H.E. Ambassador Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza of Mexico.
- 1.6 The Council regularly reviewed the status of implementation of the Convention. It repeatedly expressed concern about the absence or incompleteness of initial declarations from a considerable number of States Parties, and urged States Parties to comply with their related obligations under the Convention. The Council also expressed frequent concern at the failure of some States Parties to comply, in whole or in part, with their obligations in relation to the payment of financial contributions to the OPCW.
- 1.7 The Council adopted decisions approving five combined plans for destruction and verification, two requests for the conversion of chemical weapons production facilities, and a total of 32 facility agreements or arrangements: seven for CWPFs, 14 for CWSFs, six for Schedule 1 facilities, and five for Schedule 2 plant sites.

## **SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE COUNCIL**

### **Confidentiality Commission**

- 1.8 The Commission for the settlement of disputes related to confidentiality (hereinafter the “Confidentiality Commission”) held its third meeting in The Hague, from 18 to 20 May 1999. The new members of the Confidentiality Commission, who were to take office on 23 May 1999, joined this meeting for the purpose of electing its officers. In accordance with Rule 8 of its Operating Procedures the Confidentiality Commission elected LTC Valary D. Zyablov of Belarus as its new Chairman, and the following four Vice-Chairmen: Mr David William Chikaka from Zimbabwe (Africa); Professor Masahiko Asada from Japan (Asia); Mr Jesús María Cuevillas Domínguez from Cuba (Latin America and the Caribbean); and Dr Ignacio Vignote from Spain (WEOG).

### **Scientific Advisory Board**

- 1.9 Dr Claude Eon of France continued as Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) during 1999. At its second session, held from 21 - 23 April, the Board made recommendations to the Director-General on the following issues: the reporting of ricin production; the meaning of “production by synthesis”; chemical weapons destruction matters; analytical procedures; equipment issues; problems related to adamsite; and problems related to salts of chemicals listed in the Schedules of Chemicals. Some of the recommendations were of a substantive nature, while others related to the work programme for temporary SAB working groups which had been established by the Director-General.

### **Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters**

- 1.10 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters met for its fifth and sixth sessions, from 1 - 5 March and from 18 - 19 October respectively, and issued two reports. During these sessions the Advisory Body reviewed and made recommendations on, inter alia, the following issues: the audited financial statements for 1998, the draft programme and budget for 2000, the annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight, the Medium-Term Plan, tenure policy, the Provident Fund, and other financial issues. The Advisory Body also recommended amendments to the Financial Rules of the OPCW.

## 2. VERIFICATION OF DESTRUCTION

- 2.1 The Convention requires all States Parties which declare the possession of chemical weapons to destroy them in a safe and environmentally friendly manner. Any State Party which possesses chemical weapons is required to destroy them not later than 10 years after EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2007. In exceptional circumstances the Conference may extend this period by up to five years. The Convention determines the rate and sequence of destruction, which is verified by the continuous on-site presence of OPCW inspectors.
- 2.2 The Convention also requires States Parties which declare either present or past capabilities to produce chemical weapons to destroy all related facilities not later than 10 years after EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2007. Alternatively, States Parties may request permission to convert such facilities for use for peaceful purposes in exceptional cases of compelling need. Such a request to use a CWPF for purposes not prohibited under the Convention may be made for any facility that a State Party is already using for such purposes before the EIF of the Convention for it, or that it plans to use for such purposes. It is noteworthy that two of the conditions for the conversion of a CWPF for purposes not prohibited under the Convention are the destruction of all specialised equipment at the facility and the elimination of all special features of buildings and structures that distinguish them from buildings and structures normally used for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. In the case of CWPFs which have also been used for peaceful purposes before the entry into force of the Convention for a State Party, the State Party in question has to certify in its request that no specialised equipment and no specialised buildings are being used, and that the specialised equipment and specialised buildings have been rendered inactive using the methods specified in the Convention. States Parties may also conclude an arrangement with the Organisation to temporarily convert a CWPF into a chemical weapons destruction facility (CWDF).

### Declared chemical weapons possessors

- 2.3 All four States Parties which had declared the possession of stockpiles of chemical weapons - India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and one other - submitted the required general destruction plans in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.
- 2.4 During the period under review chemical weapons destruction operations continued in the United States of America in conformity with the detailed annual plans for destruction during the year of 1999 which had been submitted in November 1998. In addition, two other States Parties began destruction operations in accordance with their detailed annual plans for destruction, in one case involving Category 2 chemical weapons, in November 1999, and in the other case involving Category 1 and Category 3 chemical weapons, in October 1999.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1 above.

- 2.5 On 1 November 1999 the Russian Federation submitted a request to grant an extension of its obligation to meet an intermediate deadline for the destruction of 1% of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile within three years of EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2000. The subject was still under consideration by the policy-making organs of the Organisation at the close of the period under review.

### **Old and/or abandoned chemical weapons**

- 2.6 Since EIF two States Parties - Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - of the four States Parties possessing old chemical weapons dating from 1925 - 1946<sup>4</sup> had provided, on a voluntary basis, their general plans for destruction, as well as their detailed annual plans for and reports on destruction. No such plans were received from the two other States Parties in this category - Germany and Japan.

### **Monitoring the destruction of chemical weapons**

- 2.7 Between the commencement, in July 1997, of the OPCW's monitoring of the destruction of chemical weapons, and 31 December 1999, the OPCW's inspectors monitored the destruction of the following quantities of chemical weapons in three declared possessor States Parties:

- (a) Category 1 CW - 3,353 (1,245 for 1999) tonnes of unitary CW that include the nerve agents VX and GB (sarin) and the blister agent HD (mustard gas) contained in 3,399 (1,313 for 1999) one-ton containers, as well as 430,389 (298,333 for 1999) items of unitary munitions, 4 (3.3 for 1999) tonnes of key binary components, 461 (198 for 1999) tonnes of other binary components, and 522,232 (146,500 for 1999) binary munitions and canisters;
- (b) Category 2 CW - 62 tonnes of thiodiglycol and chloroethanol; and
- (c) Category 3 CW - 78,249 items of Category 3 CW(unfilled munitions, devices, and specifically designed equipment).

### **Chemical weapons destruction facilities**

- 2.8 In connection with the declarations submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Convention by the four States Parties which declared the possession of chemical weapons stockpiles, the Secretariat had received since entry into force the detailed destruction facility information for eleven of the 33 CWDFs planned to be built and operated by these States Parties.

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<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2 above.

### **Chemical weapons production facilities**

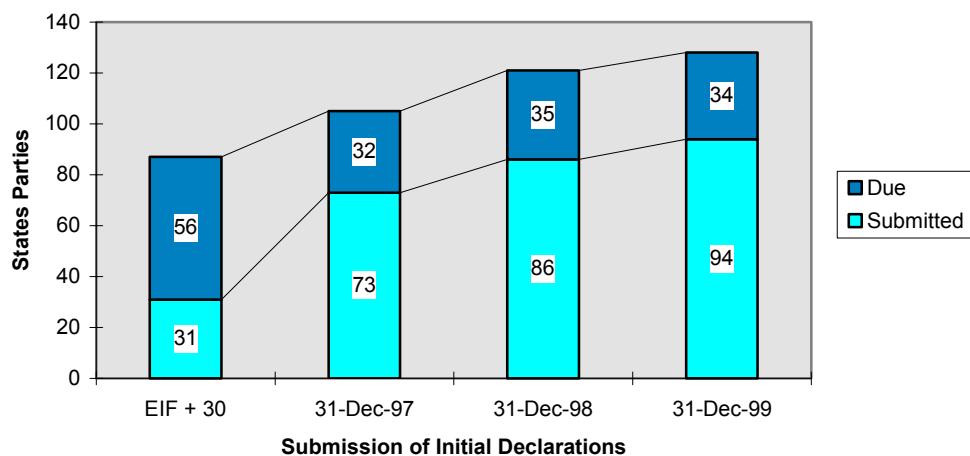
- 2.9 In connection with the declarations of present and/or past capabilities submitted by nine States Parties - China, France, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and one other - the Secretariat received general plans for destruction related to 12 CWPFs of two States Parties - India and the United States of America - and detailed plans for destruction related to nine facilities of three States Parties. As of 31 December 1999 the Council had adopted combined plans for the destruction and verification of seven of the 12 CWPFs.
- 2.10 Of the 60 CWPFs declared by the nine States Parties, 20 facilities in seven States Parties had been certified as destroyed as of 31 December 1999. The facilities certified as destroyed included, inter alia, the facility used by the Aum Shinrikyo sect which carried out the attack in the 1995 Tokyo subway incident, which was certified as destroyed except for one item of specialised equipment which had yet to be destroyed. At the end of 1999 this equipment was still being held by the Japanese authorities as evidence in future court proceedings. All CWPFs were confirmed as inactivated. As of the close of the period under review, two additional facilities had been destroyed and were awaiting certificates.

### 3. OTHER VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

#### DECLARATIONS

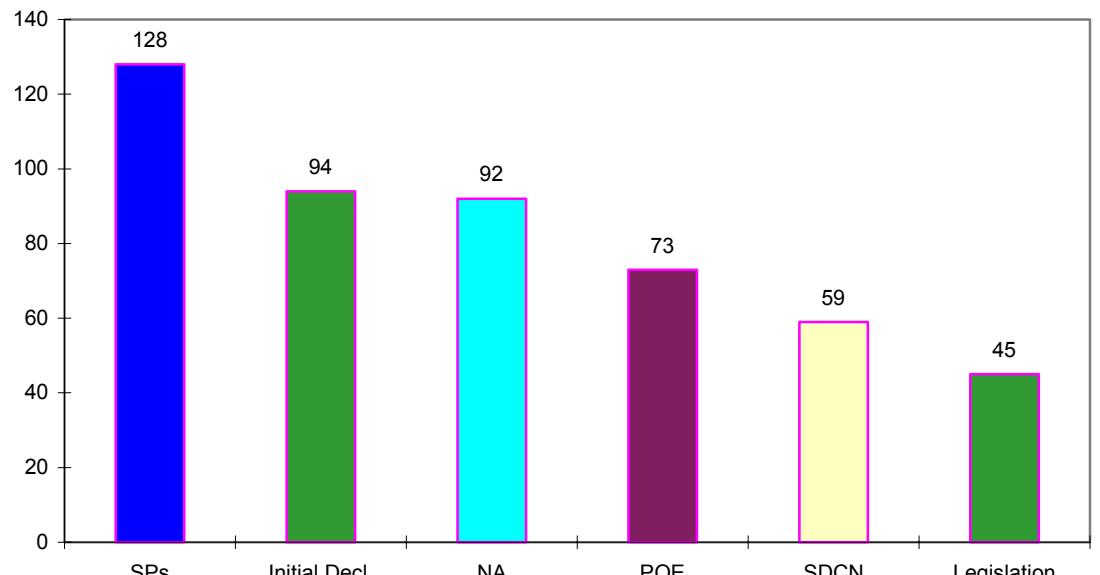
##### Overview

- 3.1 Between EIF and 31 December 1997 a total of 73 initial declarations were submitted, representing 70% of States Parties. During 1998 an additional 13 States Parties submitted their initial declarations, bringing the total number of States Parties which had submitted initial declarations since EIF to 86, or 71%, of the 121 States Parties. Between 1 January and 31 December 1999 an additional eight States Parties submitted their initial declarations, three of which were within the timelines established by the Convention. As of 31 December 1999, 94 of the 128 States Parties had submitted their initial declarations, and 34 States Parties had yet to submit their initial declarations.



- 3.2 In 1999 annual declarations in relation to the transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals and activities during the previous year (1998) were submitted by 24, or 19%, of States Parties, two of which provided nil declarations.
- 3.3 A total of 47 States Parties, or 37%, submitted annual declarations on past activities involving Schedule 2 and/or Schedule 3 and/or other chemicals.
- 3.4 Annual declarations regarding the projected activities and anticipated production for 2000 of Schedule 1 chemicals were provided by 18 States Parties. Three of these States Parties declared that they had no declarable activities for the Schedule 1 facilities which they had previously declared, and one other State Party submitted a nil declaration. A total of 30 States Parties, or 23%, submitted their annual declarations on anticipated Schedule 2 and/or Schedule 3 activities for 2000. One of these 30 States Parties provided a nil declaration on anticipated Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 activities, whilst one other State Party provided a nil declaration for Schedule 2.

- 3.5 Of the 32 States Parties which had submitted declarations of plant sites producing, processing or consuming Schedule 2 chemicals and/or plant sites producing Schedule 3 chemicals, 19, or 59%, had provided information on the criteria applied in rendering their declarations. Twenty-seven of those 32 States Parties had submitted information on the low concentration limits applied to their Schedule 2 and 3 plant site declarations.
- 3.6 In 1999 the Secretariat continued to provide information from declarations to States Parties that had submitted requests for this in accordance with subparagraph 2(b)(i) of the Confidentiality Annex. By 31 December 1999 twenty-eight States Parties - Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Finland, France, Germany, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America - had received the requested information.
- 3.7 As of 31 December 1999 the Secretariat had received from States Parties the following notifications required by the Convention within 30 days after EIF: 73 notifications of points of entry for inspection teams, and 59 notifications of standing diplomatic clearance numbers for non-scheduled aircraft. By the same date notifications had also been received from 92 States Parties concerning their National Authorities, and information pertaining to implementing legislation had been received from 45 States Parties. The chart below illustrates the submission of initial declarations and other obligatory notifications between EIF and the close of the period under review. A more detailed representation of this is included in annex 4 to this report.



INITIAL DECLARATIONS AND OTHER OBLIGATORY NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM STATES PARTIES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1999

### **Declarations of chemical weapons and chemical weapons-related facilities**

- 3.8 Four States Parties - India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and one other - had declared 33 CWSFs, one of which was confirmed as closed by the Secretariat in 1999.
- 3.9 During 1999 six of the 33 anticipated CWDFs had been operational in three States Parties at different periods of time throughout the year.
- 3.10 Nine States Parties - China, France, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and one other State Party - had made declarations of either present or past capabilities to produce chemical weapons. As of 31 December the total number of CWPFs declared by the above nine States Parties stood at 60. All CWPFs were confirmed as inactivated. Twenty of the 60 declared CWPFs were certified by the Secretariat as completely destroyed. The facilities certified as destroyed included, *inter alia*, the facility used by the Aum Shinrikyo sect which carried out the sarin attack in the 1995 Tokyo subway incident. This facility was certified as destroyed by the OPCW, except for one item of specialised equipment which had yet to be destroyed. At the end of 1999 this equipment was still being held by the Japanese authorities as evidence in future court proceedings.
- 3.11 Between EIF and 31 December 1999 four of the nine States Parties which had declared CWPFs had indicated their intention to use 21 of the 60 declared CWPFs for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. By the end of the period under review the Secretariat had received conversion requests for 17 of these CWPFs (from the Russian Federation (12), the United States of America (1), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (3), and another State Party (1)).
- 3.12 As of 31 December 1999 the completion of the conversion to purposes not prohibited under the Convention of two CWPFs in two States Parties - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America - had been certified.
- 3.13 As of 31 December 1999 five conversion requests related to five CWPFs declared by four States Parties had been approved by the Conference in the period since EIF. Two of the three such requests approved by the Conference at its Fourth Session were made by the Russian Federation. Between the Fourth Session of the Conference and the close of the year under review the Council approved three further conversion requests from the Russian Federation, and recommended that the Conference, at its Fifth Session, approve them.

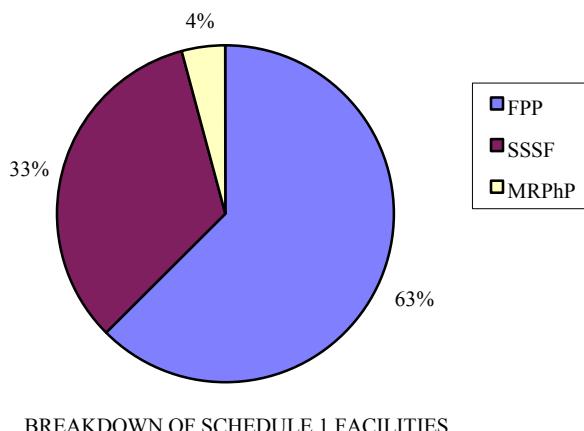
### **Old and/or abandoned chemical weapons**

- 3.14 By 31 December 1999 six States Parties - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - had made declarations of old chemical weapons (OCW) on their territory, while three States Parties - China, Italy and Panama - had submitted declarations of abandoned chemical weapons (ACW) on their territory. Japan made a declaration of abandoned chemical weapons on the territory of another State Party. In the period under review France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted additional information declaring new findings and/or updates of the inventory of the old chemical weapons on their respective territories. Canada provided information on the evaluation, risk assessment and destruction of two projectiles having characteristics of old chemical weapons, which had been found on its territory.
- 3.15 The Secretariat was also informed by the Government of Slovenia of the recovery and emergency destruction of a small number of pre-1925 OCW from the First World War. At the close of the period under review the Secretariat was discussing the matter with the State Party.

