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REPORT OF THE OPCW

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE
DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING
AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

IN 2008



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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. In 2008, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) convened the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Second Review Conference”), which was held from 7 to 18 April.
2. During the Second Review Conference, States Parties renewed their strong commitment to the goals of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”), reiterating its critical importance and reaffirming its essential contribution to confidence building and to cooperation among States Parties, as well as to their national security (RC-2/4, dated 18 April 2008). States Parties affirmed that the Convention sets new standards for global disarmament and non-proliferation, notably through its non-discriminatory and multilateral verification regime. During the Second Review Conference, possessor States reiterated their commitment to meeting the final, extended deadlines for destroying chemical weapons stockpiles. States Parties reaffirmed that the full and effective national implementation of the obligations under the Convention is essential for the realisation of the object and purpose of the Convention, and re-emphasised the continuing relevance and importance of the provisions of Article X of the Convention in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons. This was recognised as being a motivating factor for States not Party to join the Convention. Similarly, States Parties re-emphasised the importance of the provisions of Article XI on the economic and technological development of States Parties, and recalled that the full, effective, and non-discriminatory implementation of Article XI is essential for the realisation of the goals of the Convention.
3. In 2008, the OPCW verified the destruction of 4,137 metric tonnes of chemical weapons, which means that more than 30,000 metric tonnes of chemical weapons had been verified as destroyed by the OPCW by 31 December 2008. A State Party¹ completed the destruction of all its chemical weapons in 2008, leaving four remaining possessor States at the end of the year². By 31 December 2008, India had destroyed 99%, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 2%³, the Russian Federation 30%, and the United States of America 57% of their declared stockpiles of chemical weapons.
4. At the end of the year, nine of the 12 States Parties that had declared chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) had either destroyed or converted all of their CWPFs. Out of 65 declared CWPFs, four remained to be fully destroyed or converted.
5. Two hundred chemical-industry facilities were inspected by the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) in 2008 under Article VI of the Convention. Measures undertaken to further optimise the chemical-industry inspection regime included a greater use of sequential inspections (that is, conducting several inspections during a

¹ As the State Party in question has requested that its name be regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as “A State Party”.

² Albania was the first State to complete the destruction of its declared stockpile of chemical weapons, doing so in July 2007.

³ At the end of 2008, this State Party had destroyed 551 metric tonnes of declared Category 2 chemical weapons. None of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons had yet been destroyed.

single mission), a reduction in the size of inspection teams for some inspections, increased electronic processing of declarations through the Verification Information System, and the release of the Secretariat's software for creating electronic declarations. The start-up phase of sampling and analysis during Schedule 2 inspections was completed in March 2008.

6. Two more States joined the Convention during the reporting period, thus bringing the membership to a total of 185 (see Annex 1). It should also be noted that the Second Review Conference reiterated that universality of the Convention is essential to achieve its object and purpose, and strongly urged the remaining States not Party to ratify or accede to it as a matter of urgency and without preconditions.
7. During the reporting period, the OPCW continued to coordinate and deliver protection against chemical weapons under Article X of the Convention. The OPCW provided training in order to strengthen national capacities. It also organised seminars, workshops, and a regional exercise with a view to establishing regional coordination. The Secretariat continued to develop its capacity to coordinate and mobilise the international-response mechanism. As part of this effort, exercise TRIPLEX 2008 focused on the development of capacities for a humanitarian response to complex emergencies.
8. The OPCW also pursued the implementation of its mandate under Article XI, which relates to economic and technological development, through a number of programmes. The effectiveness of these programmes was assessed according to whether skills and capabilities were enhanced in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry through, inter alia, the exchange of scientific and technical information, internships, research projects, and the strengthening of the analytical skills and technical capabilities of laboratories.
9. The OPCW also continued its programmes to help States Parties meet their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. During the reporting period, a number of States Parties received technical assistance in this area, in the form of workshops, courses, and visits. Ninety-two States Parties were represented at the Tenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague in November/December 2008. A European Union (EU)-sponsored day for National Authorities of OPCW Member States was held at the OPCW headquarters on 1 December 2008.
10. The International Cooperation and Assistance Division (ICA) continued to conduct the activities of the OPCW to promote the peaceful use of chemistry, and to facilitate fulfilment by Member States of their national obligations under the Convention. ICA also maintained its assistance to them in developing capabilities to deal with any situation arising from the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. ICA continued to provide support to the African States Parties in order to enable them to meet their requirements under the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Convention (EC-50/DG.17, dated 26 September 2007). A number of training courses aimed at developing the capacity of the African Member States in activities related to assistance and protection were held with the support of the Secretariat.
11. At its Thirteenth Session, in December 2008, the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter "the Conference") adopted the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for

2009 (C-13/DEC.5, dated 5 December 2008). For its part, the Secretariat continued to follow the principles of results-based budgeting (RBB). Individual programmes reflected new or substantially revised objectives and key performance indicators.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 By the end of the reporting period, 172 of the 185 States Parties⁴ had submitted initial declarations to the OPCW. Six States Parties (A State Party, Albania, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had between them declared as chemical weapons 71,316.192 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,679,150 munitions and containers. In total, 5,633 industrial facilities and plant sites in 78 States Parties were declared in connection with the chemical-industry verification regime.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

- 1.2 All five States Parties that retained chemical weapons stockpiles in 2008 had obtained extensions beyond the original obligation to destroy all Category 1 chemical weapons⁵ within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention. Extensions had also been granted by the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) to Italy for the destruction of old chemical weapons (OCWs), and to China and Japan with regard to the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China.

Chemical weapons

- 1.3 In 2008, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 4,137.277 metric tonnes of chemical weapons, including all remaining chemical weapons declared by A State Party. At the end of the reporting period, there were four remaining States Parties with declared chemical weapons stockpiles.
- 1.4 Thirteen chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles during the reporting period: one in A State Party, one in India, three in the Russian Federation, and eight in the United States of America. Six additional CWDFs were under construction and new facilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons were being constructed at three operational CWDFs (see Annex 2).

Progress towards the destruction of chemical weapons

- 1.5 From the entry into force of the Convention to 31 December 2008, the OPCW verified the destruction of 30,463.611 metric tonnes of chemical weapons contained in nearly 3,000,000 munitions, containers, and other storage vessels. The destroyed Category 1 chemical weapons comprised 28,328.088 metric tonnes of unitary chemical weapons (toxic chemical-warfare agents, such as VX, sarin, tabun, sulfur mustard, and lewisite) and 1,219.960 metric tonnes of binary chemical weapons (chemicals that become toxic when mixed together). This is summarised in Annex 3. The following paragraphs provide an overview of progress in the destruction of chemical weapons by possessor State Party.

⁴ The initial declarations for Lebanon were not due until 6 January 2009.

⁵ Category 1 comprises chemical weapons based on Schedule 1 chemicals, including their munitions and containers.

- 1.6 A State Party: A State Party completed destruction of all of its declared chemical weapons by 10 July 2008, ahead of its deadline of 31 December 2008. The OPCW conducted a final inspection at the only CWDF in A State Party, where systematic verification was subsequently discontinued.
- 1.7 India: In 2008, India continued its destruction operations and, at the end of the reporting period, had completed the destruction of approximately 99% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile, which is scheduled for destruction no later than 28 April 2009.
- 1.8 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: No destruction activities took place in 2008 in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which, at the end of the reporting period, had just initiated construction of its CWDF. Destruction levels remained at 0% of Category 1 chemical weapons and 39% (551 metric tonnes) of Category 2 chemical weapons. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is due to complete destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons by 31 December 2010 and Category 2 chemical weapons⁶ by 31 December 2011⁷.
- 1.9 Russian Federation: In 2008, the OPCW verified the destruction of 2,183.557 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons. As of 31 December 2008, this State Party had destroyed 11,946.102 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 30% of its declared stockpile. The Conference at its Eleventh Session established 29 April 2012 as the final deadline for the complete destruction of all Category 1 chemical weapons in the Russian Federation, with 45% destruction to be completed by 31 December 2009 (C-11/DEC.18, dated 8 December 2006).
- 1.10 United States of America: During 2008, the OPCW verified the destruction of 1,874.807 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons⁸. At the end of the review period, the OPCW had verified the destruction of a total of 15,949.403 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 57% of this State Party's declared stockpile. The Conference at its Eleventh Session established 29 April 2012 as the final deadline for the complete destruction of all Category 1 chemical weapons in the United States of America (C-11/DEC.17, dated 8 December 2006).

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.11 Seventeen chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) in four States Parties received OPCW inspections in 2008. At two of these—one in Newport, the United States of America and one in Kambarka, the Russian Federation—final inspections were carried out. The Secretariat verified that all chemical weapons had been removed, so that systematic verification of the two CWSFs could be discontinued. At the end of the review period, 15 CWSFs remained subject to systematic verification.

