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BACKGROUND PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

Summary

1. The Technical Secretariat (hereinafter the “Secretariat”) has prepared this background paper on the issue of international cooperation programmes to assist the First Review Conference in its deliberations under agenda item 7(c)(viii).
2. One of the objectives of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) is the promotion of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities through the exchange of scientific and technical information, and chemicals and equipment for the production, processing, and use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Consultations continue among the States Parties on the precise manner in which the provisions of the Convention related to international cooperation are to be implemented.
3. The OPCW’s international cooperation projects are intended to assist Member States to develop their capacities for using chemistry for peaceful purposes, and are directed in particular at States Parties that are developing countries, or countries with economies in transition. Because national capacity building and economic and technological development are closely interrelated, support for such activities is expected to enhance the implementation of the provisions of the Convention itself.
4. The specific programmes/projects aimed at fostering international cooperation include the OPCW Associate Programme, the Conference Support Programme, the Internship Support Programme, the Laboratory Assistance Programme, a programme which supports research projects, the Equipment Exchange Programme, and the information service. The annual expenditure relating to these programmes since entry into force (EIF) increased significantly until the year 2000. In 2001, the support had to be reduced sharply because of the OPCW’s worsening financial situation. Africa received the biggest support, followed by GRULAC, Asia and Eastern Europe.
5. An agreement among the Member States on the implementation of Article XI would give new impetus to international cooperation activities. The First Review Conference could provide a forum for discussing the future scope and direction of the OPCW’s international cooperation programmes.



Introduction

6. Provisions related to the fostering of international cooperation among the States Parties are contained in the preamble of the Convention and in several of its Articles, in particular Articles VIII and XI.
7. The Member States have discussed the implementation of Article XI during the period of the Preparatory Commission. These discussions have continued since the entry into force of the Convention. The Conference, at its First and subsequent Sessions, decided to appoint facilitators to resolve outstanding issues, including the implementation of Article XI. The Executive Council (hereinafter the "Council"), too, appointed a Friend of the Chair to consider a proposal for a draft decision relating to the fostering of international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities (see subparagraph 4(f) of EC-XIII/2, dated 11 December 1998), which had previously been submitted to the Conference during its Third Session by Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Pakistan (C-III/NAT.4, dated 19 November 1998). These discussions continue.

Developments since EIF

8. At the time of EIF, the International Cooperation and Assistance Division undertook the task of implementing the OPCW's projects in this area. The specific responsibilities involved implementing decisions of the Conference in the context of subparagraph 21(g) of Article VIII regarding facilitating the exchange of information relating to economic and technological development in the field of chemistry. This was done by:
 - (a) operating an information service;
 - (b) assisting National Authorities to implement their obligations and exercise their rights under the Convention;
 - (c) finding ways to establish appropriate programmes to promote international cooperation with other relevant international organisations;
 - (d) helping scientists from developing countries to participate in international symposiums, seminars, workshops and courses; and
 - (e) promoting other forms of international cooperation in the chemical field.
9. Later, as part of an evolving process to streamline the activities of the International Cooperation and Assistance Division and to increase its effectiveness, the Director-General reorganised the Division, retaining its basic objectives (see S/232/2000, dated 6 December 2000). The Implementation Support Branch was established to plan and coordinate all activities of the Secretariat in relation to assisting the States Parties to implement the various provisions of the Convention. The International Cooperation Branch was assigned work related to the economic and technological development and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for peaceful purposes.

10. The principal objective, therefore, of the International Cooperation Branch was to facilitate international cooperation and to support national capacity building in relation to the peaceful application of chemistry in all States Parties. The Secretariat provided administrative, financial and technical assistance and training to officials of Member States in areas relevant to capacity building for the peaceful application of chemistry, as well as for the sound management of chemicals. Specifically, the Branch was to administer the OPCW Associate Programme, which had been developed together with experts from interested States Parties and the chemical industry. The other specific functions which the Branch had to carry out included:
 - (a) implementing programmes to support those scientific and technical capacities in Member States which are relevant to implementing the Convention in general (e.g. assistance to laboratories); and
 - (b) implementing programmes to support national capacity building in the area of the peaceful application of chemistry for the benefit of developing countries, and countries with economies in transition (e.g. conference support, internships of scientists in advanced institutions in other Member States, and financial support for research projects).
11. One concept underlying these programmes was the development, in close collaboration with other countries and other international organisations, of an integrated approach to national capacity building in the area of the sound management of chemicals.
12. The following is a brief description of the various OPCW international cooperation programmes which have been implemented:
 - (a) the OPCW Associate Programme

The primary objective of this programme, designed with the help of experts from the governments of some of the Member States and the chemical industry, is to facilitate capacity building and national implementation of the Convention in relation to the chemical industry. It also aims to promote trade through the adoption of good practices in the area of chemical manufacturing and safety, as well as to broaden the pool of manpower from which the National Authorities and the OPCW can draw upon in the future. The programme provides a valuable opportunity for scientists and engineers of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop relevant skills in the area of chemistry and chemical engineering, and to be exposed to modern chemical industry practices, with a special emphasis placed on safety. The course includes training at a university in a European Member State, and a three-week attachment with modern chemical industry in Europe. In the last three years, 36 participants from developing and transition-economy countries were selected for the course on the basis of telephone interviews. All of them had a minimum qualification equivalent to a bachelor's degree in chemistry/chemical or process engineering, and relevant work experience of more than five years in an academic institution, government agency, or in industry. The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Canada provided partial funding

in 2001 and 2002 to meet the cost of the segment of the programme held at the University of Surrey. The National Authority of the Netherlands has helped to organise some of the course elements related to implementing the Convention. Other States Parties in the European region have also helped with organising the industrial attachments for the course. Out of the 36 participants selected for the first three courses under the programme, 35 completed the course. Detailed information on the fourth OPCW Associate Programme course to be conducted in 2003 is contained in an invitation note (S/331/2003, dated 14 January 2003) circulated to all Member States;