### **Facilities related to scheduled chemicals**

#### **Schedule 1 declarations**

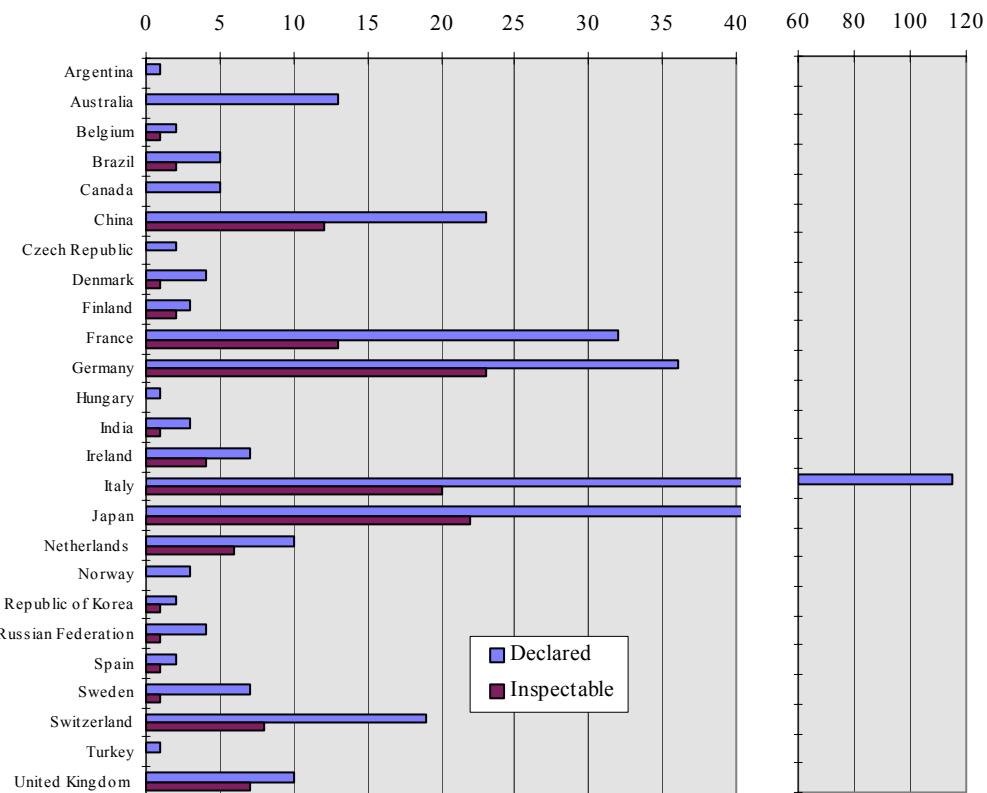
- 3.16 As of 31 December 1999 a total of 24 Schedule 1 facilities had been declared by 19 States Parties. The breakdown of these facilities was as follows: eight single small-scale facilities (SSSFs); 15 facilities for protective purposes (FPPs); and one facility for medical, research and pharmaceutical purposes (MRPhP).



#### **Schedule 2 declarations**

- 3.17 As of 31 December 1999 25 States Parties had declared Schedule 2 plant sites in their annual declarations on past activities covering the previous calendar year (1998) and/or annual declarations on anticipated activities for the following calendar year (2000).

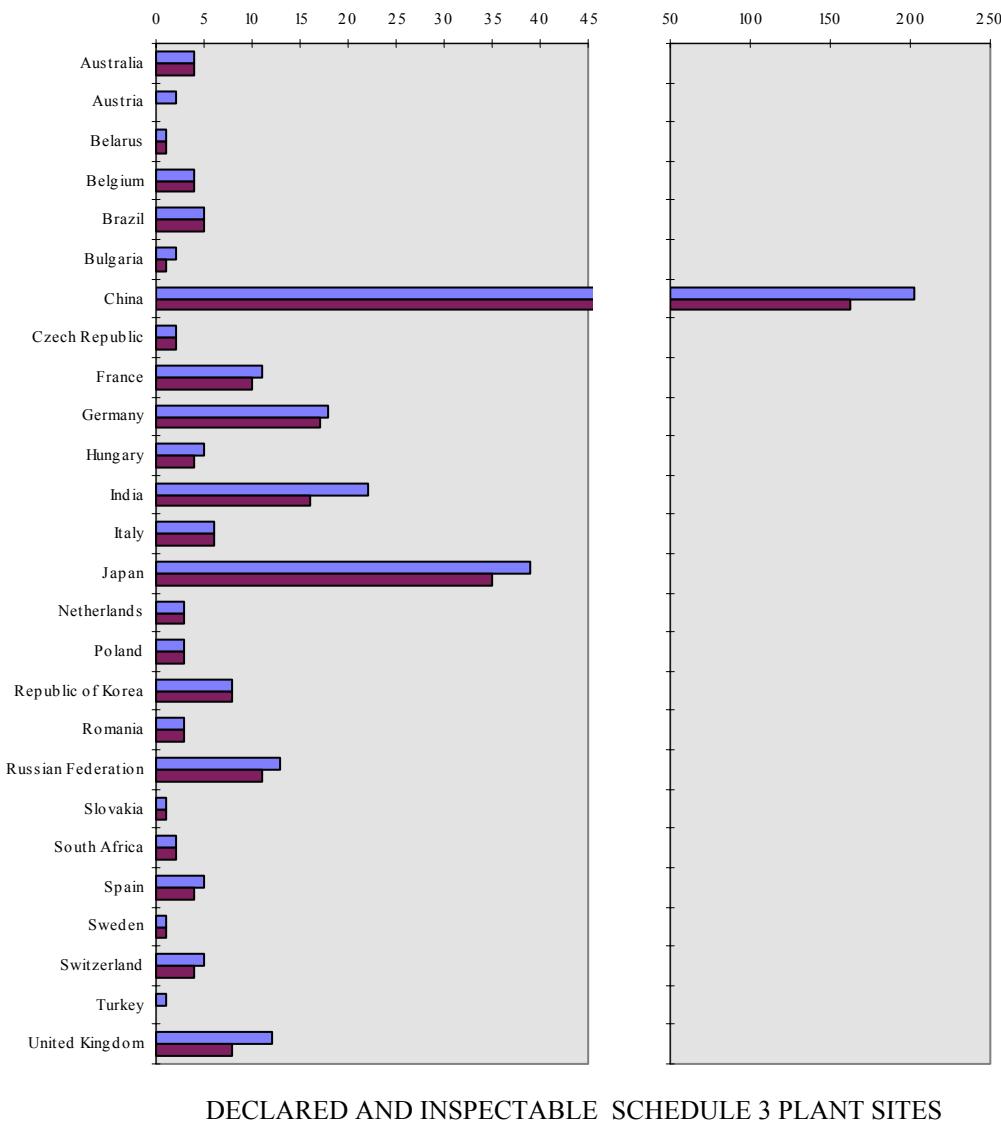
- 3.18 Of the declared 354 Schedule 2 plant sites involved in production, processing or consumption activities, 126 were inspectable plant sites. A combined total of 302, or 85%, of these declared Schedule 2 plant sites had been declared by nine States Parties - Australia, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - each of which declared 10 or more Schedule 2 plant sites. Ninety of the 126 inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites, or 71%, were located in five States Parties - China, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. The chart below illustrates the distribution of declared and inspectable plant sites for Schedule 2 activities.



DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 PLANT SITES

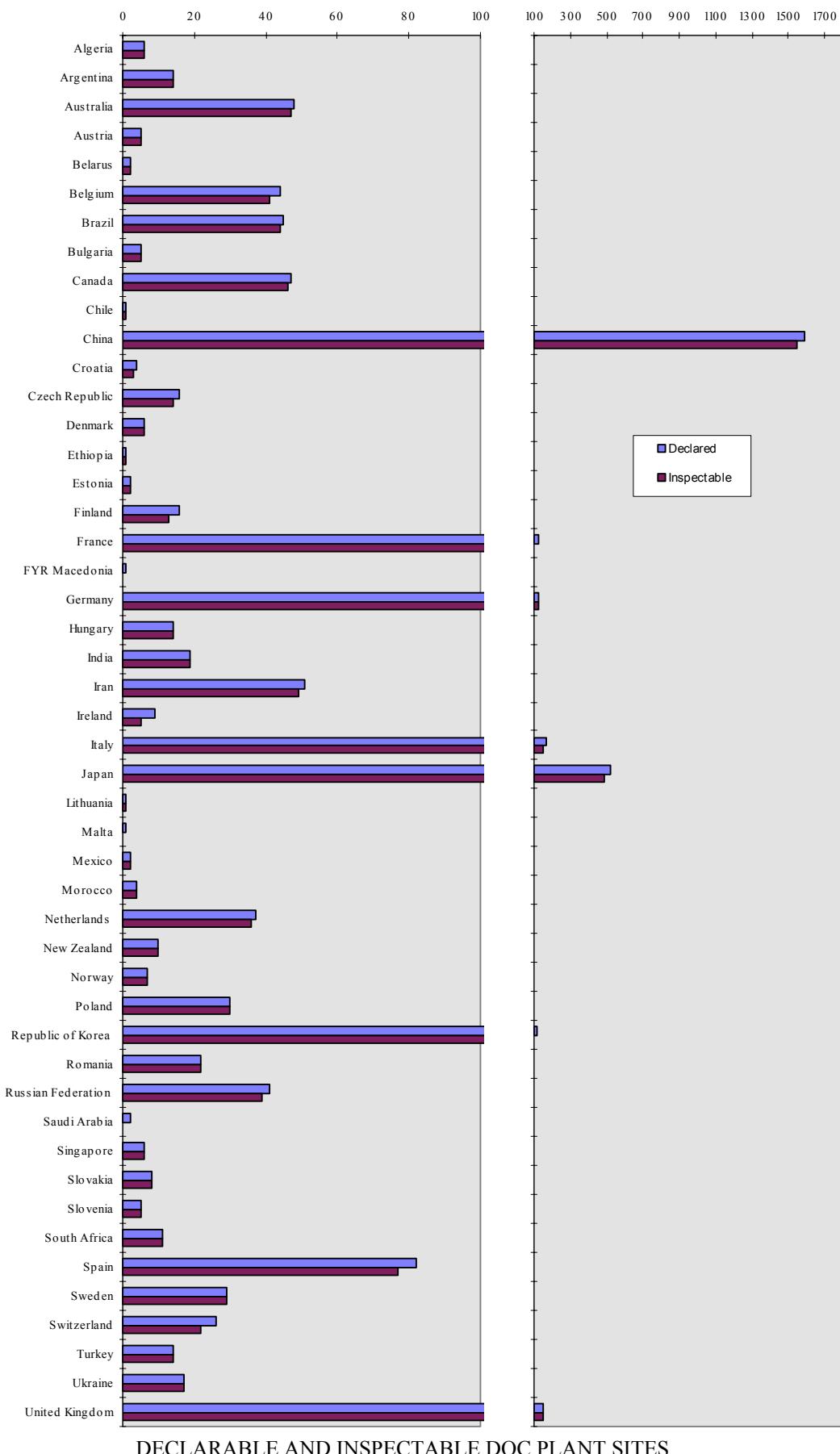
### Schedule 3 declarations

- 3.19 As of 31 December 1999, 26 States Parties had declared Schedule 3 plant sites covering the previous calendar year (1998) in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.
- 3.20 Of the 381 declared Schedule 3 plant sites, 316 were inspectable. Twenty-four States Parties had inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites. Eighty percent of the total of 316 inspectable plant sites were located in six States Parties - China, France, Germany, India, Japan and the Russian Federation - each one of which had 10 or more inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites. The chart below illustrates the distribution of declared and inspectable plant sites for Schedule 3 activities.



**Part IX of the Verification Annex (regime for other chemical production facilities)**

- 3.21 Forty-nine States Parties had declared 3,502 plant sites producing discrete organic chemicals (DOCs), 3,355 of which were inspectable. The chart below illustrates the distribution of declared and inspectable plant sites for DOC activities.



## **TRANSFERS OF SCHEDULED CHEMICALS**

### **Notifications of transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals**

- 3.22 States Parties are required to notify the Secretariat of any intended transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals to another State Party not less than 30 days before the transfer takes place. In 1999 63 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals were notified to the Secretariat. These transfers involved six sending and 20 receiving States Parties. Sixty-eight percent of the transfers involved saxitoxin. The next most frequently transferred Schedule 1 chemical was ricin (11% of transfers).
- 3.23 The Secretariat continued to have difficulties in matching a receiving State Party's transfer notification with the sending State Party's transfer notification. This could be attributed to a variety of problems, including the listing of incorrect amounts of the scheduled chemical, the cancellation of transfers, and multiple notifications concerning the same transfer. The Secretariat has suggested that sending States Parties and their respective recipient States Parties should agree on a unique coding system in order to facilitate the identification of notifications from both sources.
- 3.24 During 1999 several developments took place with regard to the requirement for States Parties to report saxitoxin transfers of 5 mg or less for medical/diagnostic purposes. A change to Section B of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Convention entered into force on 31 October 1999. The new paragraph 5 bis inserted in Section B as a result of this change reads as follows: "For quantities of 5 milligrams or less, the Schedule 1 chemical saxitoxin shall not be subject to the notification period in paragraph 5 if the transfer is for medical/diagnostic purposes. In such cases, the notification shall be made by the time of transfer." With the entry into force of this change, the application of an interim practical guideline on the notification of such transfers, which had been temporarily introduced by the Council, was discontinued.

### **Transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals among States Parties**

- 3.25 As indicated in the reports of the Organisation on the implementation of the Convention in the years 1997 and 1998, a lack of consistency had been identified in the way in which aggregate national data on transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals among States Parties had been provided to the Secretariat. Thus, over 90% of transfers declared in the annual declarations on past activities for 1997 could not be reconciled on the basis of data provided by the importing and exporting States Parties, with the amounts of imported and exported chemicals differing, in some cases, by an order of magnitude or more. In 1998 the Secretariat initiated with the States Parties in question a clarification process which elicited only a limited number of responses. As of 31 December 1999 thirty-six States Parties had responded to this request for clarification. Forty-four percent of those States Parties responded in substance by submitting amended data, thus providing, partially or completely, the clarification sought. Another 44% of those States Parties indicated that they had initiated bilateral consultations in order to resolve the issues involved, and that the results would be forwarded to the Secretariat as soon as they were available. Twelve percent of those States Parties indicated possible reasons for the discrepancies found, ranging from

different criteria applied to declaring aggregate national data, to the absence of national implementing legislation.

- 3.26 The Secretariat analysed the transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals among States Parties reported in the annual declaration on past activities for 1998. The result showed that the data provided by the importing and exporting States Parties regarding the transfers declared by them coincided in only approximately 10% of all cases. A total of 81 States Parties were involved in either Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 transfers. Forty-two States Parties were involved in Schedule 2 transfers, while 79 States Parties were involved in Schedule 3 transfers. Of a total of 950 transfers reported, 77% were declared by only one State Party, whereas in 12% of those transfers the amounts declared differed by a significant amount. Another 11% of the transfers either differed by a less than significant amount, or totally matched each other. Thus, 89% of the transfers declared could not be reconciled between the exporting and importing States Parties. This conclusion was equally applicable to transfers of both Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals. As of the close of the period under review the Secretariat intended to initiate yet another process of clarification with the States Parties in question.

### **Transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals to States not party to the Convention**

- 3.27 Three States Parties reported transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to three States not party to the Convention. One chemical, N,N dimethylaminoethyl-2-chloride hydrochloride, accounted for 66% of the total amount of 3,030 tonnes of Schedule 2 chemicals. Eleven States Parties reported 38 transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals exported to 10 States not party to the Convention. Three chemicals - triethanolamine, thionyl chloride, and methyldiethanolamine - together accounted for 85% of the total amount of 4,868 tonnes.

## **INSPECTIONS**

### **Overview**

- 3.28 A total of 234 inspections to 167 sites in 27 States Parties were conducted in 1999.<sup>5</sup> A total of 14,884 inspector days were expended. A summary of the inspections conducted in 1999 is presented in annex 5 to this report. On average 19 inspections were undertaken and 1,240 inspector days were expended in each month. The table below illustrates the numbers and categories of inspections completed in 1999, as well as the number of inspector days per category of inspection, and other aggregate statistics on inspection activities.

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<sup>5</sup> The difference between the number of inspections conducted and the number of sites actually inspected reflects the fact that some facilities were inspected twice or more, and that several inspection teams, rotated at intervals, maintained a permanent inspector presence at the CWDFs in the United States of America.

**INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 1999**

	<b>Number of inspections</b>	<b>Number of sites</b>	<b>Inspector days</b>
ACW	5	5	122
CWDFs	54	7	10,890
CWPFs	55	40	909
CWSFs	34	31	1,108
OCW	6	5	122
Schedule 1	17	16	333
Schedule 2	38	38	910
Schedule 3	25	25	490
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>14,884</b>

3.29 The tables below illustrate the numbers and categories of inspections completed from 1997 to 1999, as well as the number of inspector days per category of inspections.