⁶ Category 2 chemical weapons comprise chemical weapons based on chemicals other than those listed in Schedule 1—counting precursors—including their munitions and containers. The deadline for destruction of such chemical weapons is within five years of entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned.

⁷ The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had obtained an extension beyond its obligation to destroy all Category 2 chemical weapons within five years of becoming party to the Convention (from 5 February 2004).

⁸ In addition, 10 kilograms of Category 2 chemical weapons were declared and destroyed by the United States of America in 2008.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.12 In 2008, the OPCW carried out 11 CWPF inspections at eight facilities. By 31 December 2008, 42 of the 65 declared CWPFs had been destroyed. Nineteen had been converted for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, and remain subject to systematic verification. Of the remaining four, one had yet to be destroyed (currently temporarily converted for chemical weapons destruction purposes), while the remaining three had yet to be converted.
- 1.13 With regard to the production capacity of the remaining CWPFs, the Convention provides that all States Parties shall reduce residual production capacity to zero by 29 April 2007.⁹ At the end of the reporting period, the required level had been reached in nine of the 12 States Parties having declared CWPFs. With regard to the remaining four CWPFs in three States Parties, the residual production capacity was in the range from 3.19% to 9.74%.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.14 In 2008, the OPCW carried out seven inspections related to OCWs in seven States Parties. Nine States Parties reported new discoveries to the OPCW during the review period. With regard to abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs), six inspections were conducted in one State Party, where recovery and excavation activities, as well as preparations for ACW destruction, continued throughout 2008.
- 1.15 From entry into force of the Convention until 31 December 2008, 13 States Parties had declared OCWs. At the end of the review period, one State Party retained OCW stocks subject to an extended destruction deadline issued by the Council, while stocks of ACWs were present on the territories of two States Parties. The recovered stocks of old and abandoned chemical weapons (OACWs) reported to the OPCW by the end of the review period comprised more than 20,000 OCWs produced before 1925, 20,000 OCWs produced between 1925 and 1946, and approximately 45,000 ACWs.

Riot control agents

- 1.16 In 2008, the Secretariat received initial declarations on riot control agents from three States Parties, and revised declarations from two States Parties. By the end of the year, 127 States Parties had declared such agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 4 provides information on riot control agent declarations received by 31 December 2008.

⁹ See subparagraph 30(a) of Part V of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

INDUSTRY VERIFICATION

- 1.17 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production of chemicals that are listed in Schedules¹⁰ 1, 2, and 3 of the Convention's Annex on Chemicals—as well as other chemical production facilities (OCPFs) producing discrete organic chemicals—for purposes not prohibited by the Convention¹¹. Table 1 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2008. Annexes 5, 6, and 7 contain data, listed by State Party, of declared and inspectable facilities under the Schedule 2, Schedule 3, and OCPF inspection regimes.

TABLE 1: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹²	States Parties Having Made Declarations ¹³	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27 ¹⁴	27	22	22
Schedule 2	462	169	37	25
Schedule 3	478	435	34	32
OCPF	4,666 ¹⁵	4,478	78	76
Total	5,633	5,109	171	155

- 1.18 During the period under review, the number of Article VI inspections was 200 (see Table 2). This comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the number of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (25%), 29 Schedule 3 plant sites (7%), and 118 OCPFs (2.6%).

TABLE 2: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year							
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
75	85	132	150	162	180	200	200

- 1.19 The Council adopted a decision in 2007 (EC-51/DEC.1, dated 27 November 2007) requesting, inter alia, that all concerned States Parties ensure that their Article VI declarations are submitted on time, and that the Secretariat continue to inform States Parties of their reporting requirement. As a result of this decision, the timeliness of

¹⁰ Schedule 1 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons with no or only limited non-prohibited use; Schedule 2 contains known precursors that are not produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use; Schedule 3 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, which may be produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use.

¹¹ For complete information on the verification regime and its definitions, see the Convention.

¹² Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹³ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and annual declarations on past activities.

¹⁴ This figure comprises eight single small-scale facilities, 17 facilities for protective purposes, and two facilities for medical, pharmaceutical, and research purposes.

¹⁵ Of this number, 4,657 turned out to be declarable.

declarations—in particular annual declarations of anticipated activities (ADAAs)—for 2009 has improved. Eighty-six percent of States Parties submitted their ADAAs on time in 2008. There was also a sharp decrease in the number of inspections at OCPF sites that turned out to be non-inspectable (five inspections, or 4%, compared to 13 inspections, or 11%, in 2007 and an average of 7% in the preceding years). The reasons for the aforementioned improvement include a greater focus on high-relevance facilities in the selection of OCPF sites for inspections, as well as measures undertaken by the Secretariat to improve OCPF declarations.

- 1.20 The Secretariat continued to seek ways to optimise the use of its human and material resources in the conduct of inspections. The growing number of States agreeing to the use of sequential inspections in recent years has allowed the Secretariat to gradually increase the use of such inspections. Thirty-seven sequential inspections (covering 74 individual inspections) were conducted in 2008, with resultant savings in inspection costs.
- 1.21 During the review period, the Secretariat also continued its efforts to optimise the size of inspection teams, depending on the type of facility or plant site, with due regard to the need to ensure that each team remain able to fulfil its inspection mandate. As a result, the average team size for Schedule 3 and OCPF inspections was reduced further in 2008.

Sampling and analysis

- 1.22 In 2005, the Director-General announced (EC-43/DG.8, dated 6 December 2005) that on-site sampling and analysis would be used during Schedule 2 inspections, beginning in September 2006, in order to help the OPCW verify the absence of undeclared scheduled chemicals¹⁶. During the start-up period, from September 2006 to March 2008, sampling and analysis was carried out during 13 Schedule 2 inspections, conducted in 13 States Parties. The objective was for the Secretariat and States Parties to gain the broadest possible experience. Each inspection with sampling and analysis was preceded by meetings between representatives of the Secretariat and the State Party concerned. In most cases, familiarisation visits to the OPCW analytical laboratory in Rijswijk took place, involving presentations of the equipment and procedures used during sampling-and-analysis inspections.
- 1.23 The OPCW analytical equipment was used in different environments, including in laboratories outside the inspected plant site. Samples were collected at key points within the plant sites, and analysed by OPCW inspectors using approved instrumental analytical chemistry methods (gas chromatography combined with mass spectroscopy). This confirmed the Secretariat's ability to conduct inspections with sampling and analysis in an effective and professional manner, while confidentiality restrictions were strictly maintained.
- 1.24 Based on the lessons learned from the start-up period, the OPCW identified scheduled chemicals that had been missing from the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD), which could improve the implementation of sampling and analysis. The

¹⁶ See paragraph 28 of Part VII of the Verification Annex.

spectra for a number of such chemicals were added to the OCAD, in order to enable inspectors better to identify such chemicals during sampling-and-analysis inspections.

Electronic declarations

- 1.25 In 2008, eight States Parties used the option to submit Article VI declarations of past activities for the year 2007 in electronic format. These electronic declarations incorporate approximately 26% of all the facilities declared in 2008 pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.
- 1.26 The Secretariat made its software for the creation of electronic declarations available to States Parties. Initially, States Parties have the option of using the Electronic Declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA) to prepare their OCPF declarations and aggregate national data (AND) for Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals. The electronic declaration is stored by the National Authority on a CD-ROM, which is subsequently submitted to the Secretariat. Seventy-six representatives of 54 States Parties received training on EDNA in the margins of the 2008 Annual Meeting of National Authorities. The Secretariat plans to expand EDNA in 2009 to include the declaration of Schedule 1, 2, and 3 facilities, and to continue organising training activities in this regard.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.27 States Parties report to the OPCW any export or import of scheduled chemicals¹⁷, as well as export of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party to the Convention¹⁸. Advance notification must be given of any transfer of Schedule 1 chemical between States Parties.
- 1.28 In 2008, the Council adopted a decision setting out voluntary guidelines on the declaration of import and export data for Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals (C-13/DEC.4, dated 3 December 2008), focusing on the physical movement of scheduled chemicals rather than on customs procedures. The decision, which is intended to reduce the number of discrepancies between import and export declarations, clarifies the meaning of the terms “import” and “export” for the purpose of submitting declarations.
- 1.29 In 2008, the Secretariat received 28 notifications relating to 17 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving seven States Parties. Of these seven, four were listed as sending and five as receiving States Parties (two States Parties were listed as both sending and receiving States Parties).
- 1.30 Annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs) received in 2008 indicated that 43 States Parties had transferred a total of 5,500 tonnes of Schedule 2 chemicals during 2007. ADPAs regarding Schedule 3 chemicals indicated that 119 States Parties had transferred a total of 298,000 tonnes of such chemicals in 2007. Twelve States Parties exported six Schedule 3 chemicals to seven States not Party, whereby

¹⁷ Subject to certain minimum quantities.