(b) the Conference Support Programme

This programme aims to provide financial support for the organisation of conferences, workshops, and seminars on special topics relevant to the Convention, and in particular, to facilitate the attendance at such events by scientists from developing and transition-economy countries. Support is provided to institutions/recognised scientific organisations in developing countries, or countries with economies in transition, for their resource persons¹ and/or participants to attend such events. Support is also provided to institutions or recognised scientific organisations in developed countries for resource persons and/or participants from developing or transition economy countries, in similar events organised by them. Initially, the Secretariat provided support directly to those individuals wishing to participate. Since the year 2000, in order to increase the cost-effectiveness of the programme and to focus it more on the actual needs of the recipient States Parties, such support was no longer given to the individual, but was channelled through the committee organising the event. The forms of support include travel grants and grants to cover costs relating to setting up, organising, and administering the conference itself. The criteria for such support are set out in the Note circulated by the Secretariat to all Member States (S/172/2000, dated 13 March 2000). Between EIF and 31 December 2002, the Secretariat supported a total of 40 conferences, in which 335 participants were sponsored. These included events in which the Secretariat cooperated with other international organisations, notably UNITAR, in conducting thematic workshops on such relevant subjects as the sound management of chemicals;

(c) the Internship Support Programme

The objective of the Internship Support Programme is to help scientists and engineers from developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, to gain experience by working for a limited period of time in advanced research laboratories/facilities in industrialised countries. One particular objective of this programme is to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information and, through capacity building, to strengthen these institutions in the targeted countries. While the OPCW is not responsible for placing the interns, requests for partial or full funding for

¹ “Resource persons” are individuals whose experience and expertise in the subject matter of the conference/seminar/workshop greatly contributes to the success of the event, and who might not be able to attend without the OPCW’s assistance.

internships are considered, provided that the requests meet the objectives of the programme. The prospective interns are expected to make all the necessary arrangements, including confirming that the receiving institution has accepted to provide them with an internship place, prior to their seeking sponsorship from the OPCW. Forms of support may include travel grants and/or internship allowances. The criteria for such support are set out in the Note circulated to all Member States (S/289/2002, dated 14 January 2002). Between EIF and 31 December 2002, a total of 17 internships were supported;

(d) the Laboratory Assistance Programme

The OPCW encourages applications for support from analytical laboratories which want to improve their technical capabilities. This programme is aimed at laboratories which are seeking OPCW designation, or which are otherwise involved in chemical analysis, inter alia for regulatory purposes, something that is important in terms of the sound management of chemicals. It is also intended for those laboratories which already have an adequate infrastructure, but which could benefit from an increased level of technical competence. Support may include any of the following: assistance to establish an adequate quality assurance system and preparation of a quality manual; the training of staff at leading laboratories in the field; internships at an advanced laboratory in another State Party; sponsorship for the participation of key staff in scientific seminars in relevant areas; and the conduct of specialised seminars at these laboratories. A laboratory interested in receiving such support is required to submit a detailed application which is supported by a recommendation from the National Authority of the Member State concerned, specifying the nature of the assistance required. A note outlining the detailed criteria for such support has been circulated to all member states (S/328/2002, dated 19 December 2002). During the period from EIF to 31 December 2002, the projects relating to nine laboratories were supported;

(e) the Programme for Support of Research Projects

The OPCW supports small-scale research projects in developing and transition-economy countries for the development and promotion of scientific and technical knowledge in the field of chemistry for industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical, or other peaceful purposes which are relevant to the Convention. The funding of such research projects may be provided either exclusively by the OPCW, or jointly by the OPCW and another donor/funding organisation. The criteria for funding and other details have been outlined in a Note circulated to all Member States (S/228/2000, dated 5 December 2000). Altogether, 12 research projects were directly supported by the OPCW during the period up to 31 December 2002, of which two were jointly conducted in institutions in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Additionally, the OPCW co-sponsored research projects with the Stockholm-based International Foundation for Science (IFS), a non-governmental organisation which assists in capacity building in developing countries in applied sciences relating to natural resources. In total, 63 such research projects were co-funded with the IFS;

(f) the Equipment Exchange Programme

This programme supports the voluntary transfer of laboratory equipment, which must be in good working condition, from institutions in developed countries to institutions in other countries. Although the OPCW is not responsible for arranging the donations of such equipment, it facilitates the transfer once an agreement is reached between the party donating the equipment and the one receiving it. Further, the OPCW also supports the training of technicians to set up and maintain this equipment, if requested to do so by the recipient Member State. Five transfers have been supported during the period from EIF until 31 December 2002; and

(g) the information service

If requested, the OPCW provides institutions of the Member States with information on the hazardous properties of chemicals and chemical products; possible substitutes for hazardous chemicals; suppliers of specific chemicals and chemical technologies; and other related information. In total, 61 such enquiries were handled during the period between EIF and 31 December 2002.