**INSPECTIONS COMPLETED: 1997 - 1999**

	<b>1997<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
ACW	3	6	5
CWDFs	19	62	54
CWPFs	35	60	55
CWSFs	26	31	34
OCW	11	8	6
Schedule 1	24	13	17
Schedule 2	4	68	38
Schedule 3	0	13	25
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>234</b>

**NUMBER OF INSPECTOR DAYS: 1997 - 1999**

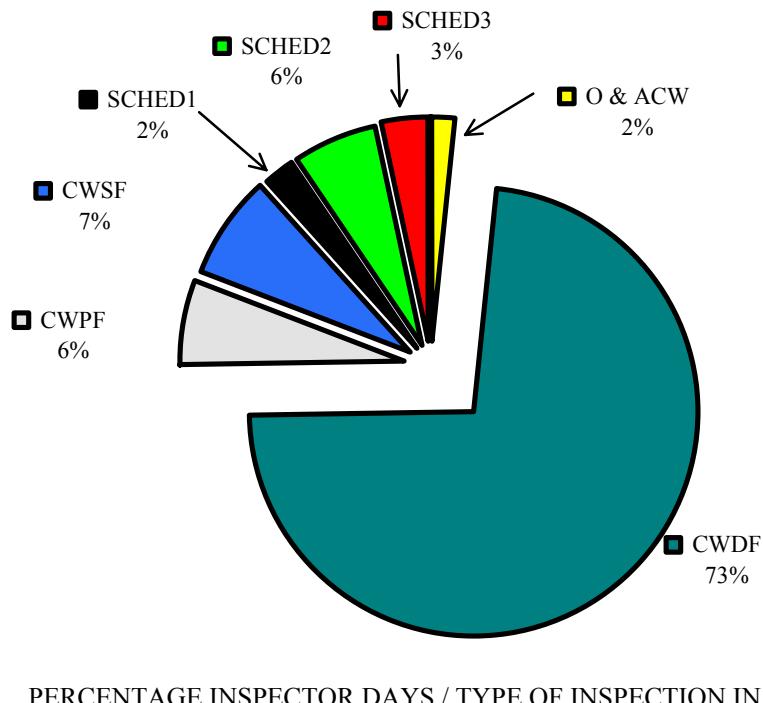
	<b>1997<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
ACW	82	154	122
CWDFs	4,526	11,224	10,891
CWPFs	662	1,256	937
CWSFs	1,242	1,378	1,080
OCW	294	122	122
Schedule 1	420	224	333
Schedule 2	174	2,329	910
Schedule 3	0	240	490
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>16,927</b>	<b>14,885</b>

<sup>6</sup> Inspections from June to December 1997.

<sup>7</sup> Inspections from June to December 1997.

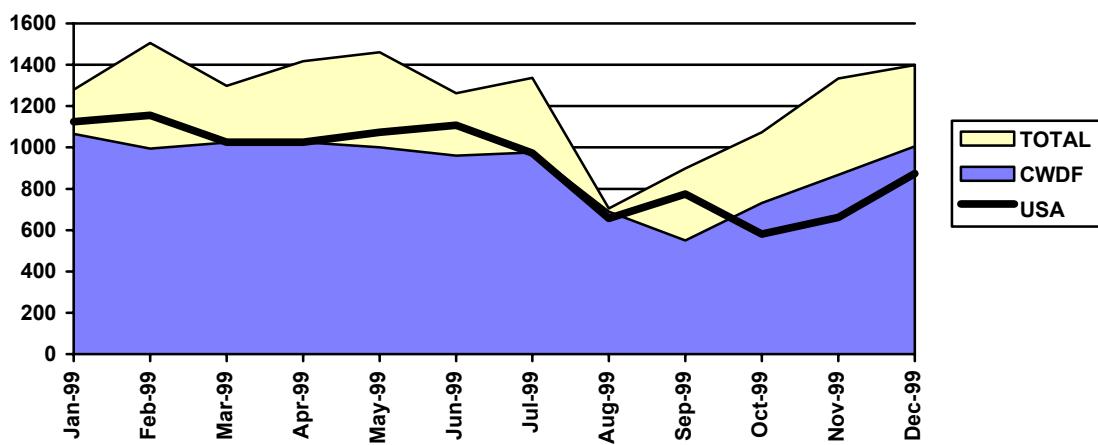
3.30 Of the total of 14,884 inspector days recorded by the Inspectorate in 1999:

- (a) 13,151 inspector days, or 88.4%, were devoted to chemical weapons-related inspections (ACW, OCW, CWDFs, CWSFs, CWPFs), and 1,733 inspector days, or 11.6%, were devoted to industry inspections:



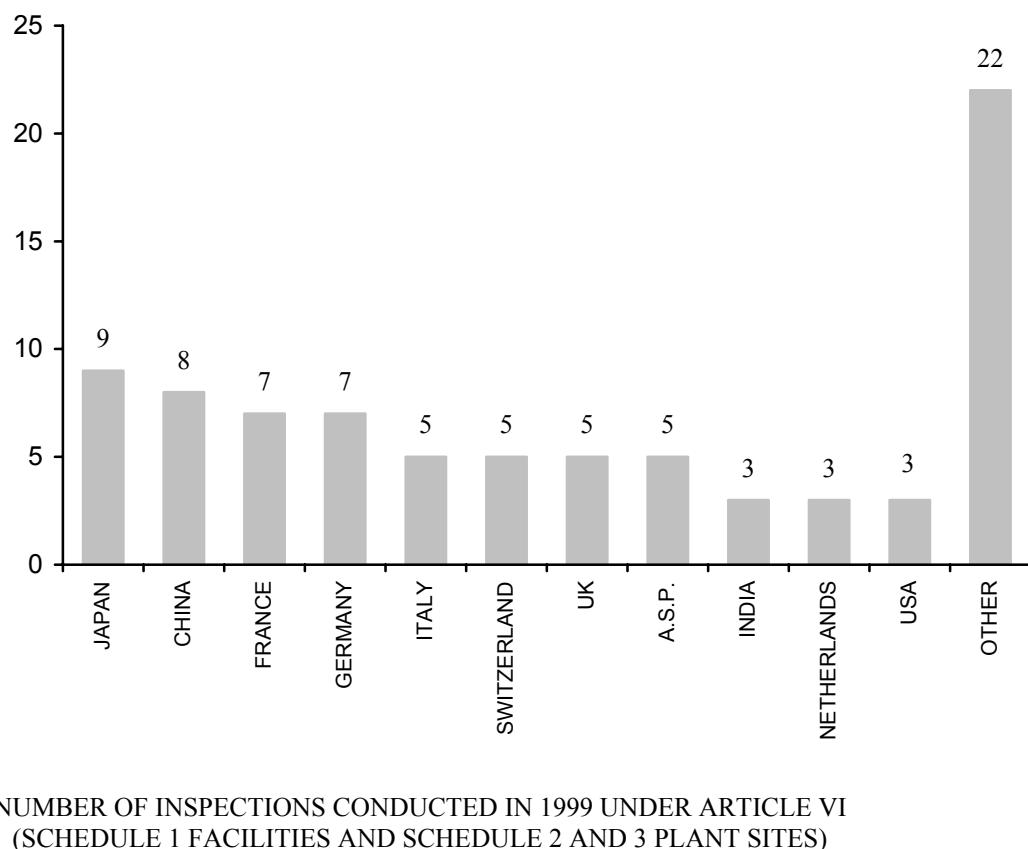
PERCENTAGE INSPECTOR DAYS / TYPE OF INSPECTION IN 1999

- (b) 11,030 days, or 74% of the total number of inspector days, were spent in the United States of America, of which 10,133 days, or 92% of the total number of inspector days in the United States, were devoted to the ongoing monitoring of destruction activities at CWDFs. 10,890 days, or 73% of the total number of inspector days, were spent at CWDFs. 757 of these days were spent at destruction facilities other than in the United States. The chart below illustrates the number of days allocated to inspection activities in the period under review on a monthly basis (TOTAL / CWDFs / USA):



INSPECTION DAYS PER MONTH IN 1999 (TOTAL / CWDF / USA)

- 3.31 The chart below depicts, by inspected State Party, the number of inspections conducted in 1999 under Article VI. The group "others" includes those States Parties which received two or fewer inspections - Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.

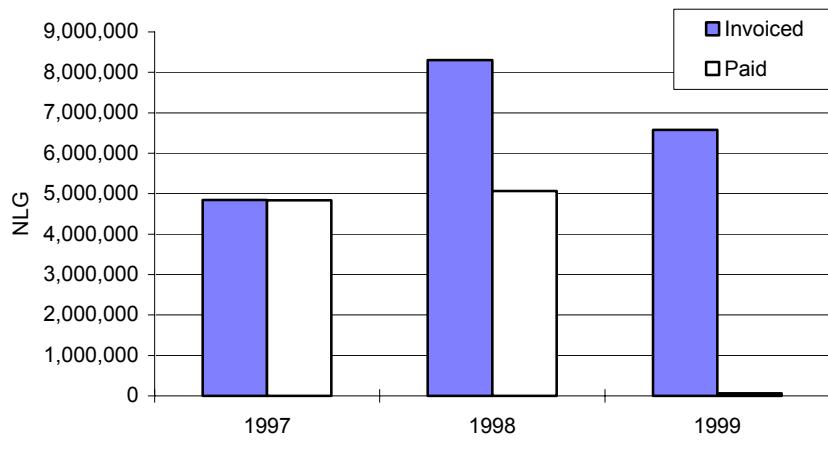


- 3.32 During 1999 the OPCW conducted 143 inspections at CWDFs, CWSFs, and CWPFs in seven States Parties. In accordance with Articles IV and V of the Convention, the cost of verification of such facilities is covered by the State Party in question, and accordingly a total of NLG 6,577,410 was invoiced to these States Parties for inspections conducted in 1999. The following table reflects invoices issued to States Parties under Articles IV and V as of 31 December 1999.

INVOICES ISSUED TO STATES PARTIES  
UNDER ARTICLES IV AND V OF THE CONVENTION

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>1999</b>
India	262,860
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	51,355
Russian Federation	600,069
United Kingdom	13,829
United States of America	5,355,535
A State Party	293,762

- 3.33 The following chart shows the amounts invoiced and paid over the years since EIF:



AMOUNTS INVOICED AND PAID IN 1997, 1998 AND 1999

### **Significant developments**

- 3.34 Only 62 of the 112 Schedule 1, 2 and 3 industry inspections planned for in the programme and budget for 1999 were conducted. The shortfall in planned inspections was occasioned by the fact that the expected declarations of 50 inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites from those States Parties which had not yet made their declarations under Parts VII, VIII and IX were not received in 1999. Due to a clause in the budget allocating specific inspection resources to such declared Schedule 2 plant sites, it was not possible to schedule any alternative initial or subsequent Schedule 2 inspections in other States Parties. The Director-General made up for some of the shortfall by authorising an additional 18 Schedule 3 inspections which were performed in those States Parties that had received 2 or less Schedule 2 inspections between 1997 and 1999, thus bringing to 80 the total number of inspections conducted by the OPCW under Article VI in 1999.

### **Inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities**

- 3.35 Inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities and sites provided the bulk of inspection activity by the Secretariat in 1999. During these systematic inspections of CWPFs, CWSFs, and CWDFs significant quantities of chemical weapons munitions and production capability were verified as destroyed by the Secretariat.

- 3.36 In general inspections of chemical weapons-related facilities and sites went smoothly, but there were various instances when issues were raised which needed further consultations. Some of these issues were resolved, while in other cases consultations were still continuing at the end of 1999. The issues typically involved specific documentation requirements and various provisions for tracking chemical weapons through their storage and destruction.

#### **Verification of old and/or abandoned chemical weapons**

- 3.37 During inspections at abandoned chemical weapons sites the OPCW's inspectors used X-ray equipment for the purpose of verifying the contents of over-packed items for the first time. The use of NDE equipment for verification purposes proved valuable, and served the purpose of confirming the declarations made under paragraphs 8 and 10 of Part IV(B) of the Verification Annex. Given the positive results obtained so far, the use by the Secretariat of X-ray equipment during inspections of old and abandoned chemical weapons will continue in future, where appropriate.
- 3.38 An outstanding issue which remained unresolved at the end of 1999 was that of "the guidelines to assess the usability of chemical weapons produced between 1925 and 1946". The lack of agreed guidelines for usability prevented the closure of some of the inspection reports from initial inspections of declared 1925 - 1946 OCW sites during 1998 and 1999.

### **VERIFICATION OF FACILITIES RELATED TO SCHEDULED CHEMICALS**

#### **Verification activities under Part VI of the Verification Annex**

- 3.39 Fifteen Schedule 1 facilities received systematic inspections, and two facilities received an initial inspection in 1999. In 1999 issues needing further attention continued, as in 1998, to involve amendments to declarations which were pointed out as necessary through the inspection process. The amendments most frequently required were adjustments to declared quantities of scheduled chemicals produced, processed or consumed.

#### **Verification activities under Part VII of the Verification Annex**

- 3.40 Thirty-five Schedule 2 plant sites received initial inspections in 1999. As in previous years, four States Parties - France, Germany, Italy and Japan - received the majority of Schedule 2 inspections in 1999. In addition, three subsequent inspections were conducted at previously inspected Schedule 2 plant sites. As in the case of Schedule 1 inspections, the need for amended declarations was the main issue identified as requiring further attention in Schedule 2-related final inspection reports in 1999. In 1999, no consensus concerning the algorithm for determining the relative risk to the object and purpose of the Convention posed by Schedule 2 plant sites and the frequencies, in terms of numbers of inspections in each 10-year period, that would result from the use of this algorithm, could be reached.

- 3.41 Five Schedule 2 facility agreements were approved by the Council.

#### **Verification activities under Part VIII of the Verification Annex**

- 3.42 During 1999 25 inspections were conducted at Schedule 3 plant sites. Seven of these inspections were allocated in the programme and budget for 1999. In September 1999 the Director-General authorised the conduct of an additional 18 such inspections for the reasons specified in subparagraph 3.34 above. It should be noted that the Director-General's decision allowed seven States Parties which had not previously received inspections under Article VI to participate in the industry verification regime. As in the case of verification activities conducted at Schedule 1 facilities and Schedule 2 plant sites, the need for amended declarations to be submitted by the inspected States Parties was the main issue identified as requiring further attention.
- 3.43 None of the inspected States Parties requested the preparation of a facility agreement for the inspected Schedule 3 plant sites.

#### **Verification activities under Articles IX and X of the Convention**

- 3.44 No challenge inspections or investigations into the alleged use of chemical weapons or of riot control agents as a method of warfare were conducted during this period. In order to ensure a high degree of readiness on the part of the Secretariat with respect to conducting either a challenge inspection or an investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons, three field exercises were organised in 1999. Two challenge inspection exercises were organised by the Secretariat, in cooperation with Brazil (the first inspection exercise carried out in a private chemical facility) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland respectively; and one investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons exercise was jointly carried out by the Secretariat and the Czech Republic.

#### **Inspection-related operational issues**

- 3.45 In most cases cooperation by inspected States Parties continued to be very good, as indicated by the inspection teams in their final inspection reports in 1999.
- 3.46 A number of operational issues related to the conduct of inspections arose during the period under review, including unresolved industry issues, issues relating to the interpretation of the Convention, and restrictions on the use of approved inspection equipment.
- 3.47 The Secretariat held consultations with a number of States Parties in order to resolve certain ongoing issues related to the use by OPCW inspection teams of approved inspection equipment.
- 3.48 In relation to unresolved industry issues, the inspection of records was most frequently discussed during inspections. Consultations with States Parties were initiated in late 1999 by the Chairman of the Council in order to address the issue of the inspection of records during Schedule 2, Schedule 3 and DOC/PSF inspections. These consultations were continuing at the close of the period under review.

- 3.49 Differences between States Parties and the Secretariat were reflected in a limited number of final inspection reports in 1999. The differences mainly related to the delineation of Schedule 1 facilities and to the associated right of access of the inspectors. The negotiations for access under the provisions of the Verification Annex to the Convention to common infrastructure areas have in some cases been difficult to reconcile with concerns about confidentiality which are also addressed, *inter alia* in the Annex on Confidentiality. In the case of Schedule 3 plant sites questions concerning the assessment of the purpose for which the Schedule 3 chemical was being produced, as well as concerning access under the provisions of the Verification Annex to the Convention were also, as of 31 December 1999, under discussion in bilateral consultations involving the Secretariat and States Parties.
- 3.50 It is to be noted that, despite the above-mentioned operational issues, the inspection teams were still able to fulfil their mandates on a majority of occasions.

## **TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES**

### **Inspection equipment**

- 3.51 During 1999 X-ray NDE equipment was successfully used in investigation of alleged use exercises in the Czech Republic. Further familiarisation and training for inspectors in the use of NDE inspection equipment was carried out four times during the year at a military facility in the Netherlands. As a result of the training and certification in NDE techniques and equipment, portable X-ray equipment was successfully used by OPCW inspectors in two inspections of abandoned chemical weapons sites at the end of 1999.
- 3.52 During 1999 the Secretariat introduced several new items of approved inspection equipment. Following the invitation by the Secretariat, representatives of five States Parties (China, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran (two visits), Kenya, and the United States of America) visited the OPCW Equipment Store in Rijswijk in order to familiarise themselves with either all or some of the inspection equipment.

### **On-site analysis**

- 3.53 During the period under review OPCW inspectors for the first time used gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) equipment for verification purposes at a destruction facility.

### **Proficiency testing and designation of laboratories**

- 3.54 The Convention provides that, when this is deemed necessary by the inspection teams, analysis of samples may be performed off site at laboratories designated by the Organisation. In 1999 five new laboratories in five States Parties (the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) which had successfully performed the proficiency tests in accordance with the criteria for designation were designated. Furthermore, the Director-General retained the designation of the first seven designated laboratories in China, Finland, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. A list of designated laboratories as of 31 December 1999 is contained in annex 6 to this report.

- 3.55 One official proficiency test was conducted in 1999. The test was conducted over the period 1 September - 8 October 1999, with a total of 24 laboratories participating in the test. The samples were prepared by the Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry Laboratory of CWC Verification in Poland. The test reports were analysed by the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre in the United States of America. The report had not been finalised as of 31 December 1999.