¹⁸ Exports of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to States not Party to the Convention are proscribed.

thionyl chloride accounted for 48% of the 3,128 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2007.

Industry Cluster

- 1.31 The Convention specifies a number of issues on which the OPCW is to decide after the entry into force of the Convention. Such issues (and other issues requiring the Council's attention) are generally handled through informal consultations coordinated by a facilitator from one of the State Party delegations, and with the support of the Secretariat. Consultations on two such issues began during 2008, namely on the enhancement of OCPF declarations and on applicable concentration limits for mixtures of chemicals containing Schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals.

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 1.32 Approximately half of the 396 inspections/rotations that the OPCW conducted at 252 sites in 40 States Parties in 2008 were chemical weapons-related. The other half concerned chemical–industry inspections under Article VI. However, in terms of inspector days¹⁹, the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections or rotations to operating CWDFs. Seventy-seven percent of the 18,505 inspector days in 2008 concerned inspections/rotations at CWDFs, which are typically of longer duration than other types of inspection. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2008 is provided in Table 3.

TABLE 3: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2008

	Number of Inspections/Rotations	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	147	15	14,258
CWSF	24	17	745
CWPF	11	7	197
OCW	7	7	87
ACW	6	6	148
DHCW ²⁰	1	0	52
Subtotal	196	52	15,487
Article VI inspections (chemical industry)			
Schedule 1	11	11	154
Schedule 2	42	42	1,050
Schedule 3	29	29	378
OCPF	118	118	1,436
Subtotal	200	200	3,018
Total	396	252	18,505

¹⁹ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.
²⁰ Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

Challenge inspections

- 1.33 As in previous years, no challenge inspections were requested in 2008. However, the Secretariat continued to maintain a high standard of readiness to conduct challenge inspections in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, as requested by the States Parties.
- 1.34 In addition to other training of relevance to challenge inspections, the Secretariat participated in a small-scale challenge inspection exercise in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Investigations of alleged use

- 1.35 As in previous years, the Secretariat did not receive any requests from States Parties for investigations of alleged use (IAU) during the year in review.
- 1.36 In order to maintain the readiness of the Secretariat to carry out an IAU, 20 nominated officials were assigned as qualified experts by the OPCW and received training at its headquarters. Their expertise in either the medical, munitions, or disaster management field would be required in case of an IAU of chemical weapons or riot control agents as a method of warfare. Furthermore, Tunisia offered to hold a major IAU exercise in 2010.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

OPCW proficiency tests

- 1.37 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year in review saw the completion of the Twenty-Second, the holding of the Twenty-Third and the start of the Twenty-Fourth OPCW Proficiency Tests. One new laboratory—the Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins of the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology—was designated by the Director-General (S/711/2008, dated 4 September 2008). At the end of the reporting period, there were 20 designated laboratories, four of which were temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2008.
- 1.38 During 2008, the testing scheme was modified to align the sample make-up for the proficiency test with the type of sample that could be provided to the designated laboratory in the event of an authentic sample being sent to it for analysis. The Twenty-Third OPCW Proficiency Test was the first under the new scheme, and laboratories were permitted to take it on a trial basis—an option that was chosen by seven of the 23 participating laboratories.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.39 Table 4 lists, by analytical technique, the number of analytical data items in the OCAD as at the end of each year, from 2001 to 2008.

TABLE 4: CONTENTS OF THE OCAD

Data Type	Number of Analytical Data in the OCAD As at the End of:							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MS ²¹	1495	2138	2824	3372	3476	3571	3742	3940
IR ²²	670	670	713	811	859	903	921	925
NMR ²³	1255	1305	1389	1389	1389	1389	1389	1391
GC(RI) ²⁴	2011	2598	3482	4244	4250	4356	4370	4616

Inspector training

- 1.40 Thirty-three professionals (Group H (28 trainees) and Group H+ (five trainees)) from 18 States Parties²⁵ joined the OPCW Inspectorate in 2008 and went on to successfully complete the twelve-week intensive training course for new inspectors. The training programme included lectures by chemical demilitarisation and industry verification experts, case studies and table-top exercises to ensure familiarity with on-site inspection procedures, and field training. The OPCW Laboratory trained four new analytical chemist inspectors from group H in OPCW sampling-and-analysis procedures and chemical weapon analysis. The field training was designed to provide protection skills and to provide training related to risk management in the event of toxic exposure. It involves dealing with live chemical-warfare agents, and OPCW health-and-safety procedures. One of the core training elements was a set of mock inspections at declared facilities.

²¹ Mass spectrometry.

²² Infrared.

²³ Nuclear-magnetic resonance.

²⁴ Gas chromatography (retention index).

²⁵ Specialists on chemical munitions, chemical production, health and safety, or analytical chemistry.

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 2.1 The international-cooperation programmes implemented by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article XI of the Convention, which relate to the economic and technological development of States Parties. In 2008, the programmes focused on building skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry through the exchange of scientific and technical information, internships, research projects, and strengthening of the analytical skills and technical capabilities of laboratories in Member States whose economies are developing.

Associate Programme

- 2.2 Under the nine-week Associate Programme, 26 technically qualified individuals from 24 Member States were provided training in 2008 in various aspects of the Convention, including modern chemical-industry practices and chemical safety. National Authorities, specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and companies in several industrialised Member States (including the Netherlands, as well as three companies in India) assisted in organising the various components of the programme. A voluntary financial contribution was received from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Japan contributed in kind towards the programme.

Conference-Support Programme

- 2.3 Twenty-six events in 24 States Parties were supported under the Conference-Support Programme with a view to facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful use of chemistry. The events covered the following topics: fundamental and applied aspects of physical and organic chemistry; chemistry and the environment; chemistry in industry; environmental health and national development; chemistry of natural resources; natural products; medicinal plants; biological medical treatment; essential oils; pesticides; chemical hazards; classification and labelling of chemicals; chemistry education in information and communication technologies; chemical and biological engineering; green chemistry; and chemical safety.

Analytical-Skills-Development courses

- 2.4 In 2008, two courses (two weeks) and one course (three weeks) were organised to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. In total, 31 qualified analytical chemists from 24 Member States were trained through these courses. One course was fully funded from the OPCW budget, and the remaining two were arranged with the help of the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in Helsinki, Finland.

Internship-Support Programme

- 2.5 During the period under review, the programme supported 17 internships with a view to promoting experience by providing work for a limited period in an advanced

laboratory or research institution in another Member State. Two of the internships were funded with the help of a voluntary contribution from the Netherlands.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

- 2.6 The Programme for Support of Research Projects promotes the development of scientific and technological knowledge through research in areas related to chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Sixty-seven new projects from 26 Member States were supported during the reporting period (including 65 jointly funded by the International Foundation for Science and two directly managed by the OPCW).

Laboratory-Assistance Programme

- 2.7 Under the Laboratory-Assistance Programme, assistance was extended to Morocco and Nigeria so as to enable their laboratories to upgrade their skills and identify further capacity needs. In particular, as a measure to improve the level of operational competence in the laboratories, assistance was provided in the development of standard operating procedures of laboratory processes, as well as in the revision of existing quality-assurance manuals.

Equipment-Exchange Programme

- 2.8 Under this programme, which supports the voluntary transfer of laboratory equipment, equipment-exchange assistance was extended to three African Member States.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

- 2.9 The provision of assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention provides a positive security guarantee to the States Parties through the mobilisation of international assistance in case of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. It also acknowledges their right to receive expert advice for protection capacities against chemical weapons.

Advice to States Parties on protection programmes against chemical weapons

- 2.10 During the reporting period, the Secretariat conducted national capacity-building training courses against chemical-warfare agents for first responders in Colombia and Peru.
- 2.11 Regional capacity-building workshops and training courses were conducted for first responders in several regions or subregions with a view to establishing regional coordination. In February, the Secretariat (together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) organised an annual seminar in Croatia for the States Parties of Southeast Europe. In March, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the National Authority of Argentina) organised a regional workshop in Argentina for the States Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean. In September, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the National Authority of Slovakia) organised a regional workshop in Slovakia for the States Parties of Central and Southeast Europe. In October, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the National

Authority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) organised a regional workshop in Trinidad and Tobago for the States Parties of the Caribbean Community and Common Market. In May, a regional exercise in Azerbaijan for the States Parties of Central Asia was funded by Norwegian voluntary contributions.

- 2.12 The Secretariat organised international courses and meetings on assistance and protection for first responders in collaboration with the Governments of China, the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, and Switzerland. The annual assistance coordination workshop was held in Prague, with logistical and financial support from the Czech Republic.

Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism

- 2.13 Bilateral consultations were conducted with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Geneva, in order to explore potential areas for cooperation, in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons. Technical visits to evaluate detailed information about the offers of assistance from States Parties under paragraph 7 of Article X took place in Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, and Ukraine. These visits were sponsored by the EU Joint Action 2007 in support of OPCW activities under Article X, as well as by the OPCW budget.
- 2.14 The facilitator for Article X (assistance and protection against chemical weapons) called for informal consultations to discuss the policy guidance and strategies in respect of States Parties' submissions on their national protection programmes and on the induction of qualified experts. During these consultations, a non-paper by the Islamic Republic of Iran on an international support network for victims of chemical weapons was discussed. A discussion on actions related to assistance-and-protection activities stemming from the report of the Second Review Conference (RC-2/4) also took place.
- 2.15 In-house training sessions were conducted with the support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the members of the Secretariat's Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team to maintain its readiness to provide assistance in the event of a request by a Member State.
- 2.16 In September, a team from the Secretariat participated in exercise TRIPLEX 2008, which was held in Norway and Sweden. The objective of the exercise was to increase the capacity of the international humanitarian community to respond to complex emergencies.

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

- 2.17 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 126 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X (see Annex 9).

- 2.18 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 43 States Parties had made contributions to the voluntary fund for assistance. As at 31 December 2008, the fund amounted to EUR 1,362,849.76 (see Annex 10).
- 2.19 As of 31 December 2008, 76 Member States had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X, (see Annex 11).

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 2.20 During the reporting period, the Secretariat's implementation-support programmes continued to focus on assisting States Parties in meeting their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. In particular, the Secretariat assisted in areas such as establishing National Authorities for effective liaison with the Secretariat; taking the necessary steps to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention; identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities; and submitting declarations.

Technical assistance

- 2.21 Fourteen Member States received bilateral technical assistance in the above-mentioned areas.

Regional and subregional meetings

- 2.22 Four regional and subregional meetings, and workshops for National Authorities and other government officials involved in the implementation of the Convention took place in Ecuador (May), Serbia (June), Bangladesh and Uganda (November) to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention.

Specialised workshop and training courses

- 2.23 Three subregional workshops for customs officials on the identification and accurate reporting of transfers of scheduled chemicals were conducted in Mexico (August) for Central America, Malaysia (October) for Southeast Asia, and Qatar (October) for Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Two workshops on legislative drafting took place in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (April) for the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and Central America, and in the Gambia (December) for Central and West African Member States. Furthermore, training for national inspection escorts was held in Argentina (March).
- 2.24 Three training courses for National Authority personnel were hosted by France (September), South Africa (September), and Qatar (October). An Article VI declaration training course was held in Spain (June) for selected Member States.
- 2.25 The role played by national parliaments in enacting national implementing legislation was discussed in Argentina (July) during a regional meeting of Member States of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, and in Sri Lanka (August) during the meeting of Asian parliamentarians.

Tenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.26 In 2008, the focus of the annual meeting, held in November/December, was the role of the chemical industry in the implementation of the Convention, including recent developments relating to Article VI industry declarations and verification. The meeting was attended by more than 190 participants from 92 States Parties and accommodated over 100 consultations between the Secretariat and 91 individual National Authorities.

EU-sponsored day for National Authorities

- 2.27 The Annual Meeting of National Authorities was followed by an EU-sponsored day for National Authorities. The discussions covered issues relating to the status of national protection programmes, offers of assistance declared by States Parties, and legal aspects of the implementation of the Convention. A special session focused on enhancing the capacity of the National Authorities to work with the chemical industry. It provided an opportunity for participants to exchange views and experiences with the leading chemical companies of the EU, and to interact with the representatives of chemical-industry associations from Europe and other regions. The event was attended by approximately 196 participants.

The Programme for Africa

- 2.28 In 2008, the Director-General was requested by the Council at its Fifty-Second Session to implement the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Convention (EC-50/DG.17, dated 26 September 2007). During the reporting period, the following activities were performed:
- (i) The International Cooperation Branch continued its engagement with African Member States to accelerate and strengthen their efforts under the programme with a view to meeting their requirements. All activities of the existing projects were sustained by placing emphasis on the participation of African Member States. Approximately 40% of those who participated in the international cooperation events under Article XI were from African Member States.
 - (ii) The Assistance and Protection Branch organised various activities. A training course on national capacity-building against chemical weapons was conducted in Algeria. A regional capacity-building training course for States Parties in the North African region was held in Morocco, and was funded by the contributions of the EU Joint Action 2007 supporting the OPCW activities related to Article X. Another regional training course was held for States Parties in the East African region, and was funded by voluntary contributions from the Czech Republic. An international training course on assistance and protection for African Member States was held in collaboration with the Government of South Africa. Finally, a planning meeting for States Parties of the West African region was held in Senegal.
 - (iii) The Implementation Support Branch organised a number of activities with a view to providing technical assistance, conducting subregional/regional

meetings, specialised workshops, and training courses. These included activities in South Africa (September), Uganda (November), and the Gambia (December).

Other activities

- 2.29 In November 2008, the Secretariat conducted two training courses in order to develop its evaluation and assessment capabilities in the area of programme management. One of the courses was supported and financed by the Government of the Netherlands.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Third Special Session

- 3.1 The Conference adopted a decision at its Third Special Session, which was held on 7 April 2008, on the amendment of Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference (C-SS-3/DEC.1, dated 7 April 2008).

Second Review Conference

- 3.2 The Second Review Conference, which was held from 7 to 18 April 2008, reviewed the five-year period since the First Special Session to Review the Operation of the Convention (First Review Conference), and adopted a report containing a number of recommendations in this regard (RC-2/4).

Thirteenth Regular Session

- 3.3 Among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Thirteenth Session, which was held from 2 to 5 December 2008, were the following:
- (a) status of implementation of Article VII obligations (C-13/DG.6, dated 11 November 2008);
 - (b) guidelines regarding the declaration of import and export data for Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals (C-13/DEC.4); and
 - (c) the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2009 (C-13/DEC.5).
- 3.4 The Conference at this same session requested the Council to continue further intensive deliberations to develop measures for emergency assistance to Member States, including with regard to the victims of chemical weapons, as provided for in Article X of the Convention, as mandated to the Council by the Conference at its Twelfth Session, and to report to the Conference at its Fourteenth Session.
- 3.5 The Conference requested the Council to continue to work, pursuant to previous decisions, to intensify consultations at regular intervals to develop concrete measures within an agreed framework to ensure the full implementation of Article XI, and to report back to the Conference at its Fourteenth Session for consideration.
- 3.6 The Conference noted with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved since the adoption by the Council of the action plan for the universality of the Convention (EC-M-23/DEC.3, dated 24 October 2003) and subsequent decisions reaffirming its goals adopted by the Conference. The Conference further noted that the Second Review Conference had underlined that the goal of universality shall be pursued as a matter of high priority and called upon the Director-General, the Secretariat, the policy-making organs, and all States Parties in a position to do so to intensify their efforts with States not Party with a view to achieving full universality at the earliest possible date.

- 3.7 The Conference welcomed the positive steps that the Secretariat is undertaking on the implementation of the Programme for Africa. In this regard, the Conference noted that the African States Parties had expressed their appreciation to donor States Parties for their voluntary contributions and encouraged further voluntary contributions through the Programme for Africa.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 3.8 During the reporting period, the Council considered reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.
- 3.9 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General of the Secretariat, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit from 8 to 11 September 2008 to a CWDF in the Russian Federation to consider the progress and efforts made towards achieving complete destruction.
- 3.10 The Council also:
- (a) reviewed progress in, and adopted decisions on, the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) monitored the progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and submitted a report on the matter to the Conference;
 - (c) took decisions on matters related to the chemical industry;
 - (d) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention; and
 - (e) approved facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

- 3.11 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Tenth Meeting on 26 and 27 May and, inter alia, further reviewed its operating procedures.
- 3.12 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) completed its Eleventh Session in February, at which it finalised its report on developments in science and technology. The report was submitted by the Director-General to the Second Review Conference on 28 February. The SAB also received a briefing on methods and technologies for the destruction of OACWs. The SAB completed its Twelfth Session in November, at which it reviewed and made recommendations on the work of the third meeting of the temporary working group on sampling and analysis. In the framework of its work on advances in science and technology and their impact on the implementation of the Convention, the SAB received a briefing from an external expert on the role of microreactor technology in chemical-process intensification, and made

recommendations thereon. Furthermore, the SAB was briefed on the review of the operational requirements and technical specifications for inspection equipment undertaken by the Secretariat; a review that has been requested by the Second Review Conference.