Analysis of experience gathered

13. Prior to the restructuring of the division in December 2000 and the creation of the Implementation Support and Assistance and Protection Branches, the expense of many activities not now within the mandate of the International Cooperation Branch were met out of the funds allocated to it. The Branch supported 135 projects, totalling around EUR 2,645,941 during the period from EIF until 31 December 2000. Since these activities have now been taken over by the appropriate new branches, this analysis will focus only on those activities which form part of the present mandate of the International Cooperation Branch.
14. Between EIF and 31 December 2002, the International Cooperation Branch supported 149 projects, 40 of which were under the auspices of the Conference Support Programme; 75 were projects supporting research; 17 projects were under the auspices of the Internship Support Programme; 9 projects were with the Laboratory Assistance Programme; 5 projects involved the Equipment Exchange Programme; and 3 courses were held under the Associate Programme. The total amount spent was EUR 2,021,317, of which 34.49% was spent on the Associate Programme; 30.46% on the Conference Support Programme; 26.64% on support for research projects; 5.16% on the Internship Support Programme; 2.45% on the Laboratory Assistance Programme; and 0.32% on the Equipment Exchange Programme. A breakdown of the programmes and projects during this period, and the regions in which they were implemented, are indicated in the tables in annex 1.
15. The OPCW Associate Programme, which commenced in 2000, has been one of the priority programmes of the branch. It aims to achieve the goals set forth in Article XI of the Convention with regard to economic and technological development. At the same time, the programme directly contributes to building up those capacities in States Parties which will enable them to effectively implement the Convention. About 100 applications each year have been received for the three courses of the

Associate Programme which have taken place. Out of a total of 36 participants who have been selected for the three courses, 14 were drawn from African countries; 6 from GRULAC countries (one participant had to return prematurely to his country due to a family emergency); 7 from East European countries; and 9 from Asian countries. The three courses of the Associate Programme held till now are compared in annex 1, table 7 and in graph 7 of annex 2. All the States Parties from where participants were drawn in these courses were either developing or transition-economy countries. Feedback received from the participants after their return to their countries has indicated that most of them are in touch with their National Authorities, and are assisting in the implementation of the Convention. Some are also taking active steps to disseminate the knowledge gained from the course through their respective work environments. Since many of the participants came from academia, they are transmitting that newly-acquired knowledge through their teaching. The participants keep in touch with the Secretariat, and with their technical knowledge and exposure to the OPCW, they constitute an important network for promoting the objectives of the Convention. External experts have participated in the formal evaluations which have been carried out at the end of both courses; the results are very encouraging, indicating that this programme should be continued.

16. The Conference Support Programme has proved popular, and has facilitated the exchange of scientific and technical information in the area of the peaceful application of chemistry among the Member States. The specific fields covered by the conferences have included analytical chemistry; toxic chemicals; the chemistry of natural products; chemical and biological medical treatment; environmental chemistry; the sound management of chemicals; protection under hot and hazardous conditions; toxicology; the chemistry of medical plants; demilitarisation; chemical and biological medical treatment; the destruction of chemical weapons; risk assessment; the harnessing of science and technology for development; and chemical and biological terrorism. In the 40 events supported by OPCW between EIF and 31 December 2002, 335 participants were sponsored, 117 of whom came from the African region; 73 from Eastern Europe; 67 from Asia; 41 from WEOG; and 37 from GRULAC. Among the events supported, 20 took place in WEOG countries; 10 in Africa; 7 in Asia; 2 in Eastern Europe; and one in GRULAC countries (see table 1 in annex 1). The number of conferences which have received OPCW support reached a peak of 11 in both 1999 and 2000 (as illustrated in graph 1 in annex 2).
17. The programme which supports research projects has also been one of the more successful programmes of the International Cooperation Branch. Between EIF and 31 December 2002, the OPCW supported 75 research projects, 12 of which were directly funded, and the rest were jointly funded with the International Foundation for Science in Sweden. Out of these, 31 projects from GRULAC countries were supported, as were 28 projects in Africa, 15 in Asia and one in WEOG. The focus of the research funding included the natural products chemistry; environmental pollution; toxicology; bio-pesticides; medicinal plants; antidotes for toxic chemicals like saxitoxin and the development of bacterial toxin markers associated with saxitoxin production. The number of projects supported reached a peak in 1999, when as many as 29 projects were funded, primarily through joint funding with the International Foundation for Science in Sweden (see table 2 in annex 1, and graph 2 in annex 2).