### **Central OPCW Analytical Database**

- 3.56 The analytical data approved by the Council in 1999 was as follows: 102 nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra, 371 mass spectrometry (MS) spectra, 120 infrared (IR) spectra, and 88 gas chromatography (GC) retention indices.
- 3.57 As of 31 December 1999 the status of the Central OPCW Analytical Database was accordingly as follows: 966 NMR spectra, 900 MS spectra, 329 IR spectra, and 175 GC retention indices.
- 3.58 During 1999 the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERFIN) delivered to the Secretariat new electronic versions of the Central OPCW Analytical Database. A CD-writer was installed in the computer system in which the electronic version of the Central OPCW Analytical Database resides, to facilitate the delivery of secure electronic versions of the database for on-site and off-site use, and for distribution to the laboratories of States Parties.
- 3.59 The certification procedure for the Central OPCW Analytical Database and the on-site database was approved by the Council at its Fifteenth Session, and was adopted by the Conference at its Fourth Session.

### **Laboratory accreditation**

- 3.60 In close cooperation with the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), the OPCW Laboratory undertook a project to define the scope of its accreditation.

#### **4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PROTECTION, AND ASSISTANCE**

##### **COOPERATION**

###### **Implementation support programme**

- 4.1 The Organisation continued to assist National Authorities in preparing their declarations. The declaration assistance network of the OPCW met once in 1999. Assistance with the preparation of declarations and/or other implementation-related issues was provided to three States Parties (Argentina, Panama and the Philippines), at their request. Issues discussed during these missions related to the identification of declarable activities, advice on industry involvement, problems related to the escorting of industrial inspections, and interaction between National Authorities and other governmental bodies involved in the implementation of the Convention.
- 4.2 The OPCW also provided assistance to States Parties by conducting national seminars and training activities. The Secretariat organised and conducted national seminars in Bangladesh and Ukraine which were attended by representatives of different governmental agencies and the chemical industry.
- 4.3 Furthermore, a national trial inspection at a DOC plant site in Ukraine was prepared and conducted by the OPCW, in December 1999. This exercise was made possible by a generous donation from the Government of Belgium in support of activities in new countries formerly part of the Soviet Union. The donation will also enable the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of the experience acquired during the Ukraine exercise, and for the benefit of National Authorities, a brochure on the conduct of inspections at DOC plant sites. The brochure will be prepared in English and Russian.
- 4.4 The Secretariat commenced preparation of a database that will identify the scheduled chemicals actually or probably in production, trade and use, and that will also correlate their CAS numbers with the HS<sup>8</sup> code and SITC<sup>9</sup> codes. The data was sent for review by the World Customs Organisation in late 2000. At the close of the period under review it was expected that the Handbook on Chemicals, appropriately revised, would be distributed to States Parties in early 2000, in order to assist them with their declarations.

###### **Cooperation between National Authorities**

- 4.5 During 1999 the OPCW continued to encourage and support regional or sub-regional meetings of National Authorities. Together with Chile, the Secretariat organised a workshop for representatives of National Authorities from Latin America and the Caribbean in Punta Arenas, from 31 May - 4 June. This workshop, which was attended by 24 participants from 17 States Parties, as well as by four participants from

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<sup>8</sup> Harmonised system.

<sup>9</sup> Standard International Trade Classification.

three signatory States, addressed a wide range of issues directly relevant to the implementation of the Convention, from legislation to declarations, to the monitoring of exports and imports, the involvement of customs organisations, the escorting of inspection teams, and international cooperation and assistance.

- 4.6 For the first time since the entry into force of the Convention the Secretariat organised a joint meeting for National Authorities and representatives of the chemical industry, just before the Fourth Session of the Conference. The two-day meeting was attended by representatives of States Parties, participants from National Authorities and from embassies in The Hague and Brussels, and representatives of chemical industry associations. The meeting provided a forum for exchanges of experiences and information amongst National Authorities, as well as between them and the Secretariat, and was also a significant contribution to dialogue between the OPCW and the chemical industry. An interesting feature of the meeting was the opportunity for National Authorities to discuss issues in their respective regional contexts.

### **Support for national laboratories relevant to the Convention**

- 4.7 The OPCW continued to provide support for the strengthening of the capabilities of national laboratories involved in the process of implementing the Convention. This included laboratories which wish to achieve OPCW designation, as well as those wanting to improve their analytical capabilities for purposes other than designation. The support rendered to laboratories included training, information visits to other laboratories, internships at advanced laboratories in other States Parties, sponsorships for laboratory staff to attend scientific meetings, and support for the conduct of specialised seminars.
- 4.8 As a follow-up to an audit visit organised in 1998, and in order to assist Brazil in its endeavour to further improve the technical capabilities of one of its leading analytical laboratories with the aim of ultimately achieving OPCW designation, the Secretariat assisted in the preparation of visits by a scientist responsible for the accreditation programme at the selected laboratory (the Centre of Excellence in Geochemistry, in Petrobras, Brazil) to three designated laboratories in Finland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The purpose of these visits was to discuss the various methods used in the storage, extraction and analyses of samples, as well as the safe handling of standards. The series of visits was originally scheduled for the second half of 1999, but had to be postponed due to unavoidable circumstances. It will now be conducted early in 2000.
- 4.9 The Secretariat received a request from the National Authority of the Islamic Republic of Iran to send a team of technical experts to the Laboratory of the National Iranian Oil Company's (NIOC) Research Institute of Petroleum Industry (RIPI) in order to help the laboratory to identify requirements and possible solutions that would improve its performance in OPCW proficiency testing. Three specialists, one each from VERIFIN (Finland), the Defence Procurement Agency of Switzerland, and the OPCW Laboratory, visited Tehran in this regard from 7 - 11 December 1999. The experts visited the NIOC laboratory, and discussed with its officials the current technical capabilities of the laboratory and its future requirements. A report with a number of specific recommendations was prepared. At the close of the period under review further measures to improve the capabilities of the laboratory were under consideration for 2000.

- 4.10 The Secretariat and the Republic of South Africa co-organised a regional analytical symposium for representatives of African laboratories, including candidate laboratories considering participation in OPCW proficiency testing. The symposium, called the “First African Seminar on Analytical Issues - ASA1 1999”, was held in November in Pretoria, South Africa. A wide range of technical issues relevant to successful participation in OPCW proficiency testing was discussed, including sample preparation techniques, the (micro)-synthesis of reference compounds, instrumental analytical techniques, analytical databases, and issues related to the safe handling and decontamination of toxic materials. As one of the immediately tangible results of this symposium the Secretariat will sponsor an internship for a scientist from a laboratory in the Republic of South Africa at the AC-Laboratory Spiez, in Switzerland, in early 2000. Other follow-up measures, including on a regional basis, were under consideration at the close of the period under review.

### **Training courses for personnel of National Authorities**

- 4.11 The Secretariat organised five training courses for personnel involved in the national implementation of the Convention. Eighty personnel of National Authorities participated in basic training courses conducted at the Instituut Defensie Leergangen outside The Hague, the Netherlands, as well as in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Bucharest, Romania. For the first time two advanced training courses were offered for the personnel of National Authorities. These courses were initiated to take account of the needs arising from the implementation of the Convention in the phase after its entry into force, and in particular of the fact that training requirements have gradually begun to shift from the setting up of National Authorities to the practical implementation of the Convention’s many provisions. Forty-two participants attended the above-mentioned courses in Tehran and Bucharest. See annex 7 to this report for additional details.
- 4.12 In addition to the courses conducted by the OPCW, the Government of Spain offered a novel advanced training course for the personnel of National Authorities from the Ibero-American region. The course was prepared and jointly conducted by Spain and the Secretariat, with 25 participants from 17 States Parties. Representatives of the Government of Spain and members of the industrial community participated in the course. The programme included the conduct of inspections and escort procedures at a Schedule 3 plant site in Palos de la Frontera, Huelva, where members of the Spanish National Authority shared their considerable practical experience of implementing the provisions of the Convention, particularly with respect to the provisions of Article VI and the related Parts of the Verification Annex. It was agreed that this training programme provided a valuable opportunity for all participants to learn from each other and to broaden their experience of the practical aspects of implementing the Convention.
- 4.13 The training courses for National Authorities personnel, addressing a wide range of the practical aspects of implementing the Convention, continued to be valuable for the participating personnel from National Authorities. Interest in the courses continued to exceed the availability of places in them. The demand for basic training remained significant, partly as a result of the rotation of the personnel of National Authorities,

and partly because many National Authorities are still in a formative phase. However, the need to further develop the concept of advanced training for National Authorities personnel is now generally acknowledged, in order to reflect progress in, and practical experience of, the implementation of Convention. Training courses at both basic and advanced levels will continue to be an integral part of future OPCW training offers.

### **Information service**

- 4.14 The information service for States Parties provided information related to the properties of dangerous chemicals, disseminated contact details of suppliers and producers of chemicals and chemical technology, and responded to enquiries related to the provisions of the Convention. Of the eleven enquiries received from six States Parties, ten were responded to, in relation to the following areas: health and safety issues related to chemicals (two enquiries); suppliers and producers of chemicals and chemicals technology (six enquiries); information on scheduled chemicals (four enquiries); regulations applicable to scheduled chemicals and transfers of such chemicals to States not party to the Convention (no enquiries); substitutes for toxic chemicals in manufacturing operations (no enquiries); and the properties of industrial by-products (one enquiry). By acquiring access to the on-line services of the Science and Technology Network (STN), the Secretariat improved its ability to quickly and effectively respond to enquiries for such information.

### **Conference attendance and internship support programmes**

- 4.15 During the period under review the Secretariat supported the participation of 77 scientists from States Parties in ten scientific conferences worldwide. Annex 8 to this report provides a breakdown of the conferences with their titles and locations, and also indicates the geographic distribution of participants sponsored by the Secretariat. It is noteworthy that, of those participants whose attendance at these conferences was sponsored by the Secretariat, 38% came from Africa, 9% from Asia, 12% from Eastern Europe, 15% from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 26% from WEOG.
- 4.16 The main objective of the OPCW's internship support programme is to help establish links and joint research programmes between research groups in developing and industrialised countries. During 1999 the Secretariat supported the internship of one scientist from Morocco at the University of Rome, Italy.

### **OPCW internship programme**

- 4.17 The Secretariat further developed the concept of an OPCW internship programme, which had originally been proposed in 1997. The programme is aimed at experts from States Parties, predominately from developing countries and with a scientific/technical background, who are, or will be, involved in the process of implementing the Convention. These experts may be working in National Authorities, or may be seeking posts with the OPCW, including its Inspectorate. The main objectives are: to provide them with additional exposure to, and understanding of, the operations of the chemical industry; to give them a deeper appreciation of issues relevant to the implementation of the Convention; and to broaden their experience of, and to prepare them for, increased responsibilities associated with the implementation process. With this in mind the Secretariat invited a group of experts from, inter alia, the chemical industry and university cooperation programmes, in order to discuss the objectives of the proposed programme and to develop its proposed content. The meeting, in December 1999, resulted in a consolidation of the programme's objectives and main elements.

### **Support for research projects**

- 4.18 The Secretariat supports, within the limited budgetary resources available to it, small-scale research projects in developing countries in areas of particular interest to the Convention.
- 4.19 The Secretariat funded a literature survey on biopesticides for the control of mosquitoes at the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute in Nairobi, and contributed to a research project on the development of an antidote for saxitoxin. The latter project was conducted by a researcher from the Fundación Ciencia Para La Vida in Santiago de Chile, in conjunction with the University of Magallanes, in Punta Arenas, Chile.
- 4.20 The Secretariat continued to support small-scale research projects by co-funding projects already screened and approved by the Stockholm-based International Foundation for Science, a non-governmental organisation which assists capacity-building in developing countries in sciences related to natural resources. Twenty-six projects in 15 States Parties from Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean received such support from the OPCW.

### **Cooperation with other international organisations**

- 4.21 Dialogue with chemical industry associations was intensified during 1999. Details of the joint meeting with National Authorities and chemical industry representatives are contained in subparagraph 4.6 above.
- 4.22 The Secretariat organised a workshop with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention in September to discuss possible synergism in the work of the two Secretariats. Areas of possible future cooperation identified in the workshop included legislation, decision-making tools in the fields of destruction technologies and the sound management and ultimate disposal of toxic waste, old and/or abandoned chemical weapons, and issues related to the role of customs organisations and the enforcement of regulations related to trans-boundary shipments.

- 4.23 In addition, the OPCW continued discussions with the following programmes:
- (a) the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS);
  - (b) the Inter-Organisational Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC);
  - (c) the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Geneva; and
  - (d) the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) for an International Legally Binding Instrument for the Application of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (the Rotterdam Convention).

## **PROTECTION**

### **Information by States Parties on their national programmes related to protective purposes**

- 4.24 Paragraph 4 of Article X requires States Parties to submit, on an annual basis, information on their national programmes related to protective purposes. By 31 December 1999 only 16 States Parties had, in the period since EIF, fulfilled this requirement at least once by providing the Secretariat with information on declarations of national programmes related to protective purposes.

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

- 4.25 In order to be able to provide advice in accordance with the second part of paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention, a number of States Parties were invited to nominate experts who, together with experts from the Secretariat, may, for a limited period of time, provide on-site expertise to help requesting States Parties to identify ways and means of improving their protective capacity against chemical weapons. As of the cut-off date for this report 19 States Parties had submitted the names of 43 experts for this purpose. The first meeting of the protection network took place from 4 - 5 October 1999. The meeting recommended the creation of an expert communications system which will facilitate the exchange of ideas and suggestions relevant to the functioning of the network. Participants in the meeting were also able to identify ways in which they could take advantage of both the expertise present in the network and the constant exposure of its members to protection-related information sources, in order to develop and diversify the data bank on protection and to turn it into a valuable instrument at the disposal of States Parties. The meeting also noted that expert involvement in, and future contributions to, the protection information packages would provide additional guarantees of the quality of this material of interest to States Parties. Expert contributions to the section on protection in the OPCW website were another area identified as appropriate by the meeting. The Secretariat and the experts have begun to develop a modular "Information Package" which will consist of a number of modules devoted to various protection subjects such as protection equipment, detection, contamination control and medical countermeasures.

- 4.26 During the period under review the Secretariat conducted two courses on protection against chemical weapons: the course in Ethiopia, from 23 - 28 May, was attended by 20 trainees, while that in Pakistan, from 12 - 17 July, was attended by 22 trainees. The courses covered a wide range of theoretical and practical subjects, including chemical weapons threat assessment, detection, sampling and analysis, personal and collective protection, contamination control and medical counter-measures. Experts from the Secretariat also visited one State Party for discussions on how its national programme for the protection of the civilian population against chemical weapons could be improved, and on what support could be obtained from the Secretariat in that respect. Several cooperative measures were agreed, including the holding of a workshop on civil defence against chemical weapons. The workshop, originally scheduled to take place in November, was postponed until 2000 at the request of the State Party in question.

#### **Data bank on protection against chemical weapons**

- 4.27 Paragraph 5 of Article X requires the Secretariat to establish, not later than 180 days after the EIF of the Convention, and to maintain, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons. Efforts to expand the data bank and to make the database accessible to States Parties via the Internet continued throughout 1999.
- 4.28 There is a clear need to explore additional means of identifying and procuring relevant material for the data bank from specialised sources which are not always accessible through traditional means. A part of the first meeting of the experts of the protection network was devoted to discussing ways and means of improving the coverage of the data bank (see subparagraph 4.25 above). During and after this meeting suggestions were made about material that could usefully be included in the data bank.

#### **Training in the area of protection**

- 4.29 The second CW Chief Instructor Training Programme (CITPRO-II) was held at the NBC Training Centre, AC-Laboratory Spiez, Switzerland, from 25 - 30 April 1999. The course, which was jointly organised by the Government of Switzerland and the OPCW, and which was attended by 40 chief instructors representing 33 States Parties, benefited greatly from the experience gained through CITPRO-I, and aimed to assist States Parties in their efforts to establish basic chemical weapons protection capabilities which will directly benefit their civilian populations. The first Swiss Emergency Field Laboratory Training Programme (SEF-Lab) was held in the same location, from 14 - 19 November 1999. It was attended by 17 participants representing 17 States Parties, who were chosen from about 90 candidates.
- 4.30 The First International Course on Medical Defence against Chemical Weapons, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, from 15 - 20 May, was attended by 22 physicians from 15 States Parties. The course, which was intended for qualified medical doctors responsible for planning and implementing national chemical weapons medical defence programmes, aimed at improving the capability of States

Parties to make use of medical assistance provided under Article X. The participants took part in theoretical lectures, and also learned from case studies involving Iranian casualties who are still suffering from long-term complications resulting from the use of chemical weapons.

- 4.31 Two other States Parties also offered such training courses. A chemical weapons civil defence training course, jointly organised by the Government of the Czech Republic and the Secretariat, was held at the Institute of Civil Protection, in Lazne Bohdanec, in the Czech Republic, from 9 - 13 August. The 40 participants were selected from more than 100 candidates representing 30 States Parties. The first Chemical Support Training Course, jointly organised by the Government of Sweden and the Secretariat, was held at the Swedish Rescue College in Revinge, near Malmö, Sweden, from 8 - 26 November.