- 3.13 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Twenty-Fourth Session in June, and its Twenty-Fifth in September. At these sessions, it made recommendations in a number of areas, including the Medium-Term Plan for 2009 to 2011 (EC-53/S/4 C-13/S/1, dated 23 June 2008; Corr.1, dated 13 October 2008; and Corr.2, dated 17 October 2008) and the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2009 (C-13/DEC.5).
- 3.14 The Conference at its Thirteenth Session considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities in 2008 (C-13/HCC/1, dated 10 November 2008).

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSALITY

- 4.1 In accordance with the provisions of the action plan adopted by the Council in 2003 (EC-M-23/DEC.3) and the subsequent decisions adopted by the Conference in 2005 (C-10/DEC.11, dated 10 November 2005), 2006 (C-11/DEC.8, dated 7 December 2006), and 2007 (C-12/DEC.11, dated 9 November 2007), as well as the recommendations contained in the final report of the Second Review Conference (RC-2/4), the Secretariat continued to carry out activities aimed at promoting universal adherence to the Convention.
- 4.2 The Director-General, in the margins of the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, met representatives of five States not Party to the Convention²⁶, and received, at the OPCW Headquarters, the ambassadors of three States not Party²⁷. Communications were addressed to senior officials of eight States not Party²⁸ encouraging their countries to join the Convention.
- 4.3 Two States, Guinea-Bissau and Lebanon, joined the Convention in 2008, bringing the total number of States Parties to 185. There remained, however, 10 States not Party: four Signatory States,²⁹ and six non-Signatory States³⁰.
- 4.4 The Secretariat carried out technical-assistance visits to Guinea-Bissau and Lebanon to facilitate their efforts towards joining the Convention. The Deputy Director-General visited the Bahamas and met high-level officials. The team that accompanied him participated in a national consultative meeting in preparation for the ratification and implementation of the Convention by the Bahamas.
- 4.5 Representatives of Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, and Myanmar were sponsored to attend OPCW events³¹: The Director of the External Relations Division met with representatives of Myanmar attending the Assistance-and-Protection course. He also met with the Permanent Representative of Myanmar in Geneva. During the meeting, they discussed the status of implementation of the Convention and the prospects of its ratification by Myanmar.

²⁶ The Dominican Republic, Egypt, Israel, Myanmar, and Somalia.

²⁷ Egypt, Israel, and Lebanon.

²⁸ Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Myanmar, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

²⁹ The Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Israel, and Myanmar.

³⁰ Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Somalia, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

³¹ The Second Review Conference, the Thirteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties; the Tenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, the Fourth Regional Assistance and Protection Course, and the Subregional Training Course for Customs Authorities in Southeast Asia.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- 4.6 During the period under review, the Director-General paid 16 visits to States Parties,³² where he met with senior officials and delivered statements at national and international conferences, colloquiums, and meetings dealing with issues related to the Convention.
- 4.7 As part of the Secretariat's activities aimed at strengthening partnership and cooperation with the United Nations, the Director-General delivered his annual address to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and his biennial address to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session. Subsequently, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the OPCW,³³ as well as a resolution on the implementation of the Convention.³⁴ The Secretariat continued to contribute to the relevant United Nations regional events held during the year.
- 4.8 The Director-General paid an official visit on 19 November 2008 to the headquarters of the Commission of the African Union (AU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he met with the Chairperson of the Commission. They exchanged views on enhancing cooperation between the OPCW and the AU. During this visit, the Director-General addressed the AU Peace and Security Council on the status of implementation of the Convention and the activities of the OPCW in Africa.
- 4.9 In October, the Secretariat organised the eighth induction workshop for new diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW. The workshop was attended by delegates from 62 States Parties and one State not Party.
- 4.10 The Secretariat liaised with the United Nations Office in Geneva and organised a two-day visit to the OPCW for the United Nations Disarmament Fellows in September.
- 4.11 Outreach was also strengthened with research centres. A team from the Secretariat visited the headquarters of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana, in September, and a delegation of the Centre subsequently visited the OPCW in November.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- 4.12 In the course of 2008, the OPCW website was redesigned and reconstructed using Content Management System (CMS) software. The new CMS-driven website provides improved graphics, functionality, and metrics, and offers a greater volume of official documentation across all six of the official languages of the OPCW, making it an efficient research tool and information platform.

³² Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Ecuador, France, Germany (on two separate occasions), Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States of America.

³³ A/RES/63/115, dated 5 December 2008.

³⁴ A/RES/63/48, dated 2 December 2008.

- 4.13 The Convention's contribution to collective global security and the OPCW's role in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention received significant coverage in the global media during 2008. Wire-service stories on the issues and outcomes of the Second Review Conference were published in and on a number of leading international newspapers and websites. National media in a number of States Parties, both television and print, provided high-level coverage of official visits by the Director-General.
- 4.14 As part of new initiatives taken to strengthen public outreach, a new public information display system was acquired. The Director-General addressed a public forum on the OPCW at the Clingendael Institute in The Hague in September, and visited the New York-based East West Institute in November, where he met the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Institute. The OPCW participated in the first-ever "Open Day" for the general public in cooperation with the municipality of The Hague. Group visits to the Secretariat and presentations for diplomats, students, and members of the public were organised on a regular basis.

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

- 4.15 In the reporting period, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was chaired by H.E. Mr Romeo A. Arguelles, Ambassador of the Philippines, followed by H.E. Mrs Oksana Tomová, Ambassador of Slovakia. The Committee is comprised of two representatives of each of the regional groups³⁵, a representative of the host country,³⁶ and the Director-General.
- 4.16 During 2008, the Committee held several meetings to discuss, inter alia, issues related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, the privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations and OPCW staff members, and the OPCW Commissary. A Memorandum of Understanding on the Commissary was approved by the Committee, and was signed by the Secretariat and the Dutch Foreign Ministry on 1 December 2008.
- 4.17 The Committee reported on the progress made in its work to the Conference at its Thirteenth Session (C-13/HCC/1).

³⁵ Algeria and South Africa for the African Group; the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for the Asian Group; Croatia and the Russian Federation for the Eastern European Group; Guatemala/Costa Rica and Mexico for the Latin American and Caribbean States Group; and Switzerland and the United States of America for the Western European and other States Group.

³⁶ H.E. Mr Maarten W.J. Lak, followed by H.E. Mr Pieter de Savornin Lohman.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

Human Resources Branch (HRB)

- 5.1 The Human Resources Branch (HRB) streamlined procedures and automated various systems, thereby shortening recruitment timelines. A Recruitment Manual will be available in 2009. The Staff Administration Section automated personnel administration actions and defined user requirements for an automated staff-absences management system. It finalised 10 administrative directives (three are in effect and seven have been circulated for comment). The automation of the current Performance Management and Appraisal System has been initiated.

Budget, Planning and Control Branch (BUD)

- 5.2 In an effort to improve the quality and increase the impact of programmes, a more “results-based” approach was taken when formulating the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2009 (C-13/DEC.5). To this end, the Secretariat has further enhanced results-based budgeting with a view to turning it into a management tool that assists both the Secretariat and Member States in assessing the impact of OPCW activities. Thus, the Programme and Budget for 2009 incorporated key performance indicators for each programme. Furthermore, its format was more user-friendly.

Finance and Accounts Branch (FIN)

- 5.3 The implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) began in 2008, with the establishment of an IPSAS Steering Committee, Project Team and Core Team. A detailed project plan was prepared, as well as proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations and Rules. An external consultant reviewed the work done so far and evaluated the structure, resources, and planning for project implementation. The target date for implementing IPSAS is 2010. The financial situation of the OPCW as at 31 December 2008 is shown in Annex 12.

Information Services Branch (ISB)

- 5.4 At the end of the reporting period, the mission-planning system for chemical weapons inspections had progressed, and a first version of the Electronic Declaration software for National Authorities was available. Phase II of the travel management and e-recruitment systems was in operation. The new Medical Administration System was scheduled for delivery in early 2009. The backbone non-critical information-technology (IT) infrastructure was consolidated by the implementation of a Storage Area Network and the upgrade and virtualisation of servers. A secured wireless network was in use in common areas to allow delegates to access the Internet.

Procurement and Support Services Branch (PSB)

- 5.5 In total, 772 purchase orders were issued at a value of EUR 10,079,258.43. These were awarded to vendors in 22 countries, with 85% of the purchases being made in the Netherlands.

- 5.6 In 2008, the Infrastructure Support Services Section handled 67 procurement requests and 15 direct purchase orders related to the rental and maintenance of the premises, provision of office furniture and equipment, and management of utilities at both the headquarters and the Rijswijk facility.
- 5.7 In 2008, the Support Services Section handled 1,320 travel authorisations, 82 travel requests, and arranged 99 shipments. There were 3,618 tickets were purchased at a cost of approximately EUR 3,550,014.