18. Under the Internship Support Programme, a total of 17 projects were supported during the period from EIF to 31 December 2002. Among the interns supported, ten were from Africa, three from Asia, three from Eastern Europe and one from WEOG. The specific projects for which internships were funded included studies in areas relating to environmental chemistry; natural products chemistry; and the evaluation of nuclear, biological, and chemical protective equipment, etc. The internships were undertaken in advanced institutions in countries like Austria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Generally, internships lasted three months. Table 3 of annex 1 shows that the maximum number of internships was reached in the year 2000, after which, there was a decline. A graphic representation of the internships under the programme may be seen in graph 3 in annex 2.
19. Under the programme for capacity building at laboratories, nine projects were supported during the period from EIF to 31 December 2002. The assistance provided was in the form of technical audits; expert visits to advanced laboratories; visits of experts from designated laboratories; and the establishment of an integrated programme to improve technical capabilities. Of the laboratories supported, five were in Asia, and one each in Africa, Eastern Europe, GRULAC and WEOG countries. Nearly fifty percent of these laboratories were supported in the year 2000 alone. In 2001, no support could be extended under the programme. An indication of the activities under this programme may be seen in table 4 of annex 1. A graphic representation of the projects implemented under the programme is given in graph 4 of annex 2.
20. Under the Equipment Exchange Programme, transfers of a variety of laboratory equipment were facilitated to recipient countries, most of which were in Africa. The equipment included instruments for analytical chemistry; electrical measuring instruments; quality control equipment; computers; laptops, etc. (see table 5 in annex 1, and graph 5 in annex 2).
21. The information service operated by the Branch handled 61 enquiries during the period from EIF until 31 December 2002. Most of the enquiries were related to the suppliers and producers of chemicals; chemical technology; information on scheduled chemicals; health and safety issues; the properties of industrial by-products; and substitutes for toxic chemicals in manufacturing operations (see table 6 in annex 1, and graph 6 in annex 2).
22. The cost of support provided under all of the International Cooperation Branch's main programmes for the period between EIF and 31 December 2002 was EUR 2,021,317 (see table 8 in annex 1). Although the annual expenditure pattern shows significant increases in the period up to 2000, the support provided under the programmes was sharply reduced in 2001. In 2002, the growing trend was again resumed.
23. A regional analysis of the core programmes (see table 9 in annex 1) shows that approximately 34% of the support has been directed towards Africa, while 22% has gone to GRULAC countries; 22% to Asia, 9% to Eastern Europe; and 14% to WEOG countries. The support provided to WEOG countries has been primarily under the auspices of the Conference Support Programme. Generally, the Secretariat has

sponsored participation from developing and transition-economy countries in conferences held in the WEOG region on subjects relevant to the Convention.

Further enhancement of OPCW international cooperation programmes

24. Judging by the responses received from the Member States, the Conference Support Programme in its present form is one of the more successful programmes operated by the Secretariat in the area of international cooperation. The information on the programme facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry justifies expanding its scope while carefully ensuring that it complements the efforts made by other international organisations.
25. In relation to the Internship Support Programme, to improve results, and thus contribute more effectively to the exchange of scientific and technical information and to capacity building for the peaceful application of chemistry, and to improve relationships between research institutions and laboratories, the Secretariat could play a more proactive role, by negotiating the acceptance of interns from developing and transition-economy countries with suitable institutions and/or laboratories. Financial support should cover all relevant costs, including payments of fees and the cost of consumables² charged by the receiving institution.
26. Grants made under the programme which supports research projects may not be used to acquire research equipment or hardware, or for other forms of investment. However, proposals received from Member States for the funding of such projects usually include the cost of some essential research equipment and/or hardware. The guidelines could be modified to provide that, along with consumables, the purchase of some essential test and measuring equipment could also be funded.
27. A similar approach could be adopted for the Laboratory Assistance Programme, in which assistance has hitherto been provided mainly by way of expert advice in upgrading the technical capabilities of laboratories. Assistance under the programme could also include grants to acquire a limited range of test and measuring equipment.
28. The Equipment Exchange Programme is based on the concept that once a transfer agreement is reached between a donor and a receiver, the Secretariat, after receiving an application from the receiver, can consider providing grants to meet the costs of transferring and installing the equipment, and of providing the initial training. The Secretariat could play a more proactive role by maintaining a database on requests and offers of equipment and disseminating such information to interested parties.
29. The OPCW Associate Programme is receiving encouraging support from States Parties. Not only is the number of applicants for participation in the programme rising, but the chemical industry in Europe is also increasingly lending its support to the programme under its 'Responsible Care' Programme. There is a huge, unsatisfied demand for participation in the programme, and meeting this demand is extremely important for achieving the aims and objectives of the Convention.

² "Consumables" refers, inter alia, to the materials and chemicals used up during the course of a project (and excludes equipment and other hardware).

Consequently, the Secretariat believes that it would be appropriate to increase the number of places offered annually from 12 to 24 under this programme.

30. It would be useful to encourage cooperation between industrial and business ventures in the States Parties, in order to increase their activities in areas relevant to the Convention. A new programme could be designed which would promote financial and technical collaboration and commercial exchanges for the production, processing, or use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. The programme could essentially consist of maintaining a database on specific requests relating to technical know-how, equipment, and trade possibilities; disseminating such information to interested States Parties; and arranging meetings and seminars at which individual contacts between the concerned enterprises could be made. The entire programme could be run in cooperation with other international organisations and chemical industry associations engaged in this kind of activity.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Statistical data on international cooperation programmes, 1997 – 2002

Annex 2: Graphs on international cooperation programmes of the OPCW, 1997 – 2002

Annex 1**Statistical Data on International Cooperation Programmes, 1997 - 2002****Table 1: Conference Support Programme**

Year	Description	African Group	Asian Group	Eastern European Group	GRULAC	WEOG	Total
1997	Number of events	1					1
	Number of participants			1		6	7
	Amount for events (NLG)	16,401					16,401
	Amount (EUR)	7,442					7,442
1998	Number of events	1	2	1		2	6
	Number of participants	13	8	10	9	6	46
	Amount for events (NLG)	22,153	58,413	29,070		45,409	155,045
	Amount (EUR)	10,052	26,506	13,192		20,606	70,356
1999	Number of events	4	1		1	5	11
	Number of participants	29	10	8	13	19	79
	Amount for events (NLG)	184,045	40,909		130,578	87,182	442,714
	Amount (EUR)	83,516	18,564		59,254	39,561	200,895
2000	Number of events	1	2			8	11
	Number of participants	17	17	27	2	8	71
	Amount for events (NLG)	60,645	61,213			166,107	287,965
	Amount (EUR)	27,519	27,777			75,376	130,673
2001	Number of events	1		1		2	4
	Number of participants	17	17	10	2		46
	Amount for events (NLG)	61,869		19,502		101,558	182,928
	Amount (EUR)	28,075		8,849		46,085	83,009
2002	Number of events	2	2			3	7
	Number of participants	41	15	17	11	2	86
	Amount (EUR)	46,418	34,865			46,639	127,922
TOTAL	Number of events	10	7	2	1	20	40
	Number of participants	117	67	73	37	41	335
	Amount (EUR)	203,024	107,713	22,041	59,254	228,266	620,298