## **ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

### **Coordination and delivery of assistance**

- 4.32 The Organisation intensified its efforts to be able to fulfil its obligations under the assistance provisions of Article X. In the case of the threat or use of chemical weapons or riot control agents as a method of warfare, the State Party in question has the right to request assistance, and the Organisation is under an obligation to provide such assistance. The OPCW carried out the following measures to develop and maintain a state of readiness to respond to a request for assistance under Article X.

### **International mechanism for mobilising and coordinating the international response to requests for assistance**

- 4.33 Offers of assistance, in accordance with subparagraphs 7(b) and (c) of Article X, had been made by a total of 30 States Parties, four of which had also made contributions to the Voluntary Fund. The first agreement under subparagraph 7(b) of Article X was concluded in the form of a memorandum of understanding between the Director-General and the Islamic Republic of Iran for the provision of medical emergency assistance teams and the treatment of chemical weapons casualties at Iranian hospitals, while a further four States Parties had, as of 31 December 1999, indicated their intention to consider concluding bilateral agreements with the Organisation to provide assistance under the same subparagraph of Article X. The assistance measures elected by States Parties under paragraph 7 of Article X, as of 31 December 1999, are listed in annex 9 to this report.
- 4.34 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 21 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance by the close of the period under review. The total in the Fund as of 31 December 1999 was NLG 1,253,640 (see annex 10 to this report), which represents an increase of NLG 200,000 in the balance of the Fund since the cut-off date for the report on the implementation of the Convention in 1998, when the balance stood at NLG 1,053,640. The above amount for 1999 does not include payments announced by States Parties, but not received by the Secretariat, by the end of that period.

### **Development of assistance capabilities**

- 4.35 The annual workshop to promote and coordinate assistance under Article X was held at Modra-Harmonia in the Slovak Republic, from 16 - 19 November, and was attended by 38 participants from 27 States Parties, as well as by representatives of the host country. The workshop aimed to provide a forum for States Parties to share their experiences of the practical implementation of Article X on the provision of assistance; to review offers of assistance; to coordinate the delivery of assistance through finding practical solutions to common issues such as the compatibility of protection equipment, logistics, training, and the quick and timely delivery of such assistance; to address legal and bureaucratic impediments to the quick dispatch of assistance teams to the requesting State Party; and to consider matters related to the liability, medical coverage and insurance of members of assistance teams from States Parties.
- 4.36 One of the projects identified as necessary in this regard was the conduct of an annual exercise on the investigation of alleged use and the delivery of assistance. During 1999 the following activities were undertaken in this respect:
- (a) a one-year programme covering the preparations for, and the conduct of, the first delivery of assistance and investigation of alleged use exercise had begun in November 1998. An interdivisional task force was set up within the Secretariat to coordinate the planning and implementation of the exercise;
  - (b) a two-day seminar was held in The Hague from 22 - 23 March for 48 qualified experts selected from the 98 nominated by their governments to serve in investigation of alleged use inspection teams. The aim of the seminar was to enable the participants to familiarise themselves with the Organisation's requirements, and to help the Secretariat to gain a better understanding of their qualifications and areas of expertise; and
  - (c) from 9 - 24 April a one-week training course was held in the Czech Republic, to test the OPCW's draft standard operating procedures (SOPs) relating to reconnaissance, decontamination, sampling and the collection of evidence. The 45 participants, who included inspectors, headquarters staff, and five experts drawn from four regional groups, also benefited from the Czech Republic's experience in these areas.
- 4.37 This training course highlighted the need for further training of this nature. In particular, the logistical problems associated with transporting more than 40 individuals and several tonnes of assistance, sampling and protection equipment during an assistance operation will need to be addressed.
- 4.38 On the basis of the lessons learned during the above-mentioned training course, the First OPCW Exercise of an Investigation of Alleged Use of CW and Delivery of Assistance was conducted in the Czech Republic from 17 - 21 October. The "request" from the State Party was sent to the OPCW on Friday 15 October. The advance team was dispatched on the morning of Saturday 16 October. The main body of the investigation team joined the advance team about 24 hours after the arrival of the latter in the field.

- 4.39 The exercise allowed the Secretariat to gain practical experience in the deployment of an investigation team; to perform sampling; to evaluate and assess existing procedures, equipment and their state of readiness to respond to a request under Article X; and also to identify areas in which more training was needed.

## 5. INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

### Official visits

- 5.1 Annex 11 to this report records all official visits by the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General to States Parties and signatory States in 1999.

### Contacts with other international organisations, non-governmental organisations and other entities

- 5.2 In February the Director-General, following a request from the Chairman of the UN Security Council panels established to address matters relating to the question of Iraq, nominated the Director of the Inspectorate, Mr Ichiro Akiyama, to the Security Council panel which was to formulate recommendations on how to re-establish an effective and ongoing regime for monitoring and verifying disarmament in Iraq. The disarmament panel, with the participation of Mr Akiyama, held two meetings in New York, in February and March, and presented its findings to the Security Council on 30 March.
- 5.3 On 27 July, after an invitation to the Director-General from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, four OPCW inspectors designated by the Director-General successfully completed their mission to close down UNSCOM's chemical laboratory in Baghdad, the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre. The closure of the laboratory involved, *inter alia*, the destruction of chemical reference standards, in an environmentally sound manner. A report on the work of the OPCW inspectors was presented to the Director-General, who subsequently forwarded his own report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan, who himself forwarded the Director-General's report to the President of the Security Council, for circulation to its members.
- 5.4 On 26 January the Director-General addressed the Hague International Model United Nations Conference. In Pakistan, in March, he addressed the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the National Defence College in Islamabad, on the Convention and the Pakistani chemical industry, and the work of the OPCW and progress on the implementation of the Convention respectively.
- 5.5 On 18 May, in his address to the Centennial Anniversary of the First Hague International Peace Conference of 1899, the Director-General reviewed the unique legacy of that remarkable event, which, he stated, marked the dawn of an age of "enlightenment" in relation to international security, peace and disarmament. On 19 October the Director-General distributed a statement to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. He also addressed the Research Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Sydney and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, on 10 and 17 November respectively.
- 5.6 The Acting Director-General delivered the keynote address to the First International Course on Medical Defence against Chemical Weapons in the Islamic Republic of Iran in May, as well as keynote addresses, both in June, to the Second CW Demilitarisation Conference and the Second International Conference on assistance to the Russian Federation for the destruction of chemical weapons, in Vienna and Moscow respectively.

### **Outreach activities: regional seminars**

- 5.7 The promotion of the universality of the Convention, through the involvement of States Parties and States not party, and the provision of opportunities to share national experiences concerning the implementation of the Convention, were the principal focus of regional seminars. However, such seminars were also valuable in establishing a network of contacts and in enabling the Secretariat to advise and assist States not party to overcome any problems associated with joining the Organisation.
- 5.8 During the period under review the Secretariat co-hosted four seminars in the following regions of the world: Paramaribo, Suriname (24 - 26 March), with 24 participants from 22 States; Ig, Slovenia (20 - 23 April), with 25 participants from 17 States; Valetta, Malta (2 - 4 June), with 26 participants from 16 States; and Nairobi, Kenya (3 - 5 November), with 31 participants from 22 States.

### **Outreach activities: participation and support**

- 5.9 At the close of the period under review 39 of the 128 States Parties had their Brussels mission accredited to the Organisation, while 20 of the 42 signatory and contracting States had named their Brussels mission as their point of contact for the Organisation. The Secretariat conducted briefings in Brussels for delegations which are based there, organised workshops in The Hague, provided participants in the annual regular session of the Conference with return transport, and arranged for toll-free telephone communications between accredited missions in Brussels and the Secretariat. To the extent possible these activities were also carried out under the participation support project for the missions of States Parties which cover OPCW activities from other capitals in Europe or elsewhere. The Organisation was therefore able to continue to maintain regular contact with these missions, and to brief them on the implementation of the Convention and developments in the Organisation. Occasional visits to Brussels/other European capitals for the purpose of such briefings also enabled the Secretariat to hold bilateral meetings with delegations on specific issues relating either to progress on the ratification of/accession to the Convention or to the implementation of the Convention, including the provision of assistance and the organisation of seminars.

### **The Secretariat website**

- 5.10 During 1999 extensive work began on the development of an updated website for the OPCW, to assist the general public and the news media to better understand the tasks and activities of the Organisation. The content of this web page was under review at the end of 1999. The OPCW website may be accessed at <http://www.opcw.org>

### **Publications**

- 5.11 In support of the external activities of the Organisation, and in order to increase understanding of its objectives, work in the area of publications and electronic material was diversified and enhanced. The second edition of the booklet entitled "Chemical Disarmament - Basic Facts" was published. Also produced during this period was the first OPCW film, entitled "Verification in Action." This film, which

detailed the process of a routine OPCW inspection, was made with the active cooperation and support of the Swiss Government.

- 5.12 “Synthesis”, the OPCW newsletter, which was published five times in 1999, saw an increased number of articles contributed by States Parties. During the period under review planning was initiated on the more effective use of electronic media for the wider distribution of OPCW publications such as “Synthesis”, fact sheets, and the report of the Organisation on the implementation of the Convention.

#### **Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement with the Host Country**

- 5.13 The Secretariat continued its contacts with relevant ministries and agencies of the Netherlands and the City of The Hague in 1999. Further efforts were made to improve interaction with the Host Country in relation to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement between the OPCW and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in particular with respect to the privileges and immunities of the OPCW.

## 6. LEGISLATIVE, BUDGETARY, AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

### The enacting of implementing legislation, in accordance with the requirements of the Convention

- 6.1 Article VII of the Convention requires each State Party both to adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under the Convention, including the enacting of penal legislation with respect to prohibited activities, and to inform the Organisation of the legislative and administrative measures taken in this regard. The Secretariat assisted States Parties in this respect through lectures and presentations on the legislative and legal aspects of implementing the Convention, both at headquarters and in technical assistance events organised elsewhere, as well as through the publication of the “Legislation Package”, which includes checklists, model legislation, explanatory notes, case studies and a survey of provisions, by topic, extracted from the national implementing legislation submitted to the Secretariat by States Parties.
- 6.2 Despite these efforts only four additional States Parties made submissions concerning their legislation in 1999. Thus, the total number of States Parties which had fulfilled their obligation under Article VII, paragraph 5, by the end of 1999 stood at 45, i.e. at only 35% of States Parties. This situation is of concern since, depending upon the legal system of the States Parties in question, the absence of implementing legislation may mean that the Convention is not enforceable in some jurisdictions. States Parties lacking such legislation also may not be in a position to meet their obligation to cooperate with, and to afford legal assistance to, other States Parties in relation to enforcement measures. Furthermore, if the necessary laws are not in place, States Parties may be unable to require private industry to provide the information which is necessary for accurate and complete declarations.
- 6.3 In exploring the reasons for the slow pace of enacting implementing legislation, the Organisation was informed by a number of States Parties that they lacked the resources necessary to draft their implementing legislation. Particularly in the case of declared non-possessor States Parties with no declarable industry, the Secretariat was informed that little priority could be given to Convention-related legislation by parliaments which must focus on legislation addressing more pressing national concerns. The Secretariat also became increasingly aware that a number of States Parties were trying to draft legislation to implement at one and the same time several instruments, all involving the regulation of chemicals. Such States Parties wished for an integrated approach, to avoid conflicts between legislative provisions and to minimise the administrative burden involved in monitoring the separate regimes. Recognising the value of this concept for many States Parties, the Secretariat cooperated with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the organisation of the Thematic Workshop on Developing and Strengthening National Legislation and Policies for the Sound Management of Chemicals, which took place in June. As a result, the Secretariat commenced the development of an integrated approach to legislation. Following the UNITAR workshop the OPCW Secretariat complied with the request of the Secretariat of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to assist in the drafting of an integrated act. Further progress on this project was expected in 2000.

### **Visas for inspectors/inspection assistants**

- 6.4 During 1999, 1,026 two-year multiple entry/exit visas were received from only 15 States Parties in accordance with the requirements of the Convention. Efforts continued to improve the current arrangement for the use of United Nations laissez-passers (UNLPs), in accordance with which only one UNLP per inspector/inspector assistant was made available pending either the conclusion of the relationship agreement with the United Nations, or an alternative resolution of the issue with the United Nations.

### **International agreements registered in 1999**

- 6.5 Annex 12 to this report contains a listing of international agreements registered in 1999.

### **Budgetary and financial matters**

- 6.6 The programme and budget for 1999 amounted to NLG 77.2 million, offset by miscellaneous income of NLG 29.7 million, leaving an amount of NLG 108 million to be assessed to States Parties. The programme and budget for 1999 was approximately 2% less than that for 1998. Experience gained during 1998 permitted more refined estimates for the year under review, and led to a reduction in the costs attributable to inspections. An increase of 61% in miscellaneous income, primarily due to an increase in estimated reimbursements under the provisions of Articles IV and V of the Convention, resulted in a decrease of approximately 11% in the amount assessed to States Parties.
- 6.7 Of the overall amount authorised for 1999, 56% was allocated to "verification costs" – the primary function of the Organisation, and 4.6% was earmarked for "International Cooperation and Assistance." Other allocations were for External Relations - 2%, Executive Management - 14% (including the Offices of the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, Policy-Making Organs, the Legal Adviser, Internal Oversight, and Special Projects, as well as the Security Office and the Health and Safety Branch), Administration - 11%, and Common Services not Distributed to Programmes - 12%.
- 6.8 During the period under review the Secretariat collected 96.1% of the total contributions of NLG 108,081,135 which were actually assessed for 1999, including contributions from those States Parties which had joined the Convention after the approval of the scale of assessments for 1999. As of 31 December 1999 only 66 of the 128 States Parties, or 51.6%, had paid their 1999 contributions in full. The unpaid balance of NLG 4,182,525 related to 62 States Parties of which 47, or 36.7%, had not paid anything at all for 1999.
- 6.9 At its Seventeenth Session the Council expressed its concern about the large number of States Parties which, as of 20 November 1999, had still not paid their 1998 and 1999 contributions. The Secretariat accordingly, on 17 December 1999, sent reminder letters to the 95 signatory States and States Parties which were then in

arrears with the payment of their contributions to either the Preparatory Commission or the OPCW, or both. At its Eighteenth Session the Council noted with concern that, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article VIII of the Convention, 24 States Parties were at risk of losing their voting rights because their arrears, at that time, exceeded the amount of the contributions due from them for the years 1998 and 1999.

- 6.10 During 1999 the Secretariat issued to the relevant States Parties invoices in the amount of NLG 11.9 million relating to the reimbursement of verification costs under Articles IV and V of the Convention. Whilst a total of NLG 9.4 million was received during 1999, the balance of outstanding reimbursements as of 31 December 1999 was still NLG 8.1 million, despite repeated appeals by the Council and the Director-General for those States Parties whose reimbursements were still unpaid to meet their financial obligations as soon as possible.
- 6.11 The 1999 programme and budget of the OPCW closed with an underspend of NLG 8.2 million, or 6.1% of the total amount approved for that year, after the deduction of in kind costs. The main categories of underspent items were salaries (NLG 2.9 million), inspection travel and subsistence allowance (NLG 2.4 million), and general operating expenses (NLG 1.1 million). The Secretariat managed to substantially reduce its budgetary surplus from NLG 36.1 million in 1997, to NLG 18.6 million in 1998, and to NLG 8.2 million during the year under review.
- 6.12 The six appendices which make up annex 13 to this report contain the audited financial statements of the OPCW for the 1999 financial year: a statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances, a statement of assets, liabilities and reserves and fund balances, a statement of cash flow, statements on appropriations and the status of investments, and a report on the status of assessed contributions.

### **Staffing**

- 6.13 Three hundred and thirty-nine posts in the professional and higher categories and 157 posts in the General Service category were authorised in the OPCW programme and budget for 1999.
- 6.14 In the period under review 214 interviews were held, resulting in the appointment of 33 new fixed-term staff members. At the end of that period 15 posts, representing 3% of approved fixed-term posts, were vacant.
- 6.15 As of 31 December, 328 of the posts in the professional and higher categories had been filled by staff members from 64 States Parties, while 153 of the posts in the General Service category had also been filled. As of the same date the regional breakdown of nationalities represented in the professional and higher categories was as follows: Africa: 8%; Asia: 25%; Eastern Europe: 23%; Latin America and the Caribbean: 12%; and WEOG: 32%. The proportion of female staff members in the professional and higher categories was 12%.

- 6.16 During 1999 5% of staff members in all categories separated from the Secretariat, representing 4% of staff members in the professional and higher categories and 7% of General Service staff members. By comparison the figures for 1998 were 4.2% of staff members in all categories, representing 2.6% of staff members in the professional and higher categories, and 7.9% of General Service staff members.
- 6.17 During 1999 the OPCW became a limited-tenure organisation, with the approval by the policy-making organs of a tenure policy setting a total length of service of seven years for most professional staff members and all internationally-recruited General Service staff members. A decision remains to be taken on the effective starting date for the seven-year tenure policy.
- 6.18 On 2 July the Conference at its Fourth Session adopted the OPCW Staff Regulations, which replaced the Interim Staff Regulations as of the date of their adoption. Following this decision of the Conference the previous Interim Staff Rules issued in July 1998 were replaced by new Interim Staff Rules promulgated by the Director-General in November 1999.
- 6.19 A familiarisation exercise was successfully conducted in 1999 to prepare all staff members for the implementation of the new performance and management appraisal system (PMAS) early in 2000. By ensuring discussions and regular feedback between staff members and their supervisors, the new PMAS will facilitate the assessment of the integrity, competence, and efficiency of staff members, while also identifying their strengths and opportunities for improvement, growth and development.