Training and Staff Development Branch (TDB)

- 5.8 The OPCW decentralised the management of training in 2007, and in 2008, the Organisation focused its training especially on the enhancement of project-management capacity.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 5.9 In 2008, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued a total of 16 final reports. Internal Audit reports covered payroll, the tenth anniversary Commemoration Trust Fund, obligations, spot checks of petty cash, and the travel function. The Director-General also requested a full investigation into a complaint regarding the proper functioning of recruitment panels. Confidentiality Audit reports covered communications-security procedures, the planning process for Challenge Inspections, the use of the internet on desktops, the planning of industry inspections, the Electronic Document Management System, and the activities of the Operations and Planning Branch. Four evaluation reports covered software development and maintenance, the Documentation and Reprographic Section, EU Joint Actions, and the special-services agreement scheme for CWDF inspectors. The role of the OIO as an adviser to management remained important. The cumulative rate of implementation of OIO recommendations for 2008 was 91.1% at the end of the reporting period, compared to 86.7% at the end of 2007.
- 5.10 As planned, on 21 and 22 October the Dutch Accreditation Council, the *Raad voor Accreditatie* (RvA), performed an in-depth assessment of the Secretariat's Quality Management System. The RvA pointed out only four non-conformities with accreditation standards, as well as a number of minor observations. The Secretariat was to notify the RvA of the corrective actions in January 2009.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

- 5.11 Throughout the reporting period, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, and units of the Secretariat. It also represented the OPCW in one case before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal.
- 5.12 Contributions by LAO were central in providing assistance on national implementation of the Convention to the requesting States Parties, pursuant to subparagraph 38(e) of Article VIII of the Convention, as well as to the decision regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations adopted by the Conference at its Twelfth Session (C-12/DEC.9, dated 9 November 2007). LAO contributed to

23 training courses, awareness workshops, technical-assistance visits, and other activities related to national implementation.

- 5.13 LAO reviewed and commented on 28 drafts of measures to implement the Convention submitted by 16 States. It also provided assistance in identifying areas in which legislation or regulations were required, and on these occasions offered drafting guidance to eight States Parties.
- 5.14 LAO registered 23 international agreements and legal instruments during the year under review, which are listed in Annex 13. LAO continued to negotiate bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities with States Parties on behalf of the Secretariat, in accordance with paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention. Four agreements on privileges and immunities were signed during the year under review; three such agreements were concluded by the Council and are to be signed in due course.
- 5.15 LAO delivered 16 presentations to university students and the general public, raising awareness regarding the Convention.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

- 5.16 In 2008, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) completed its fifth full year of consolidated operations, with all Secretariat confidentiality, IT security, and physical security resources operating jointly to support the work of the OPCW. During the reporting period, the OCS Confidentiality Section worked to improve the efficiency of the confidentiality regime while ensuring the safe keeping of the confidential material held by the Secretariat. The Information Security Section coordinated the first external audit conducted by the Fifth Security Audit Team (SAT-V), which expressed its satisfaction with the security-related aspects of the Secretariat's Security-Critical Network (SCN). The Physical Security Section completed efforts aimed at incorporating the Secretariat's travel-security programme into the broader travel-security arrangements provided by the United Nations. These efforts further enhanced the Secretariat's ability to protect its staff—and the information they carry—while travelling on official business for the OPCW. Together, these steps ensured that the requirements of the OPCW confidentiality regime were met, and that the security of staff members, delegates, and visitors to the OPCW was maintained.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.17 Despite increased activity and vacant medical posts in the first half of the year, there were no delays in mission health-and-safety preparedness. No significant time was lost in accidents or incidents, either at OPCW headquarters or on inspections. The reported sick-leave percentage was 3.8% (3.7% in 2007), a value below that of comparable organisations. The annual workplace inspection revealed generally satisfactory compliance with the OPCW's health-and-safety standards. A major ongoing activity as part of HSB's knowledge-management strategy has been a review of all its quality documents. This has resulted in the progressive introduction of improved guidance documentation, and in safer practice across the spectrum of health and safety-related activities. The documentation is expected to be finalised in 2009.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- 5.18 Within its mandate, and keeping in mind the fact that the OPCW is not an anti-terrorism agency, the Secretariat continued to contribute to the international community's efforts in this area. This has been undertaken both through promotion of the Convention's full implementation, as agreed by the Council (EC-XXVII/DEC.5, dated 7 December 2001), and in the context of cooperation with the United Nations. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to provide support to the work of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism. In the framework of the OEWG on Terrorism, the Secretariat organised visits to the headquarters of the OPCW by the Director-General of the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism, and the European Union's Counter-Terrorism Coordinator.
- 5.19 Following concerns expressed at both the First and Second Review Conferences that chemical facilities may become subject to attacks or incidents that could lead to the release or theft of toxic chemicals, the Secretariat continued to encourage States Parties to exchange experiences and discuss related issues. The awareness of chemical safety and security at chemical plants which could become targets of terrorist attacks was promoted by addressing the subject at a number of events organised by the OPCW. The Secretariat commenced preparations for conducting a study to produce a report on the OPCW's role in the development of chemical-plant security.
- 5.20 The Secretariat maintained cooperation with key stakeholders and developed synergies aimed at organising major events with the chemical industry and scientific world to support the implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat promoted increased outreach and interaction among Member States and with stakeholders—including the chemical industry—on issues relevant to the Convention, with emphasis on cooperation. The Secretariat initiated the development of a long-term strategy to address the relationship between the OPCW and the many stakeholders of the Convention.
- 5.21 The Secretariat, together with the Clingendael Institute of International Relations, and other Dutch institutions and international partners, initiated a concept entitled "The Hague Process on Promoting Multilateralism". The objective of the concept is to support the development of conditions conducive to promoting effective multilateralism in the sphere of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The concept calls for the development of a series of events, including workshops, lectures, and training programmes. It also seeks to develop standards and practices for effective multilateralism in the sphere of disarmament and non-proliferation.

Annex 1

STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION³⁷ AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

SUMMARY	
Number of States Parties:	185
Number of States that had deposited an instrument of accession or ratification and for which the Convention had not yet entered into force:	0
Number of signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention:	4
Number of States that had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention:	6

Introductory note

1. The Convention was adopted in Geneva on 3 September 1992 by the Conference on Disarmament,³⁸ which transmitted it to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The General Assembly commended the Convention and requested the United Nations Secretary-General, as Depositary, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993.³⁹ The Convention remained open for signature in Paris from 13 to 15 January 1993, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 29 April 1997, when it entered into force. It had been signed by 165 States. States that did not sign the Convention before entry into force may join it at any time thereafter.
2. For States that ratify or accede to the Convention after 29 April 1997, it enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which they deposit the instrument of ratification or accession with the United Nations Secretary-General in his capacity as Depositary. For States that succeed to the Convention, it enters into force on the date as and from which they assume responsibility for conducting their own international relations.
3. The following table shows all States Parties as at 31 December 2008, and indicates, for each State Party, as at that date, the dates on which it signed the Convention and/or deposited its instrument of ratification or accession or its instrument of succession with the Depositary, and on which the Convention entered into force for it. The second and third tables list signatory and non-signatory States, respectively, as at 31 December 2008. All lists are alphabetical.

³⁷ The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

³⁸ Report of the Conference on Disarmament, "Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Seventh Session, Supplement no. 27" (A/47/27), paragraphs 73 and 74.

³⁹ A/RES/47/39, dated 16 December 1992.

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008⁴⁰**

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

⁴⁰ For each State Party listed below, the date in the "Signature" column is that on which it signed the original of the Convention, which was received by the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary, while the date in the "Deposit" column is that on which the Secretary-General received an instrument of accession or ratification by the State Party. Throughout the table, "[a]" means "deposit of instrument of accession", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

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

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
85.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
86.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
87.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
88.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
89.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
90.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
91.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
92.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
93.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
94.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
95.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
96.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
97.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
98.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
99.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
100.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
101.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
102.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
103.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
104.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
105.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
106.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
107.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
108.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
109.	Montenegro ⁴¹		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06
110.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
111.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
112.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97

⁴¹ The United Nations website [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/HistoricalInfo.aspx?#"](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/HistoricalInfo.aspx?#) "Montenegro" reports as follows:

“The National Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro adopted its Declaration of Independence on 3 June 2006, following the referendum in the Republic of Montenegro on 21 May 2006, which took place pursuant to Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro. Montenegro was admitted to membership in the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/264 on 28 June 2006.

In a letter dated 10 October 2006, received by the Secretary-General on 23 October 2006 and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro notified that:

‘[The Government of] ...the Republic of Montenegro decided to succeed to the treaties to which the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was a party or signatory.

[The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the treaties listed in the attached Annex and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from June 3rd 2006, which is the date the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations and the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Declaration of Independence.

[The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro does maintain the reservations, declarations and objections made by Serbia and Montenegro, as indicated in the Annex to this instrument, prior to the date on which the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations.’”