Table 2: Support for research projects

Year	Description	African Group	Asian Group	Eastern European Group	GRULAC	WEOG	Total
1998	Number of projects	3	1		6		10
	Amount (NLG)	26,720	19,200		138,355		184,275
	Amount (EUR)	12,125	8,713		62,783		83,620
1999	Number of projects	12	4		13		29
	Amount (NLG)	142,840	60,088		165,922		368,850
	Amount (EUR)	64,818	27,267		75,292		167,377
2000	Number of projects				3		3
	Amount (NLG)				68,828		68,828
	Amount (EUR)				31,233		31,233
2001	Number of projects	6	3		3		12
	Amount (NLG)	30,220	14,069		156,863		201,152
	Amount (EUR)	13,713	6,384		71,181		91,279
2002*	No of projects	7	7		6	1	21
	Amount (EUR)	63,560	45,692		23,187	36,500	168,940
TOTAL	No of projects	28	15		31	1	75
	Amount (EUR)	154,216	88,056		263,675	36,500	542,448

WEOG: Project from Turkey (figures not final)

* 2002: amounts include research projects approved in 2002

Table 3: Internship Support Programme

Year	Description	African Group	Asian Group	Eastern European Group	GRULAC	WEOG	Total
1999	Number of internships	1	2				3
	Amount (NLG)	9,690	46,629				56,319
	Amount (EUR)	4,397	21,159				25,556
2000	Number of internships	6	1	1			8
	Amount (NLG)	72,697	29,356	6,429			108,482
	Amount (EUR)	32,989	13,321	2,917			49,227
2001	Number of internships	1		2			3
	Amount (NLG)	7,770		26,178			33,948
	Amount (EUR)	3,526		11,879			15,405
2002	Number of internships	2				1	3
	Amount (EUR)	9,502				5,316	14,818
TOTAL	Number of internships	10	3	3		1	17
	Amount (EUR)	50,414	34,481	14,796		5,316	105,006

Table 4: Laboratory Assistance Programme

Year	Description	African Group	Asian Group	Eastern European Group	GRULAC	WEOG	Total
1997	Number of recipient Labs		1				1
	Amount (NLG)		28,280				28,280
	Amount (EUR)		12,833				12,833
1998	Number of recipient Labs	1			1		2
	Amount (NLG)	4,275			3,101		7,376
	Amount (EUR)	1,940			1,407		3,347
1999	Number of recipient Labs		1				1
	Amount (NLG)		21,043				21,043
	Amount (EUR)		9,549				9,549
2000	Number of recipient Labs		2	1		1	4
	Amount (NLG)		20,836	16,279		12,505	49,620
	Amount (EUR)		9,455	7,387		5,675	22,517
2002	Number of recipient Labs		1				
	Amount (EUR)		1,606				1,606
TOTAL	Number of recipient Labs	1	5	1	1	1	9
	Amount (EUR)	1,940	33,443	7,387	1,407	5,675	49,851

Table 5: Equipment Exchange Programme

Year	Description	African Group	Asian Group	Eastern European Group	GRULAC	WEOG	Total
1998	Number of transfers	2					2
	Amount (NLG)	10,499					10,499
	Amount (EUR)	4,764					4,764
1999	Number of transfers		1				1
	Amount (NLG)		920				920
	Amount (EUR)		417				417
2001	Number of transfers	2					2
	Amount (NLG)	3,000					3,000
	Amount (EUR)	1,361					1,361
TOTAL	Number of transfers	4	1				5
	Amount (NLG)	13,499	920				14,419
	Amount (EUR)	6,125	417				6,543

Table 6: Information service

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
	Topic	Number of Queries						
1	Health and safety issues related to chemicals	1	8	2	0	0	0	11
2	Suppliers and producers of chemicals and chemical technology	1	6	6	3	7	1	24
3	Information on scheduled chemicals	1	2	4	3	3	2	15
4	Regulations applicable to scheduled chemicals and transfers of such chemicals to States parties not party of the Convention	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
5	Substitutes for toxic chemicals in manufacturing operations	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
6	Properties of industrial by-products	1	2	1	1	2	0	7
	Total	6	20	13	7	12	3	61

Table 7: Associate Programme

Year	Description	African Group	Asian Group	Eastern European Group	Latin American & Caribbean Group	Total*
2000	Number of participants	3	3	2	4	12
	Amount (NLG)	126,528	126,528	84,352	168,704	506,113
	Amount (EUR)	57,416	57,416	38,277	76,555	229,664
2001	Number of participants	7	1	2	2	12
	Amount (NLG)	302,619	43,231	86,463	86,463	518,775
	Amount (EUR)	137,323	19,618	39,235	39,235	235,410
2002	Number of participants	4	5	3	0	12
	Amount (EUR)	77,366	96,707	58,024	0	232,097
TOTAL	Number of participants	14	9	7	6	36
	Amount (EUR)	272,104	173,741	135,537	115,790	697,172

In 2001, one participant did not complete the course.