## **Training**

- 6.20 The Training and Staff Development Branch continued to build a comprehensive training, staff development and professional support system, with a view to strengthening the Organisation's present and future capacity.
- 6.21 In the fields of verification and inspection a series of very specific and technical training programmes were designed and implemented: some were for newly recruited inspectors, while others refreshed and complemented the knowledge of inspectors already employed by the Organisation. Such programmes included hands-on training in aspects of inspection procedures, health and safety, inspection equipment, and chain of custody procedures, as well as on issues such as challenge inspections and investigations of the alleged use of chemical weapons.
- 6.22 Training programmes also focused on strategic planning and leadership for both upper echelon and middle-level managers, and were designed to provide staff from different professional backgrounds with opportunities to further develop the required managerial and leadership abilities, as well as appropriate and effective communication skills. Special emphasis was also placed on induction programmes for new recruits and training in confidentiality policies and procedures, as well as on the enhancement of skills in the area of information technology.

## **Procurement**

- 6.23 A total of 560 purchase orders or contracts were issued in 1999. The total expenditure in this field during the same period amounted to approximately NLG 16.4 million. During the period between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 1999, which included the start-up phase for the new OPCW building, goods and services in a total amount of NLG 64.4 million were procured. Although, for obvious reasons, the majority of purchases, especially for services, were made in the Host Country, the local affiliates of many international companies benefited from such local purchases. Furthermore, direct purchases were made from companies in 20 countries around the world. Although procurement activities continued to focus on the needs of the Technical Support Branch (the OPCW Laboratory and Equipment Store), the Inspectorate and the Information Systems and Procurement and Support Services Branches also figured prominently. From office materials to high-tech and highly specialised detection equipment, a wide range of goods and services was procured, using competitive bidding when appropriate. An administrative directive on procurement was implemented in October 1999, to facilitate and expedite the procurement process and the administration of procurement requests.
- 6.24 As of 31 December the Procurement and Support Services Branch was in the process of implementing an integrated software package which will link it with other units such as the Budget and Finance Branch. Once this package has been fully implemented, information related to procurement will become available on-line, thus enhancing information-sharing and speeding up the processing of procurement requests. Initial steps have been taken to represent the Procurement unit on the OPCW website in the future. This will enhance access for potential suppliers to the OPCW's requirements.

## **Information systems**

- 6.25 The Secretariat relies on information technology to facilitate the effective and efficient management of the day-to-day administrative, operational and verification functions of the Organisation. Five separate networks allow the distribution of various applications to the user community, with the use of up-to-date scaleable technology (e-mail, word processing, spreadsheets, etc.). The approximately 540 Secretariat staff members have workstations on the security non-critical network (SNCN), where administrative and operational functions are performed. The verification regime is separated onto a secured network (security-critical network (SCN)) with workstations for only 70 users, who are required to conform to strict security and confidentiality policies.
- 6.26 In addition to the mandate of the Information Systems Branch to manage the information technology infrastructure within the Secretariat, the need for year 2000 compliance was especially challenging during the year 1999. In order to address this challenge far-reaching measures had to be adopted, including upgrades to the telephone systems, the local area networks (the SNCN, the SCN, the Internet, and test environments), personal computers, printers, scanners, and fax machines, as well as to other information technology peripherals and all software applications used in the Secretariat. One result of these upgrades was a problem-free transition to the year 2000.

- 6.27 The year under review saw the further development of the administration information management (AIM) system. Additional functionality was provided for the Budget and Finance, Human Resources, and Training and Staff Development Branches, in order to computerise and streamline administrative tasks. The correspondence management system (CMS) was expanded, and the Human Resources Branch was provided with a sub-system for the processing of staff-in-confidence documents. Further such decentralised sub-systems - known as "CMS satellites" - were, at the close of the period under review, planned for the management of documents requiring special handling, inter alia for the Health and Safety Branch, the Office of the Legal Adviser, and the Operations Centre.
- 6.28 The following applications were completely designed and developed in-house, and were implemented during 1999: the medical administration system, for the Health and Safety Branch; the library management system, to track the orders and purchases of the OPCW library, as well as to manage the catalogue of publications available in the library; the leave tracking system, used by every branch of the Secretariat in order to register and track the different kinds of leave taken by staff; and the generic tracking system, a general purpose registration and tracking system based on bar-code technology which was implemented for the Procurement and Support Services Branch, in order to catalogue and track all OPCW property for which it is responsible. These applications address specific needs of the Secretariat for which suitable commercial products could not be found.
- 6.29 In October 1999 the security audit team II (SAT II) met to conduct an operational control and security audit of the verification information system-electronic document management system (VIS-EDMS). The SAT II report identified a number of matters requiring attention in the areas of physical security, confidentiality and information systems security, and recommended that use of the VIS-EDMS should not be expanded at that time. By the close of the period under review the Secretariat had undertaken a number of measures designed to rectify the problems identified by SAT II, with a view to having the VIS-EDMS ready for audit by April 2000.

## 7. INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 7.1 The areas of responsibility of the Office of Internal Oversight include management and financial audits, assessments and audits of the implementation of the confidentiality regime, and assistance with, and the monitoring of, the establishment of the quality assurance regime within the Secretariat.
- 7.2 The annual work plan of the Office of Internal Oversight was based on a risk assessment process, in order to identify auditable activities with higher risks. Proposals and suggestions were made by management during the preparatory phase for the annual plan, before it was approved by the Director-General. However, the annual work plan was also updated and reviewed during the period in which it was implemented, in order to take into account additional assignments given by management and specific tasks performed by the staff of the Office.
- 7.3 The recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight were followed up, in order to ensure their full implementation. The rate of implementation of these recommendations increased during the period under review.
- 7.4 The consultation and advisory function of the Office increased and expanded during 1999. Management frequently solicited the opinions and comments of the Office before taking decisions. The auditors and the quality assurance manager participated in many advisory groups/committees. Eleven reports were produced, including the reports of two inspections and of two investigations which were not foreseen in the annual work plan of the Office.
- 7.5 In the context of establishing the quality assurance regime within the Secretariat, the Office focused on putting in place guidelines on quality system documentation, and on assisting and monitoring the OPCW Laboratory accreditation project, which started on 1 September 1999. With regard to the latter project, a number of problems first needed to be solved, such as the clarification of responsibilities and the assignment of permanent staff. The Office also provided customised quality training for selected staff members.
- 7.6 In accordance with Financial Regulation 12.5, a separate summary report of the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight for the year 1999 will be submitted to the Conference at its Fifth Session through the Director-General.

Annexes (English only):

## Annex 1

### LIST OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (as of 31 December 1999)

- |                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Albania                 | 48. Hungary                             | 92. Portugal  |
| 2. Algeria                 | 49. Iceland                             | 93. Qatar   |
| 3. Argentina               | 50. India                               | 94. Republic of Korea   |
| 4. Armenia                 | 51. Indonesia                           | 95. Republic of Moldova   |
| 5. Australia               | 52. Iran (Islamic Republic<br>of)       | 96. Romania   |
| 6. Austria                 | 53. Ireland                             | 97. Russian Federation  |
| 7. Bahrain                 | 54. Italy                               | 98. Saint Lucia   |
| 8. Bangladesh              | 55. Japan                               | 99. Saudi Arabia  |
| 9. Belarus                 | 56. Jordan                              | 100. Senegal  |
| 10. Belgium                | 57. Kenya                               | 101. Seychelles   |
| 11. Benin                  | 58. Kuwait                              | 102. Singapore  |
| 12. Bolivia                | 59. Lao People's Democratic<br>Republic | 103. Slovakia   |
| 13. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 60. Latvia                              | 104. Slovenia   |
| 14. Botswana               | 61. Lesotho                             | 105. South Africa   |
| 15. Brazil                 | 62. Liechtenstein                       | 106. Spain  |
| 16. Brunei Darussalam      | 63. Lithuania                           | 107. Sri Lanka  |
| 17. Bulgaria               | 64. Luxembourg                          | 108. Sudan  |
| 18. Burkina Faso           | 65. Malawi                              | 109. Suriname   |
| 19. Burundi                | 66. Maldives                            | 110. Swaziland  |
| 20. Cameroon               | 67. Mali                                | 111. Sweden   |
| 21. Canada                 | 68. Malta                               | 112. Switzerland  |
| 22. Chile                  | 69. Mauritania                          | 113. Tajikistan   |
| 23. China                  | 70. Mauritius                           | 114. The former Yugoslav<br>Republic of Macedonia               |
| 24. Cook Islands           | 71. Mexico                              | 115. Togo   |
| 25. Costa Rica             | 72. Micronesia (Federated<br>States of) | 116. Trinidad and Tobago  |
| 26. Côte d'Ivoire          | 73. Monaco                              | 117. Tunisia  |
| 27. Croatia                | 74. Mongolia                            | 118. Turkey   |
| 28. Cuba                   | 75. Morocco                             | 119. Turkmenistan   |
| 29. Cyprus                 | 76. Namibia                             | 120. Ukraine  |
| 30. Czech Republic         | 77. Nepal                               | 121. United Kingdom of Great<br>Britain and Northern<br>Ireland |
| 31. Denmark                | 78. Netherlands                         | 122. United Republic of<br>Tanzania                             |
| 32. Ecuador                | 79. New Zealand                         | 123. United States of America                                   |
| 33. El Salvador            | 80. Nicaragua                           | 124. Uruguay  |
| 34. Equatorial Guinea      | 81. Niger                               | 125. Uzbekistan   |
| 35. Estonia                | 82. Nigeria                             | 126. Venezuela  |
| 36. Ethiopia               | 83. Norway                              | 127. Viet Nam   |
| 37. Fiji                   | 84. Oman                                | 128. Zimbabwe   |
| 38. Finland                | 85. Pakistan                            |   |
| 39. France                 | 86. Panama                              |   |
| 40. Gambia                 | 87. Papua New Guinea                    |   |
| 41. Georgia                | 88. Paraguay                            |   |
| 42. Germany                | 89. Peru                                |   |
| 43. Ghana                  | 90. Philippines                         |   |
| 44. Greece                 | 91. Poland                              |   |
| 45. Guinea                 |   |   |
| 46. Guyana                 |   |   |
| 47. Holy See               |   |   |

## Annex 2

### SIGNATORY STATES WHICH HAD NOT YET RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (as of 31 December 1999)

1. Afghanistan
2. Azerbaijan
3. Bahamas
4. Bhutan
5. Cambodia
6. Cape Verde
7. Central African Republic
8. Chad
9. Colombia
10. Comoros
11. Congo
12. Democratic Republic of the Congo
13. Djibouti
14. Dominica
15. Dominican Republic
16. Gabon
17. Grenada
18. Guatemala
19. Guinea-Bissau
20. Haiti
21. Honduras
22. Israel
23. Jamaica
24. Kazakhstan
25. Kyrgyzstan
26. Liberia
27. Madagascar
28. Malaysia
29. Marshall Islands
30. Myanmar
31. Nauru
32. Rwanda
33. Saint Kitts and Nevis
34. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
35. Samoa
36. San Marino
37. Sierra Leone
38. Thailand
39. Uganda
40. United Arab Emirates
41. Yemen
42. Zambia

### **Annex 3**

#### **COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING 1999**

1. From 12 May 1998 until 11 May 1999, the composition of the Council was as follows:

Africa: Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe;

Asia: China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka;

Eastern Europe: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia;

Latin America and Caribbean: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela;

WEOG: Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

2. For the period between 12 May 1999 and the close of the period under review, and until 11 May 2000, the composition of the Council was as follows:

Africa: Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe;

Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka;

Eastern Europe: Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine;

Latin America and Caribbean: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela;

WEOG: Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Annex 4**  
**STATUS OF SUBMISSION BY STATES PARTIES OF INITIAL DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS**

No.	State Party	Initial declaration due	Date of submission <sup>1</sup>	Articles/ Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) <sup>2</sup>	National Authority details <sup>3</sup>	National Implementing legislation <sup>4</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>5</sup>	Standing diplomatic clearance number for non-scheduled flights <sup>6</sup>
1	Albania	29-May-97	27-Aug-98	III, VI	✓ <sup>7</sup>			
2	Algeria	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓
3	Argentina	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
4	Armenia	29-May-97	26-May-97	III, VI	✓		1	
5	Australia	29-May-97	26-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3	✓ <sup>9</sup>
6	Austria	29-May-97	10-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	✓
7	Bahrain	29-May-97			✓			
8	Bangladesh	29-May-97	02-Sep-97	III, VI	✓			
9	Belarus	29-May-97	08-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
10	Belgium	29-May-97	26-Jun-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	3	✓
11	Benin	13-Jul-98	22-Jan-99	III, VI				
12	Bolivia	13-Oct-98						
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29-May-97						
14	Botswana	30-Oct-98						
15	Brazil	29-May-97	23-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3	✓
16	Brunei Darussalam	26-Sep-97						
17	Bulgaria	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
18	Burkina Faso	06-Sep-97			✓			
19	Burundi	03-Nov-98						

No.	State Party	Initial declaration due	Date of submission <sup>1</sup>	Articles/ Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) <sup>2</sup>	National Authority details <sup>3</sup>	National Implementing legislation <sup>4</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>5</sup>	Standing diplomatic clearance number for non-scheduled flights <sup>6</sup>
20	Cameroon	29-May-97	15-Jun-99	III, VI	✓			
21	Canada	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	6	✓ <sup>8</sup>
22	Chile	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
23	China	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	1	
24	Cook Islands	29-May-97	21-Aug-97	III, VI	✓		1	
25	Costa Rica	29-May-97						
26	Côte d'Ivoire	29-May-97	13-Aug-97	III	✓		1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
27	Croatia	29-May-97	29-Oct-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3	✓ <sup>8</sup>
28	Cuba	28-Jun-97	18-Jul-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
29	Cyprus	27-Oct-98			✓		3	
30	Czech Republic	29-May-97	04-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
31	Denmark	29-May-97	02-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
32	Ecuador	29-May-97	09-May-97	III, VI	✓			
33	El Salvador	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI	✓			
34	Equatorial Guinea	29-May-97						
35	Estonia	25-Jul-99	22-Jul-99	III, VI	✓		1	✓
36	Ethiopia	29-May-97	18-Jul-97	III, VI	✓		1	
37	Fiji	29-May-97	04-Aug-97	III, VI	✓			
38	Finland	29-May-97	27-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
39	France	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	17	✓
40	Gambia	18-Jul-98						
41	Georgia	29-May-97	11-Sep-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓
42	Germany	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	5	✓
43	Ghana	07-Sep-97	26-Jan-99	III, VI	✓			
44	Greece	29-May-97	08-Jul-97	III	✓		3	✓

No.	State Party	Initial declaration due	Date of submission <sup>1</sup>	Articles/ Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) <sup>2</sup>	National Authority details <sup>3</sup>	National Implementing legislation <sup>4</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>5</sup>	Standing diplomatic clearance number for non-scheduled flights <sup>6</sup>
45	Guinea	08-Aug-97						
46	Guyana	11-Nov-97						
47	Holy See	11-Jul-99	22-Jun-99	III, VI	✓		1	✓
48	Hungary	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	✓
49	Iceland	29-May-97	27-Oct-98	III VI	✓		1	
50	India	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, IV, V, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
51	Indonesia	11-Jan-99	08-Jan-99	III, VI	✓			
52	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	02-Jan-98	17-Nov-98	III, V, VI	✓		1	✓
53	Ireland	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	
54	Italy	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	4	✓
55	Japan	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, V, VI , VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	5	✓
56	Jordan	28-Dec-97	14-May-98	III, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
57	Kenya	29-May-97	06-Sep-97	III, VI	✓		2	
58	Kuwait	28-Jul-97						
59	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29-May-97						
60	Latvia	29-May-97	07-Oct-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
61	Lesotho	29-May-97	11-Jul-97	III, VI	✓			
62	Liechtenstein	23-Jan-00			✓			
63	Lithuania	14-Jun-98	17-Jun-98	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
64	Luxembourg	29-May-97	31-Jul-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	
65	Malawi	10-Aug-98						
66	Maldives	29-May-97	21-Jan-98	III, VI	✓			
67	Mali	29-May-97			✓			
68	Malta	29-May-97	22-Jul-97	III, VI	✓	✓	4	✓

No.	State Party	Initial declaration due	Date of submission <sup>1</sup>	Articles/ Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) <sup>2</sup>	National Authority details <sup>3</sup>	National Implementing legislation <sup>4</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>5</sup>	Standing diplomatic clearance number for non-scheduled flights <sup>6</sup>
69	Mauritania	10-Apr-98						
70	Mauritius	29-May-97	05-Sep-97	III	✓		1	
71	Mexico	29-May-97	11-Jul-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
72	Micronesia (Federated States of)	20-Aug-99						
73	Monaco	29-May-97	04-Jul-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
74	Mongolia	29-May-97	26-Jan-98	III	✓		1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
75	Morocco	29-May-97	02-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	8	✓
76	Namibia	29-May-97			✓			
77	Nepal	17-Jan-98	16-Jan-98	III	✓			
78	Netherlands	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	6	
79	New Zealand	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
80	Nicaragua	04-Jan-00						
81	Niger	29-May-97	02-Dec-97	III, VI	✓			
82	Nigeria	19-Jul-99					30	
83	Norway	29-May-97	05-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
84	Oman	29-May-97	23-Sep-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
85	Pakistan	27-Dec-97	20-Jan-98	III VI	✓		1	✓
86	Panama	06-Dec-98	20-Oct-98	III,VA-IV(B)	✓	✓		
87	Papua New Guinea	29-May-97	09-Feb-99	III, VI				
88	Paraguay	29-May-97						
89	Peru	29-May-97	27-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
90	Philippines	29-May-97	03-Jul-97	III, VI	✓		2	✓ <sup>8</sup>
91	Poland	29-May-97	22-May-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>9</sup>
92	Portugal	29-May-97	30-Jul-97	III, VI	✓		3	✓ <sup>8</sup>
93	Qatar	02-Nov-97						