* The square brackets in this citation appear in the United Nations text.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
113.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
114.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
115.	Netherlands ⁴²	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
116.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
117.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
118.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
119.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
120.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
121.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
122.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
123.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
124.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
125.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
126.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
127.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
128.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
129.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
130.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
131.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
132.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
133.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
134.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
135.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
136.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
137.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
138.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
139.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
140.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
141.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
142.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
143.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[a]	09-10-03
144.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
145.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
146.	Serbia ⁴³		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
147.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
148.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
149.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
150.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
151.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
152.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
153.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97

⁴² Depository Notification C.N. 167.1997.TREATIES-4 indicates that, on 28 April 1997, the Netherlands deposited its instrument of ratification for Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles with the United Nations Secretary-General as Depository.

⁴³ The United Nations Secretary-General has indicated that all treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue in force with respect to Serbia with effect from 3 June 2006.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
154.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
155.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
156.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
157.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
158.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
159.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
160.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
161.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
162.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
163.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
164.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
165.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
166.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
167.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
168.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
169.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
170.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
171.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
172.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
173.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
174.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
175.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁴⁴	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
176.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
177.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
178.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
179.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
180.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
181.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
182.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
183.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
184.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
185.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

⁴⁴ Depository Notification C.N. 1098.2005.TREATIES-9 indicates that, on 26 October 2005, the United Nations Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a notification that that State Party's ratification of the Convention shall extend to the following territories, for whose international relations the State Party is responsible: Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Isle of Man; Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

STATES NOT PARTY

**SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED
THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**

No.	State	Date of Signature
1.	Bahamas	02-03-94
2.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93
3.	Israel	13-01-93
4.	Myanmar	14-01-93

STATES NOT PARTY

**STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED
TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**

1.	Angola
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
3.	Egypt
4.	Iraq
5.	Somalia
6.	Syrian Arab Republic

Annex 2

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2008

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party	
A State Party	One CWDF
India	One CWDF**
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Rabta Toxic Chemical Disposal Facility and Ruwagha Chemicals Reloading System (RTCDF - RCRS)*
Russian Federation	Kambarka CWDF Leonidovka CWDF** Maradykovsky CWDF** Kizner CWDF* Pochev CWDF* Shchuchye CWDF*
United States of America	Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF) Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (NECDF) Pine Bluff Explosive Destruction System (PBEDS) Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (PBCDF) Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility (PDTDF) Recovered Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (RCWDF) Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF) Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)* Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)*

* CWDF under construction

** Capabilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons underway

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED⁴⁵
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**

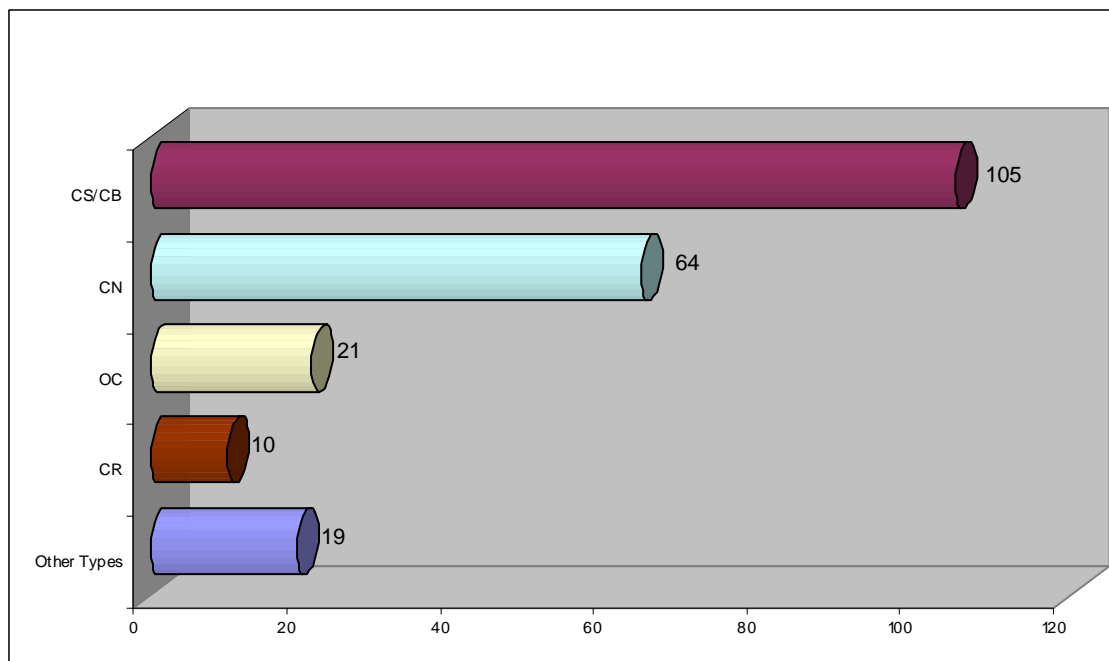
Common Name of Chemical	Number of Metric Tonnes Declared	Number of Metric Tonnes Destroyed
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	7,184.961
Soman (GD)	9,174.819	0.016
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	0.379
VX/Vx	19,590.209	8,462.980
EA 1699	0.002	0
Sulfur mustard (mustard gas, H, HD, HT, mustard gas in oil product)	17,418.346	5,967.260
Mixtures of mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	345.025	194.966
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,513.015
DF	443.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.778
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.120	2.794
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Total Category 1:	69,550.109	29,548.036
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.35	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
Chloroethanol	319.535	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.96	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	0
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0
Thionyl chloride	292.57	0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0
CNS	0.010	0.010
Total Category 2:	1,766.083	915.575
Totals:	71,316.192	30,463.611

⁴⁵

Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

Annex 4

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008⁴⁶

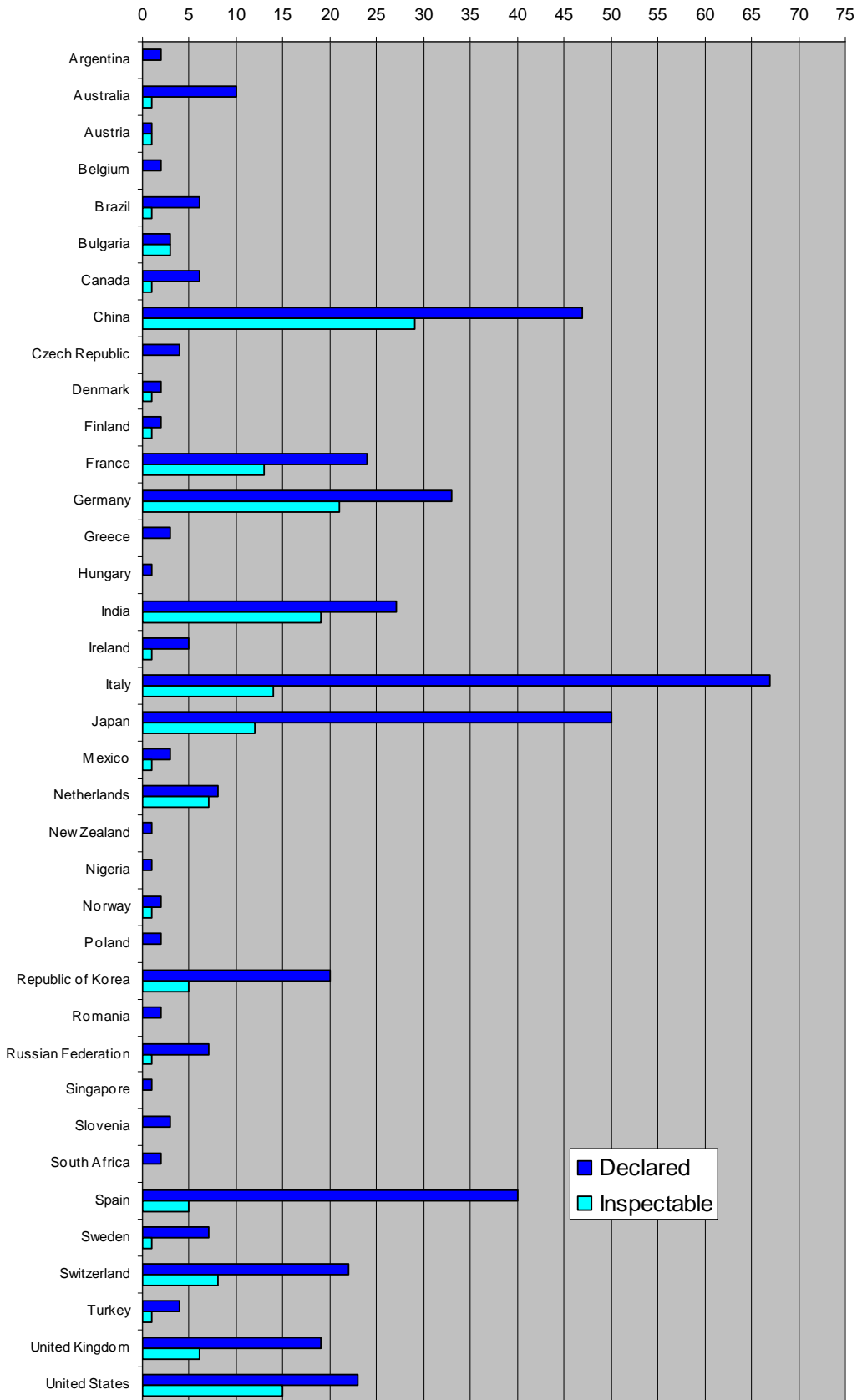


⁴⁶

The nomenclature for the riot control agents listed in this chart is as follows:
CS/CB: (2-chlorophenyl)-methylene propanedinitrile (CAS number 2698-41-1)
CN: 2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone (CAS number 532-27-4)
OC: (6E)-N-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-8-methylnon-6-enamide (CAS number 404-86-4)
CR: Dibenz(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine (CAS number 257-07-8).