*Amount includes annual salary of one Temporary Assistance Contract (TAC) in 2001 and half-annual salary in 2000.

Table 8: Funding provided under ICB programmes (1997-2002) by year

Figures in EUR

	Conference Support	Research projects	Internship Support	Lab Assistance	Equipment Exchange	Associate Programme	Total in EUR
1997	7,442	-	-	12,833	0	-	20,275
1998	70,356	83,620	-	3,347	4,764	-	162,088
1999	200,895	167,377	25,556	9,549	417	-	403,794
2000	130,673	31,233	49,227	22,517	-	229,664	463,313
2001	83,009	91,279	15,405	-	1,361	235,410	426,464
2002	127,922	168,940	14,818	1,606	-	232,097	560,235
Total	620,298	542,448	105,006	49,851	6,543	697,172	2,021,317

Table 9: Regional breakdown of international cooperation programmes

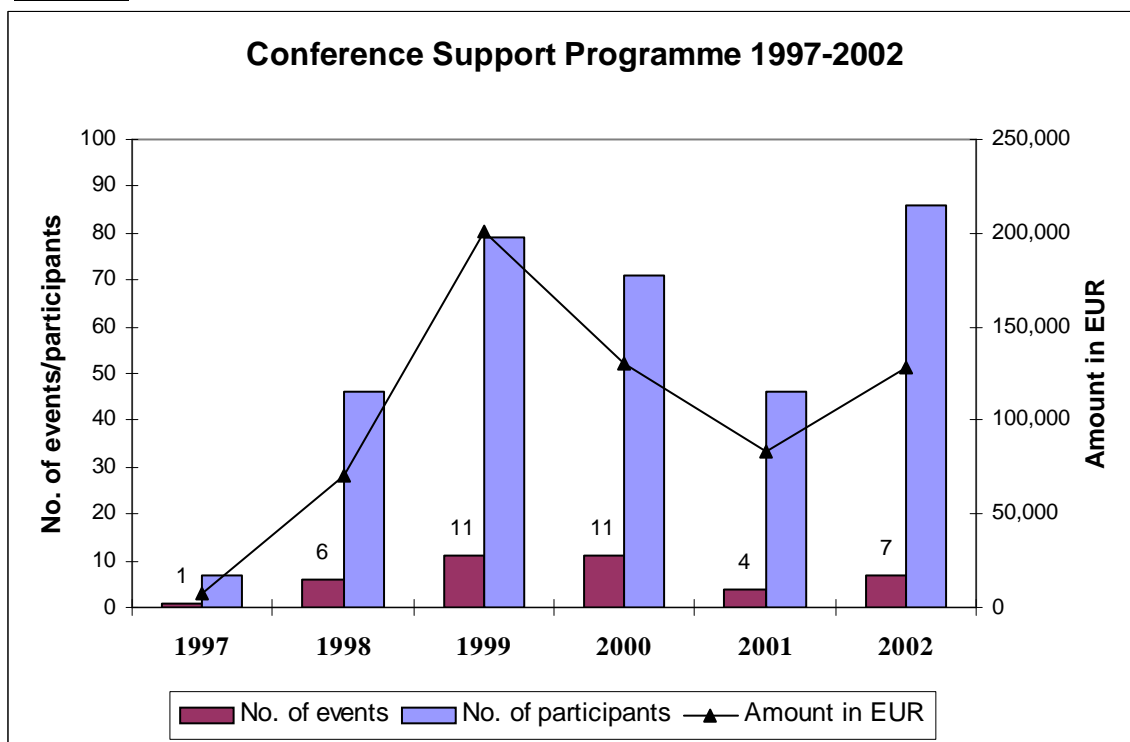
Table IX: Regional breakdown of Support under ICB

Programme	Regional breakdown (% share of Regions)											
	African Group		Asian Group		Eastern European Group		GRULAC		WEOG		Total	
	EUR	% share	EUR	% share	EUR	% share	EUR	% share	EUR	% share	EUR	% share
Conference Support	203,024	32.73%	107,713	17.36%	22,041	3.55%	59,254	9.55%	228,266	36.80%	620,298	30.46%
Research projects	154,216	28.43%	88,056	16.23%	-	-	263,675	48.61%	36,500	6.73%	542,448	26.64%
Internship Support	50,414	48.01%	34,481	32.84%	14,796	14.09%	-	-	5,316	5.06%	105,006	5.16%
Lab Assistance	1,940	3.89%	33,443	67.08%	7,387	14.82%	1,407	2.82%	5,675	11.38%	49,851	2.45%
Equipment exchange	6,125	93.62%	417	6.38%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,543	0.32%
Associate Programme	272,104	39.03%	173,741	24.92%	135,537	19.44%	115,790	16.61%	-	-	697,172	34.49%
Total	687,823	34.03%	437,851	21.66%	179,761	8.89%	440,126	21.77%	275,756	13.64%	2,021,317	100.00%