No.	State Party	Initial declaration due	Date of submission <sup>1</sup>	Articles/ Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) <sup>2</sup>	National Authority details <sup>3</sup>	National Implementing legislation <sup>4</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>5</sup>	Standing diplomatic clearance number for non-scheduled flights <sup>6</sup>
94	Republic of Korea	29-May-97	29-May-97		✓	✓	1	✓
95	Republic of Moldova	29-May-97						
96	Romania	29-May-97	27-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	✓
97	Russian Federation	04-Jan-98	03-Jan-98	III, IV, V, VI	✓	✓		
98	Saint Lucia	29-May-97						
99	Saudi Arabia	29-May-97	26-Aug-97	III, VI	✓			
100	Senegal	18-Oct-98	08-Nov-98	VI				
101	Seychelles	29-May-97	01-Jul-97	III				
102	Singapore	20-Jul-97	24-Jul-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
103	Slovakia	29-May-97	19-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	✓ <sup>9</sup>
104	Slovenia	11-Aug-97	11-Aug-97	III, VI	✓	✓	9	✓
105	South Africa	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
106	Spain	29-May-97	30-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
107	Sri Lanka	29-May-97	19-Sep-97	III, VI	✓			
108	Sudan	23-Jul-99						
109	Suriname	29-May-97	04-Jul-97	III				
110	Swaziland	29-May-97						
111	Sweden	29-May-97	20-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	✓ <sup>8</sup>
112	Switzerland	29-May-97	28-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
113	Tajikistan	29-May-97	28-Oct-97	III, VI				
114	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19-Aug-97	03-Oct-97	III, VI			3	
115	Togo	29-May-97						
116	Trinidad and Tobago	23-Aug-97						
117	Tunisia	29-May-97	13-Nov-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓ <sup>8</sup>
118	Turkey	11-Jul-97	14-Jul-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2	✓

No.	State Party	Initial declaration due	Date of submission <sup>1</sup>	Articles/ Parts of the Verification Annex (VA) <sup>2</sup>	National Authority details <sup>3</sup>	National Implementing legislation <sup>4</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>5</sup>	Standing diplomatic clearance number for non-scheduled flights <sup>6</sup>
119	Turkmenistan	29-May-97						
120	Ukraine	15-Dec-98	06-Jan-99	III, VI	✓	✓	1	✓
121	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29-May-97	27-May-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6	✓ <sup>8</sup>
122	United Republic of Tanzania	24-Aug-98						
123	United States of America	29-May-97	29-May-97	III, IV, V , VA-VI	✓	✓	2	✓ <sup>9</sup>
124	Uruguay	29-May-97	03-Dec-97	III, VI			1	
125	Uzbekistan	29-May-97	16-Oct-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓
126	Venezuela	01-Feb-98	07-Apr-98	III, VI				
127	Viet Nam	29-Nov-98			✓			
128	Zimbabwe	29-May-97	04-Dec-97	III, VI	✓		1	✓

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the date on which the Secretariat received initial declaration and excludes submission dates of any subsequent amendments to the initial declaration.

One State Party has requested that information pertaining to its declarations and to inspections carried out on its territory should not be included in this report.

<sup>2</sup> Declaration(s) were submitted pursuant to the above-mentioned Articles of the Convention/Parts of the Verification Annex.

<sup>3</sup> Ref: Article VII, paragraph 4.

<sup>4</sup> Ref: Article VII, paragraph 5.

<sup>5</sup> Ref: Verification Annex, Part II, paragraph 16.

<sup>6</sup> Ref: Verification Annex, Part II, paragraph 22.

<sup>7</sup> “✓” indicates that the information required has been provided, while a blank cell indicates that such information is yet to be received.

<sup>8</sup> No standing diplomatic clearance can be issued. Flight clearances are issued on an individual basis.

<sup>9</sup> Standing diplomatic clearance for 1999 is yet to be received.

**Annex 5**  
**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS IN 1999**

STATE PARTY	TYPE OF INSPECTION								TOTAL
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	OCW	SCHED1	SCHED2	SCHED3	
AUSTRALIA								2	2
BELARUS								1	1
BELGIUM								1	1
BRAZIL								2	2
BULGARIA								1	1
CHINA	4						7	1	12
CZECH REPUBLIC								1	1
FRANCE			1			1	5		7
GERMANY					3		6	1	10
HUNGARY								1	1
INDIA		4	6	2		1		2	15
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)									3
ITALY	1				1		5		7
JAPAN					1	2	6	1	10
NETHERLANDS						1	2		3
POLAND								1	1
REPUBLIC OF KOREA									21
ROMANIA								2	2
RUSSIAN FEDERATION			27	7				1	35
SINGAPORE						1			1
SLOVAKIA						1		1	2
SOUTH AFRICA						1		1	2
SPAIN						1			1
SWEDEN						1		1	2
SWITZERLAND						1	3	1	5
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			3		1	1	4		9
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		47	13	14		3			77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>234</b>

**Annex 6**

**LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES, AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1999**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>
China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence
Czech Republic	Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics, CETA
Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, VERIFIN
France	DGA, Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet
Germany	Chemisches Zentrallabor Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien - ABC-Schutz
Netherlands	TNO-Prins Maurits Laboratory
Poland	Analytical Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification of Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry
Republic of Korea	GSRDC-4 Laboratory Agency for Defence Development
Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Establishment, FOA, Division of NBC Defence
Switzerland	Defence Procurement Agency, NC-Laboratory Spiez
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	CB Systems, CBD Porton Down, DERA
United States of America	U.S. Army Materiel Command Treaty Laboratory of APG Edgewood Area

**Annex 7**

**NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TRAINING COURSES IN 1999**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran (basic and advanced)	1 - 12 March 1999	Basic course: 23, from 20 States Parties  Advanced course: 22, from 16 States Parties
Ypenburg, the Netherlands (basic)	7 - 15 June 1999	30, from 29 States Parties
Bucharest, Romania (basic and advanced)	27 October - 2 November 1999	Basic course: 27, from 21 States Parties  Advanced course: 20, from 16 States Parties
Madrid and Huelva Spain (advanced)	19 - 27 October 1999	25, from 17 States Parties

**Annex 8**

**CONFERENCE SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN 1999**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of participants supported by OPCW</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Susceptibility to Environmental Mutagens	Harare, Zimbabwe	1 - 5 March	10
Conference on the Thermal Protection of Man under Hot and Hazardous Conditions	Paris, France	24 - 26 March	1
Thematic Workshop on Developing and Strengthening National Legislation and Policies for the Sound Management of Chemicals	Geneva, Switzerland	22 - 25 June	14
XXXVII European Congress of Toxicology	Oslo, Norway	27 - 30 June	1
Natural Products Research in Three Continents, Preparatory Meeting	Amsterdam, Netherlands	24 - 25 July	5
8 <sup>th</sup> Natural Products Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa Conference	Gaborone, Botswana	9 - 13 August	4
37 <sup>th</sup> IUPAC Congress	Berlin, Germany	14 - 19 August	1
First African Seminar on Analytical Capabilities	Pretoria, South Africa	16 - 18 November	12
First International Symposium on Natural Products Research in Three Continents	Montevideo, Uruguay	16 - 19 November	20
African Women in Science and Engineering	Nairobi, Kenya	29 November - 3 December	Financial support for publication of conference abstracts and report
International Conference on Biologically Active Natural Products	Manila, Philippines	5 - 8 December	9

### Annex 9

#### ASSISTANCE MEASURES ELECTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1999

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Date of submission</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral offer</b>	<b>Offer to be clarified</b>
Australia	24 Oct 97			Yes	
Austria	22 Oct 97			Yes	
Belarus	2 May 97			Yes	
Belgium	22 Dec 97	Yes			
Bulgaria	19 Jan 98			Yes	
Canada	11 Sep 97	Yes			
Chile	28 May 97	Yes			
China,	22 Sept 99			Yes	
Croatia	6 Jul 99			Yes	
Cuba	26 Nov 97			Yes	
Czech Republic	23 Oct 97			Yes	
Denmark	23 Jan 98	Yes			
Finland	17 Dec 97	Yes			
France	27 Oct 97			Yes	
Germany	8 Oct 97			Yes	
Hungary	16 Dec 98	Yes			
India	4 Nov 97			Yes	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19 Jun 98		Yes	Yes	
Ireland	1 Jan 98	Yes			
Italy	31 Oct 97	Yes			
Japan	15 Mar 99	Yes			
Kenya	15 Dec 97	Yes			
Kuwait	4 Jun 99	Yes			
Latvia	21 Jun 99			Yes	
Lithuania	21 Jun 99	Yes		Yes	
Luxembourg	27 Nov 97	Yes			
Mauritius	29 May 98	Yes			
Monaco	19 Nov 97				Yes
Mongolia	23 Jan 98			Yes	
Morocco	29 May 97				Yes
Netherlands	21 July 97	Yes			
New Zealand	25 Jun 97	Yes			
Norway	27 Nov 97	Yes			
Oman	19 Mar 98	Yes			
Pakistan	25 Aug 98			Yes	
Peru	3 Apr 98	Yes			
Philippines	20 Jan 98		Yes		
<b>State Party</b>	<b>Date of submission</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral offer</b>	<b>Offer to be</b>

					clarified
Poland	31 Oct 97		Yes	Yes	
Portugal	31 Mar 99			Yes	
Republic of Korea	23 Dec 97	Yes			
Romania	28 Oct 97			Yes	
Russian Federation	24 Sept 99			Yes	
Singapore	19 Dec 97			Yes	
Slovakia	20 Nov 97			Yes	
Slovenia	24 Jul 98	Yes		Yes	
South Africa	27 Nov 97			Yes	
Spain	12 Nov 97		Yes	Yes	
Sweden	24 Oct 97	Yes		Yes	
Switzerland	24 Oct 97	Yes		Yes	
Turkey	8 Apr 98	Yes			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct 97			Yes	
United States of America	28 Oct 97			Yes	
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>

**Annex 10**

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE  
RECEIVED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1999**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Amount paid (NLG)</b>
Belgium	54,581
Canada	50,000
Chile	20,173
Denmark	16,427
Finland	55,828
Hungary	9,700
Ireland	25,000
Italy	380,013
Japan	100,000
Kuwait	100,000
Luxembourg	27,302
Netherlands	75,000
New Zealand	15,949
Norway	50,000
Oman	20,400
Peru	10,200
Republic of Korea *	79,849
Slovenia	5,067
Sweden	25,545
Switzerland	108,127
Turkey	24,480
Total	1,253,640

\* This State Party has contributed twice to the Voluntary Fund.

**Annex 11**

**OFFICIAL VISITS BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND  
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL IN 1999**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Director-General</b>	<b>Deputy Director-General</b>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22 - 25 January	14 - 16 May
Pakistan	3 - 5 March	
Austria		7 - 9 June
Russian Federation		15 June
Australia	9 - 11 November	
Singapore	14 - 15 November	
Switzerland	16 - 17 November	

## Annex 12

### INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS REGISTERED IN 1999

OPCW registration number	Subject of agreement	Parties	Date of		Publications containing the text
			Signature	Entry into force	
IAR 49	Tax reimbursement agreement	USA OPCW	25-02-99	25-02-99	
IAR 50	Article X(7(b)) assistance agreement	Islamic Republic of Iran OPCW	02-07-99	02-07-99	EC-XVIII/DEC.2 and annex to EC-XVIII/DG.2
IAR 51	Training agreement (CW civil defence)	Czech Republic Technical Secretariat of the OPCW	02-08-99	02-08-99	Annex to EC-XVIII/DG.3
IAR 52	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Ghana OPCW	19-08-99	[not yet in force]	Annex 2 to EC-X/DEC/CRP.2, approved in C-III/DEC.4
IAR 54	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	OPCW Greece	07-12-99	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XVI/DEC.2

# AUDITED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES

All funds for the period ending 31 December 1999

(Expressed in Netherlands guilders)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98
<b>INCOME</b>										
Assessed contributions	108,040,000	122,444,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,040,000	122,444,500
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,851	830,225	262,851	830,225
Other/Miscellaneous income										
Allocations from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	41,135	381,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,135	381,056
Interest income	2,285,631	2,833,289	-	-	6,560	-	37,106	27,577	2,329,297	2,860,866
Currency exchange adjustments	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	6,920	-	8,580	-
Other	18,804,489	11,837,111	-	-	-	-	-	5	18,804,489	11,837,116
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>129,172,915</b>	<b>137,495,956</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>306,877</b>	<b>857,807</b>	<b>129,486,352</b>	<b>138,353,763</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>121,117,594</b>	<b>122,174,753</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>121,117,634</b>	<b>122,176,326</b>
<b>EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>8,055,321</b>	<b>15,321,203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>306,837</b>	<b>856,234</b>	<b>8,368,718</b>	<b>16,177,437</b>
Prior period adjustments	952,419	112,754	-	-	-	-	(4,164)	(88)	948,255	112,666
<b>NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>9,007,740</b>	<b>15,433,957</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302,673</b>	<b>856,146</b>	<b>9,316,973</b>	<b>16,290,103</b>
Savings on prior periods' obligations	2,376,091	2,851,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,376,091	2,851,871
Transfers to/from other funds	(3,412,400)	2,032,132	-	-	3,412,400	-	-	-	-	2,032,132
Credits to Member States	(40,093,352)	(13,975,012)	-	-	-	-	-	(31,660)	(40,093,352)	(14,006,672)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-	7,145	182,580	-	-	-	-	7,145	182,580
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	57,098,808	50,755,860	10,571,066	10,388,486	-	-	1,282,350	457,864	68,952,224	61,602,210
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>24,976,887</b>	<b>57,098,808</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>10,571,066</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>1,282,350</b>	<b>40,559,081</b>	<b>68,952,224</b>

### AUDITED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES

All funds as at 31 December 1999  
(Expressed in Netherlands guilders)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98
<b>ASSETS</b>										
Cash and term deposits	51,895,898	43,056,198	8,148,499	10,442,506	3,212,400	-	1,433,011	1,250,194	64,689,808	54,748,898
Accounts receivable										
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	8,184,385	28,303,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,184,385	28,303,111
Voluntary contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances receivable	-	-	129,829	134,672	-	-	-	-	129,829	134,672
Inter-fund balances	-	6,112	2,299,883	-	200,000	-	138,536	21,234	2,638,419	27,346
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12,881,326	10,406,260	-	-	6,560	-	13,476	10,922	12,901,362	10,417,182
Other assets	5,957,573	3,919,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,957,573	3,919,004
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>78,919,182</b>	<b>85,690,685</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>10,577,178</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>1,282,350</b>	<b>94,501,376</b>	<b>97,550,213</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
Contributions or payments received in advance	39,251,598	10,352,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,251,598	10,352,010
Borrowings payable within one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated obligations	6,906,092	11,175,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,906,092	11,175,035
Accounts payable										
Inter-fund balances	2,654,357	1,290,758	-	6,112	-	-	-	-	2,654,357	1,296,870
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5,130,248	5,774,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,130,248	5,774,074
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings payable after one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>53,942,295</b>	<b>28,591,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53,942,295</b>	<b>28,597,989</b>
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>										
Fund balances	24,976,887	57,098,808	10,578,211	10,571,066	3,418,960	-	1,585,023	1,282,350	40,559,081	68,952,224
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>24,976,887</b>	<b>57,098,808</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>10,571,066</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>1,282,350</b>	<b>40,559,081</b>	<b>68,952,224</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>78,919,182</b>	<b>85,690,685</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>10,577,178</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>1,282,350</b>	<b>94,501,376</b>	<b>97,550,213</b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**AUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**  
**for the period ending 31 December 1999**  
(Expressed in Netherlands guilders)

	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-98
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	9,007,740	15,433,957
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable	20,118,726	(11,093,392)
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable	(2,475,066)	(8,078,536)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(2,038,569)	(2,858,989)
Increase (decrease) in contributions or payments received in advance	28,899,588	8,948,673
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(643,826)	4,421,993
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations	(4,268,943)	(3,329,496)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	-	-
Less: Interest income	(2,285,631)	(2,833,289)
Plus: Interest expense	-	-
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>46,314,019</b>	<b>610,921</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing and financing activities</b>		
(Increase) decrease in investments	-	-
(Increase) decrease in inter-fund balances receivable	6,112	186,691
(Increase) decrease in inter-entity balances receivable	-	-
Increase (decrease) in inter-fund balances payable	1,363,599	(330,985)
Increase (decrease) in inter-entity balances payable	-	(284,537)
Increase (decrease) in borrowings	-	-
Plus: Interest income	2,285,631	2,833,289
Less: Interest expense	-	-
<b>Net cash from investing and financing activities</b>	<b>3,655,342</b>	<b>2,404,458</b>
<b>Cash flows from other sources</b>		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations	2,376,091	2,851,871
Transfers (to)/from reserves	-	-
Transfers (to)/from other funds	(3,412,400)	2,032,132
Credits to Member States	(40,093,352)	(13,975,012)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-
<b>Net cash from other sources</b>	<b>(41,129,661)</b>	<b>(9,091,009)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and term deposits</b>	<b>8,839,700</b>	<b>(6,075,630)</b>
<b>Cash and term deposits, beginning of period</b>	<b>43,056,198</b>	<b>49,131,828</b>
<b>Cash and term deposits, end of period</b>	<b>51,895,898</b>	<b>43,056,198</b>

**AUDITED STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1999**  
**(Expressed in Netherlands guilders)**

Appropriation Section	Appropriations				Expenditure			Balance of Appropriations	
	Original	Transfers		Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total		
		To Special Accounts	Within General Fund						
Programme A.1 Executive Management	19,373,300	—	420,604	19,793,904	17,516,782	1,225,087	18,741,869	1,052,035	
Programme A.2 Administration	14,980,000	(200,000)	(119,676)	14,660,324	13,296,394	409,303	13,705,697	954,627	
Programme A.3 External Relations	3,260,800	—	—	3,260,800	2,987,786	99,532	3,087,318	173,482	
Programme A.4 International Cooperation and Assistance	6,361,000	—	950,000	7,311,000	6,728,330	438,497	7,166,827	144,173	
Programme A.5 Common Services not Distributed to Programmes	16,612,300	—	(200,000)	16,412,300	13,009,401	1,735,662	14,745,063	1,667,237	
Total Administrative and Other Costs	60,587,400	(200,000)	1,050,928	61,438,328	53,538,693	3,908,081	57,446,774	3,991,554	
Programme V.1 Verification	17,044,400	(3,212,400)	228,719	14,060,719	11,255,545	2,046,430	13,301,975	758,744	
Programme V.2 Inspection Management and Operations	60,116,200	—	(1,279,647)	58,836,553	49,417,267	951,581	50,368,845	8,467,708	
Total Verification Costs	77,160,600	(3,212,400)	(1,050,928)	72,897,272	60,672,809	2,998,011	63,670,820	9,226,452	
TOTAL Regular Budget	137,748,000	(3,412,400)	—	134,335,600	114,211,502	6,906,092	121,117,594	13,218,006	

AUDITED STATUS OF INVESTMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1999								
Bank	Location	Principal Amount NLG	Placement Date	Maturity Date	Days Invested	Interest Rate %	Interest NLG	Principal with Interest NLG
<b>GENERAL FUND OPCW</b>								
Rabobank	The Hague	3,037,250.00	02-Jul-99	31-Dec-99	183	2.7200%	41,995.04	3,079,245.04
Rabobank	The Hague	3,500,000.00	29-Jul-99	31-Dec-99	156	2.9100%	44,135.00	3,544,135.00
Banque Paribas	Paris	8,000,000.00	22-Jul-99	31-Dec-99	163	2.9000%	105,044.44	8,105,044.44
ABN AMRO	The Hague	4,000,000.00	12-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	50	3.3500%	18,611.11	4,018,611.11
Rabobank	The Hague	1,215,701.33	12-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	50	3.4100%	5,757.70	1,221,459.03
ING Bank	The Hague	2,135,197.11	14-Dec-99	31-Dec-99	18	3.4100%	3,640.51	2,138,837.62
San Paolo	Amsterdam	6,000,000.00	22-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	40	3.3700%	22,466.67	6,022,466.67
ABN AMRO	The Hague	5,000,000.00	22-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	40	3.3500%	18,611.11	5,018,611.11
Banque Paribas	Paris	6,000,000.00	24-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	38	3.3800%	21,406.67	6,021,406.67
ABN AMRO	The Hague	1,600,000.00	29-Dec-99	31-Dec-99	3	3.2000%	426.67	1,600,426.67
Skandinaviska	London	5,058,913.88	23-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	39	3.3000%	18,085.62	5,076,999.50
Rabobank	The Hague	5,000,000.00	22-Dec-99	31-Dec-99	10	3.4300%	4,763.89	5,004,763.89
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>50,547,062.32</b>					<b>304,944.42</b>	<b>50,852,006.74</b>
<b>WORKING CAPITAL OPCW</b>								
ABN AMRO	The Hague	1,078,500.55	03-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	59	3.3700%	5,956.62	1,084,457.17
ING Bank	The Hague	2,980,655.05	16-Jul-99	31-Dec-99	169	2.8500%	39,878.68	3,020,533.73
ING Bank	The Hague	2,087,811.70	22-Jul-99	31-Dec-99	163	2.9000%	27,414.13	2,115,225.83
ABN AMRO	The Hague	1,453,912.13	12-Nov-99	31-Dec-99	50	3.3500%	6,764.73	1,460,676.86
Rabobank	The Hague	537,385.66	17-Dec-99	31-Dec-99	15	3.4000%	761.30	538,146.96
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>8,138,265.09</b>					<b>80,775.45</b>	<b>8,219,040.54</b>

AUDITED STATUS OF INVESTMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1999								
Bank	Location	Principal Amount NLG	Placement Date	Maturity Date	Days Invested	Interest Rate %	Interest NLG	Principal with Interest NLG
<b>VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE</b>								
Rabobank	The Hague	979,744.17	05-Aug-99	31-Dec-99	149	3.0000%	12,165.16	991,909.33
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>979,744.17</b>					<b>12,165.16</b>	<b>991,909.33</b>
<b>SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR EQUIPMENT STORE</b>								
ING Bank	The Hague	1,800,000.00	13-Dec-99	31-Dec-99	19	3.4100%	3,239.50	1,803,239.50
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,800,000.00</b>					<b>3,239.50</b>	<b>1,803,239.50</b>
<b>SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR DESIGNATED LABORATORIES</b>								
ING Bank	The Hague	1,390,000.00	13-Dec-99	31-Dec-99	19	3.4100%	2,501.61	1,392,501.61
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,390,000.00</b>					<b>2,501.61</b>	<b>1,392,501.61</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>62,855,071.58</b>					<b>403,626.15</b>	<b>63,258,697.73</b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999**

## **GENERAL FUND**

## STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

	Commission				OPCW						Commission & OPCW		
	1993	1994-1997	Sub Total		1997	1998	1999			2000	Total		
	Balance	Balance	Balance	Over	Balance	Balance	Assessments	Collections	Balance	Over	Payments	Balance	Over/advance

Annex 13  
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MEMBER STATES	Outstanding in USD	Outstanding in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Payments in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Overpayments in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	in NLG	in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Payments in NLG	in advance in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Payments in NLG
44 Dominica	-	-	10,929	-	10,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,929	-
45 Dominican Republic (the)	1,775	3,884	16,342	-	20,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,226	-
46 Ecuador	-	-	10,562	-	10,562	-	19,462	25,398	21,745	-	21,745	-	-	77,167	-
47 El Salvador	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	8,877	12,244	13,047	-	13,047	-	-	49,007	-
48 Equatorial Guinea	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	8,877	12,244	1,080	-	1,080	-	-	37,040	-
49 Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,523	12,878	-	(3,298)	(3,057)	-	(6,355)
51 Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	4,349	-	4,349	-	-	12,049	-
52 Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589,278	1,164,389	-	(278,301)	(296,810)	-	(575,111)
53 France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,110,477	9,992,242	-	(2,881,765)	-	-	(2,881,765)
54 Gabon	1,775	3,884	16,342	-	20,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,226	-
55 Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,720	1,080	-	1,080	-	-	7,800
56 Georgia	18,638	40,785	193,861	-	234,646	-	107,038	139,687	20,657	-	20,657	-	-	502,028	-
57 Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,663,540	14,730,330	-	(4,066,790)	-	-	(4,066,790)
58 Ghana	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	5,548	12,244	7,611	-	7,611	-	-	40,242	-
59 Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381,617	552,189	-	(170,572)	-	-	(170,572)
60 Grenada	-	-	184	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-
61 Guatemala	1,775	3,884	25,796	-	29,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,680	-
62 Guinea	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	6,658	12,244	3,262	-	3,262	-	-	37,003	-
63 Guinea-Bissau	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-
64 Guyana	147	322	12,898	-	13,220	-	3,329	12,244	1,080	-	1,080	-	-	29,873	-
65 Haiti	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-
66 Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67 Honduras	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	130,467	257,563	-	-	(127,096)	-	(127,096)
68 Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,791	68,683	-	-	(33,892)	-	(33,892)
69 Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325,081	464,232	-	(139,151)	-	-	(139,151)
70 India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,688	200,050	-	200,050	-	-	210,738
71 Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,835	58,403	151,432	-	-	151,432	-
72 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243,539	480,786	-	-	(237,247)	-	(237,247)
73 Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74 Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,905,827	8,262,410	-	(2,356,583)	-	-	(2,356,583)
76 Jamaica	-	-	-	(28)	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)
77 Japan	-	-	-	(28)	-	(28)	-	-	21,727,179	21,727,179	-	-	-	-	-
78 Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,523	2,066	4,457	-	-	4,457	-
79 Kazakhstan	29,243	63,992	324,453	-	388,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,445	-
80 Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,611	6,344	1,267	-	-	1,267	-
81 Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,689	281,259	-	-	(135,570)	-	(135,570)
82 Kyrgyzstan	5,322	11,646	53,133	-	64,779	-	8,877	12,244	1,080	-	1,080	-	-	64,779	-
83 Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	6,804	-	6,804	-	-	-	26,093	73,072	-	(46,979)	-	-	29,005
84 Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	5,162	-	(2,988)	-	-	(46,979)
85 Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,988)	
86 Liberia	-	-	12,405	-	12,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,405	-

### GENERAL FUND

### STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999

MEMBER STATES	Commission						OPCW						Commission & OPCW		
	1993		1994-1997		Sub Total		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total
	Balance Outstanding in USD	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Overpayments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/advance Payments in NLG
87 Liechtenstein	-	-	-	(149)	-	(149)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(149)
88 Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,919	28,059	-	(4,140)	-	-	(4,140)
89 Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,932	40,407	33,525	-	-	33,525	-
90 Madagascar	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-

91	Malawi	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	6,122	2,174	-	2,174	-	-	23,135	-
92	Malaysia	-	-	-	(21,257)	-	(21,257)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,257)
93	Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,345	12,244	1,080	-	1,080	-	21,669	-
94	Mali	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	8,877	12,244	2,174	-	2,174	-	38,134	-
95	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,221	19,268	-	(4,047)	-	-	(4,047)
96	Marshall Islands	-	-	-	(1,370)	-	(1,370)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,370)
97	Mauritania	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	10,204	1,080	-	1,080	-	26,123	-
98	Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,785	14,876	-	-	(5,091)	-	(5,091)
99	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,065,484	1,101,137	-	(35,653)	-	-	(35,653)
100	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,349	8,586	-	(4,047)	(190)	-	(4,237)
102	Mongolia	-	-	8,119	-	8,119	-	8,877	12,244	2,174	-	2,174	-	31,414	-
103	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,576	58,042	-	(13,466)	-	-	(13,466)
104	Myanmar	-	-	-	(1,954)	-	(1,954)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,954)
105	Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,611	15,018	-	(7,407)	-	-	(7,407)
106	Nauru	-	-	9,381	-	9,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,381	-
107	Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,349	1,713	2,636	-	-	2,636	-
108	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,773,271	3,501,782	-	(713,707)	(1,014,804)	-	(1,728,511)
109	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,278	474,347	-	-	(234,069)	-	(234,069)
110	Nicaragua	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-
111	Niger	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	8,877	12,244	2,174	-	2,174	-	38,134	-
112	Nigeria	-	-	94,903	-	94,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,903	-
113	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663,210	914,579	-	(251,369)	-	-	(251,369)
114	Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,449	73,404	-	(17,955)	-	-	(17,955)
115	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,146	76,211	-	(12,065)	-	-	(12,065)
116	Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,134	19,843	-	(5,709)	-	-	(5,709)
117	Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,765	7,611	-	7,611	-	14,376	-
118	Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,773	12,244	15,221	-	15,221	-	35,238	-
119	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,484	103,287	-	103,287	-	150,771	-
120	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,978	22,591	-	64,387	-	-
121	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,056	373,184	-	(148,128)	-	(148,128)
122	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453,374	579,058	-	(125,684)	-	(125,684)
123	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,879	12,026	23,853	-	23,853	-
124	Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080,705	1,448,781	-	(368,076)	-	(368,076)
125	Republic of Moldova	13,313	29,133	138,091	-	167,224	-	77,846	101,591	19,570	-	19,570	-	366,231	-
126	Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,844	140,175	-	(67,331)	-	(67,331)
127	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,616,709	1,856,295	-	(239,586)	-	(239,586)
128	Rwanda	442	967	12,898	-	13,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,865	-
129	Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	2,197	-	2,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,197	-
130	Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	5,344	-	(4,264)	-	(4,264)

**GENERAL FUND**  
**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999**

MEMBER STATES	Commission							OPCW							Commission & OPCW		
	1993			1994-1997		Sub Total		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total	
	Balance Outstanding in USD	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Overpayments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/advance Payments in NLG		
131 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	147	322	12,898	-	13,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,220	-	
132 Samoa	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-	
133 San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(261,888)	
134 Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618,633	880,521	-	(261,888)	-	-	-	(35,910)	
135 Senegal	-	-	7,928	-	7,928	-	-	5,102	6,523	-	6,523	-	-	-	19,553	-	
136 Seychelles	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	8,877	12,244	2,174	-	2,174	-	-	-	38,134	-	
137 Sierra Leone	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-	
138 Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,352	72,959	118,393	-	-	-	118,393	-	
139 Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,402	78,312	-	(35,910)	-	-	-	(26,823)	
140 Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,321	93,144	-	(26,823)	-	-	-	(387,644)	
141 South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,926	785,570	-	-	-	-	-	(1,068,317)	
142 Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814,836	3,883,153	-	(1,068,317)	-	-	-	(12,710)	
143 Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,047	25,757	-	(4,047)	(8,663)	-	-	(648)	
144 Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,349	4,997	-	-	-	-	-	(3,170)	
145 Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,174	5,344	-	(552,114)	-	-	-	(552,114)	
146 Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,178,556	1,730,670	-	(543,137)	-	-	-	(543,137)	
147 Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320,983	1,864,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	
148 Tajikistan	4,437	9,709	38,818	-	48,527	-	19,462	25,398	5,436	-	5,436	-	-	-	98,823	-	
149 Tanzania	-	-	2,582	-	2,582	-	-	6,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,704	-	
150 Thailand	-	-	-	(19,725)	-	(19,725)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,725)	
151 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,658	12,244	4,349	-	-	-	-	23,251	
152 Togo	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	8,877	12,244	1,080	-	1,080	-	-	-	37,040	
153 Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,894	38,096	18,483	-	18,483	-	-	-	78,473	
154 Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,442	63,477	-	(33,035)	-	-	-	(33,035)	
155 Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478,381	944,401	-	-	(466,020)	-	-	(466,020)	
156 Turkmenistan	884	1,934	53,080	-	55,014	-	29,192	38,096	8,698	-	8,698	-	-	-	131,000	-	
157 Uganda	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-	
158 Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228,543	328,343	-	328,343	-	-	-	556,886	
159 United Arab Emirates	8,669	18,970	124,044	-	143,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,014	-	
160 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,533,995	10,927,120	-	-	(5,393,125)	-	-	(5,393,125)	
161 United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	9,454	-	9,454	-	-	-	3,262	-	3,262	-	-	-	12,716	-	
162 United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,010,001	37,126,586	-	(10,116,585)	-	-	-	(10,116,585)	
163 Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,983	52,187	52,187	-	-	-	101,170	-	
164 Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,227	81,855	-	(41,628)	-	-	-	(41,628)	
165 Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,326	191,352	-	191,352	-	-	-	398,678	
166 Viet Nam	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	3,061	7,611	-	7,611	-	-	-	25,511	-	
167 Yemen	-	-	6,021	-	6,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,021	-	
168 Zambia	887	1,941	12,898	-	14,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,839	-	
169 Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,715	9,785	-	9,785	-	-	-	15,500	

**GENERAL FUND**  
**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1999**

MEMBER STATES	Commission						OPCW						Commission & OPCW							
	1993			1994-1997			Sub Total			1997		1998		1999			2000		Total	
	Balance Outstanding in USD	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Overpayments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/advance Payments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/advance Payments in NLG			
<b>Sub-total:</b>	138,672	303,453	1,912,581	(78,895)	2,216,034	(78,895)	456,177	1,329,649	108,040,000	142,853,422	4,152,625	(25,967,296)	(12,998,750)	8,154,485	(39,044,941)					
<b>NEW MEMBER STATES</b>																				
1 Holy See									634	1,688	-	-	(1,054)	-	(1,054)					
2 Nigeria									25,369	-	25,369	-	-	25,369	-					
3 Sudan									4,440	-	4,440	-	-	4,440	-					
4 Estonia									9,513	15,662	-	(6,149)	-	-	-	(6,149)				
5 Micronesia									544	1,623	-	(1,079)	-	-	-	(1,079)				
6 Nicaragua									91	-	91	-	-	91	-					
7 Liechtenstein									544	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,135	19,517	29,900	(7,228)	(1,054)	29,900	(8,282)					
<b>TOTAL</b>	138,672	303,453	1,912,581	(78,895)	2,216,034	(78,895)	456,177	1,329,649	108,081,135	142,872,939	4,182,525	(25,974,524)	(12,999,804)	8,184,385	(39,053,223)					

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