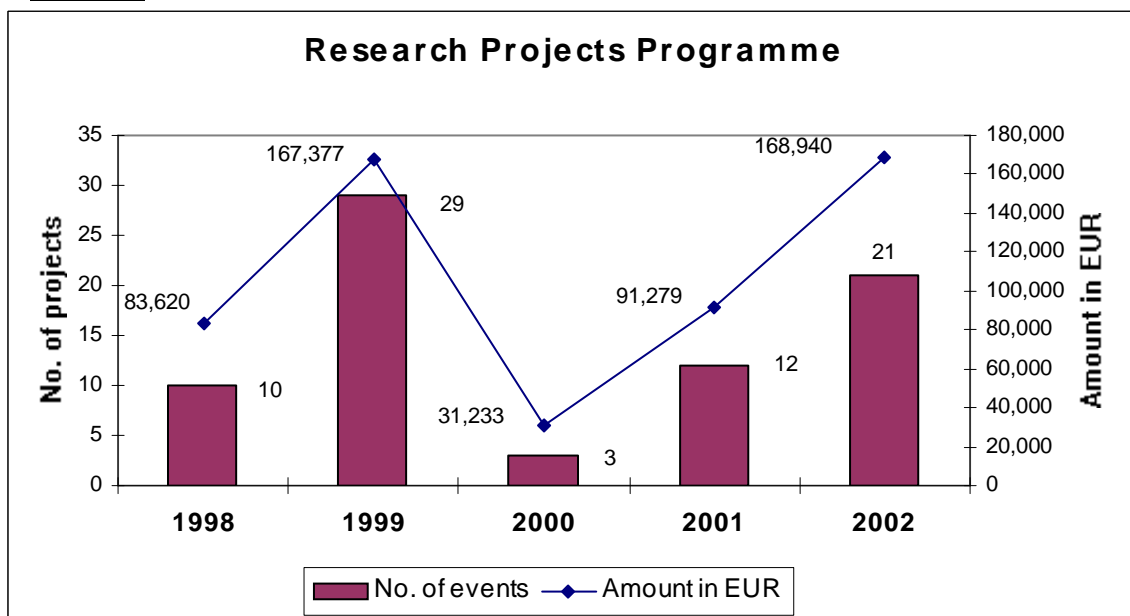
Annex 2

Graphs of International Cooperation Programmes of the OPCW, 1997 – 2002

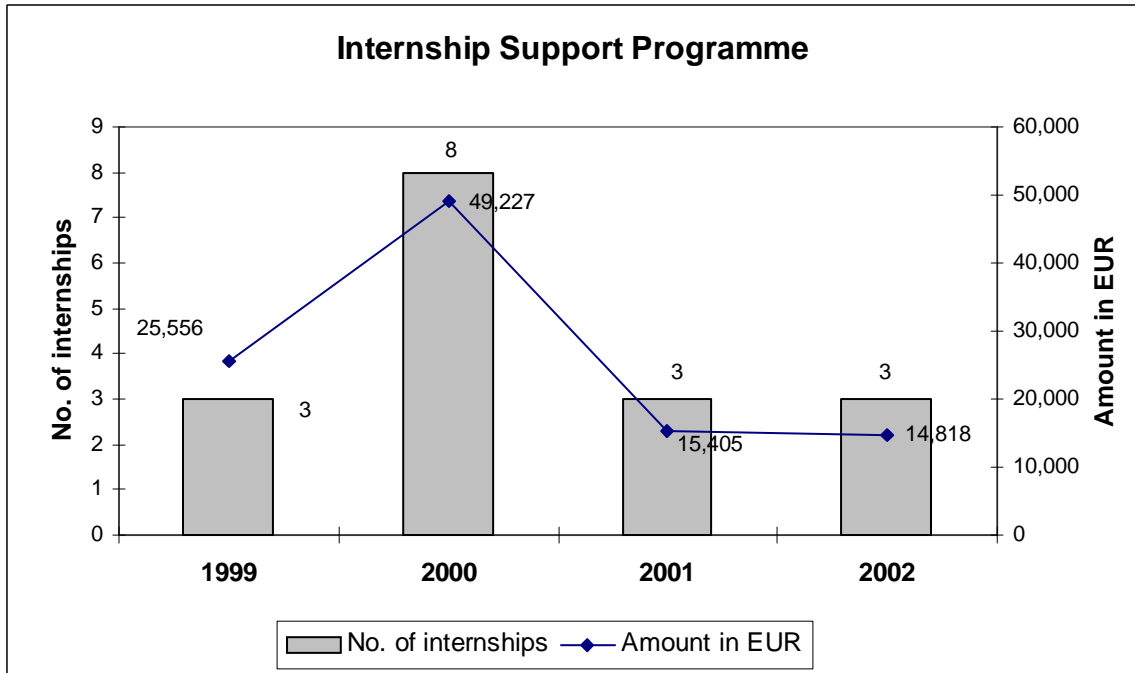
Graph 1



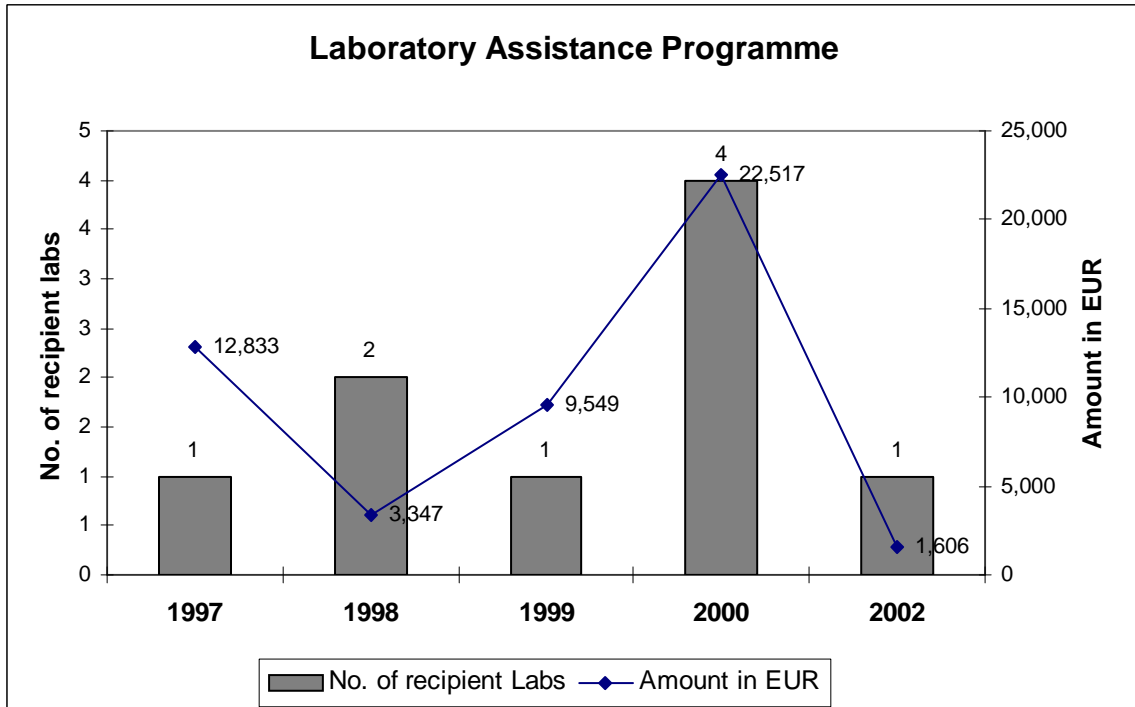
Graph 2



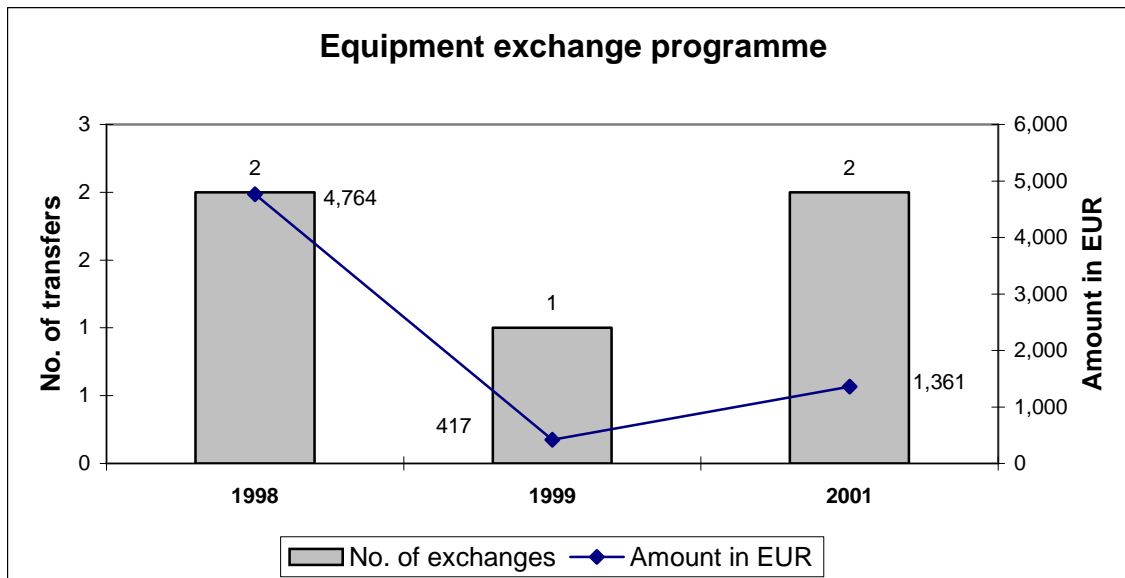
Graph 3



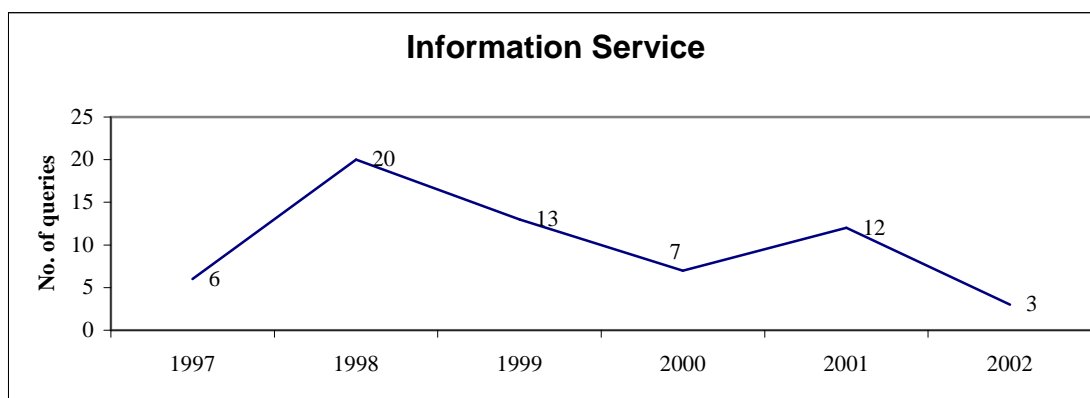
Graph 4



Graph 5



Graph 6



Graph 7