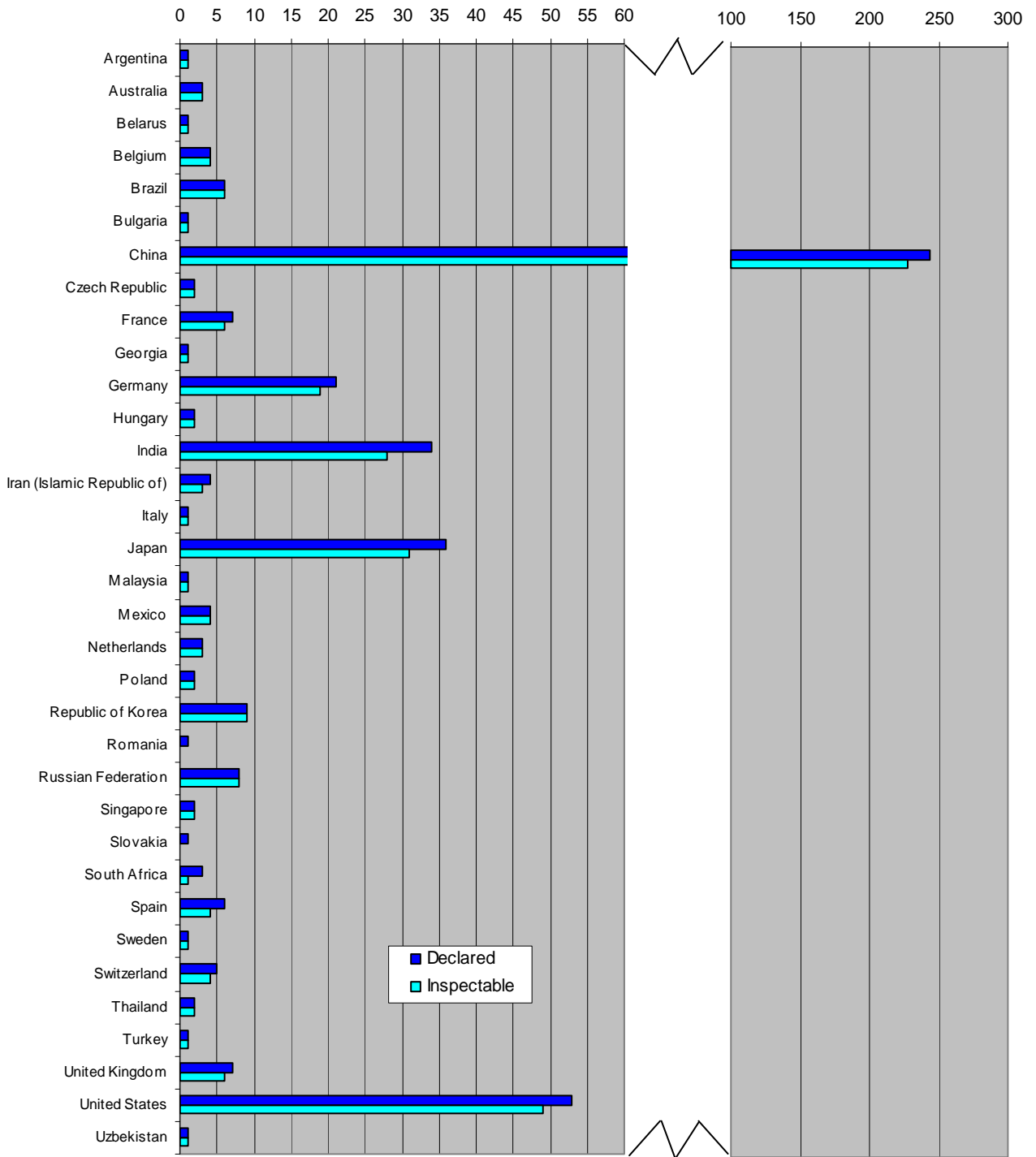
Annex 5

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**



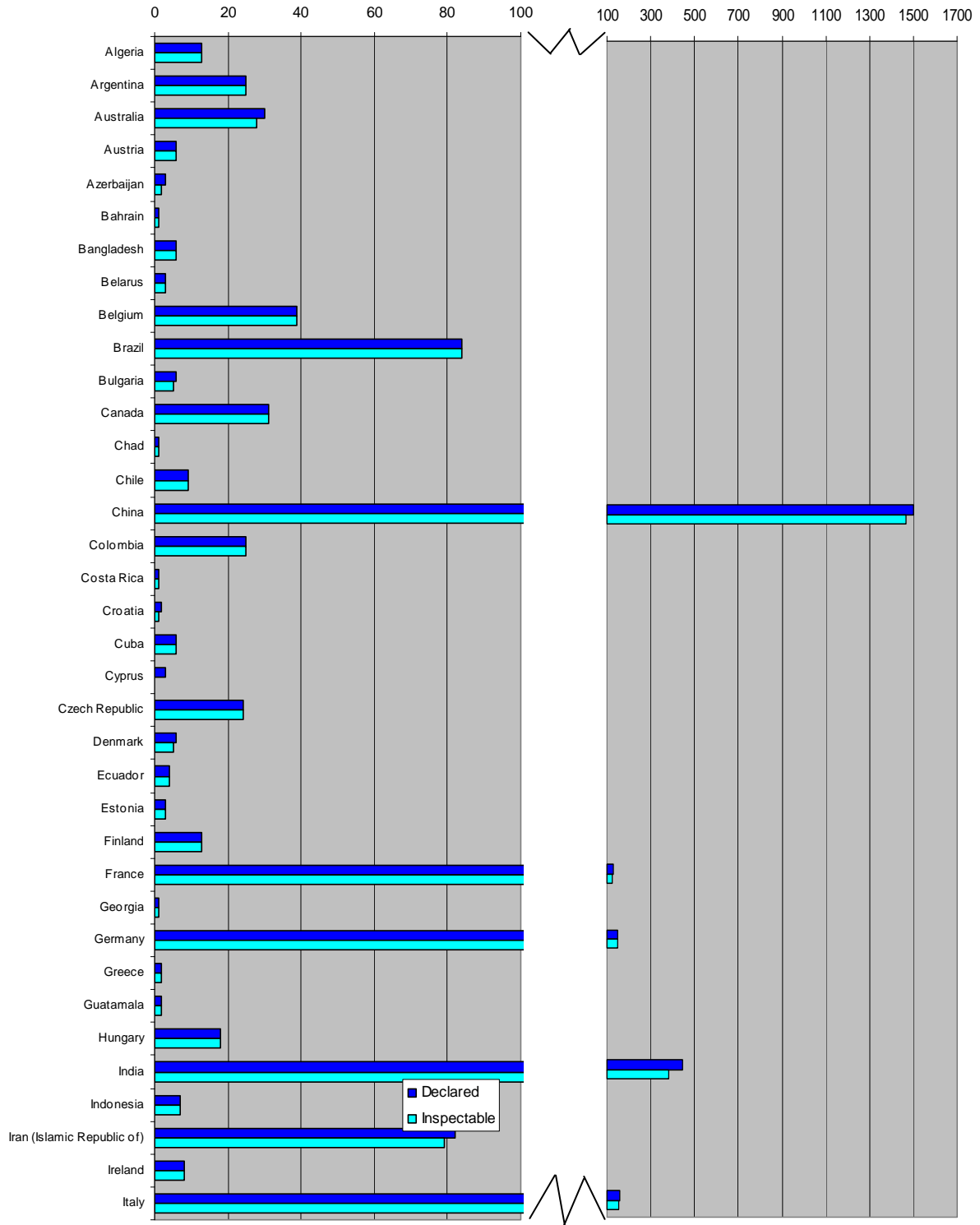
Annex 6

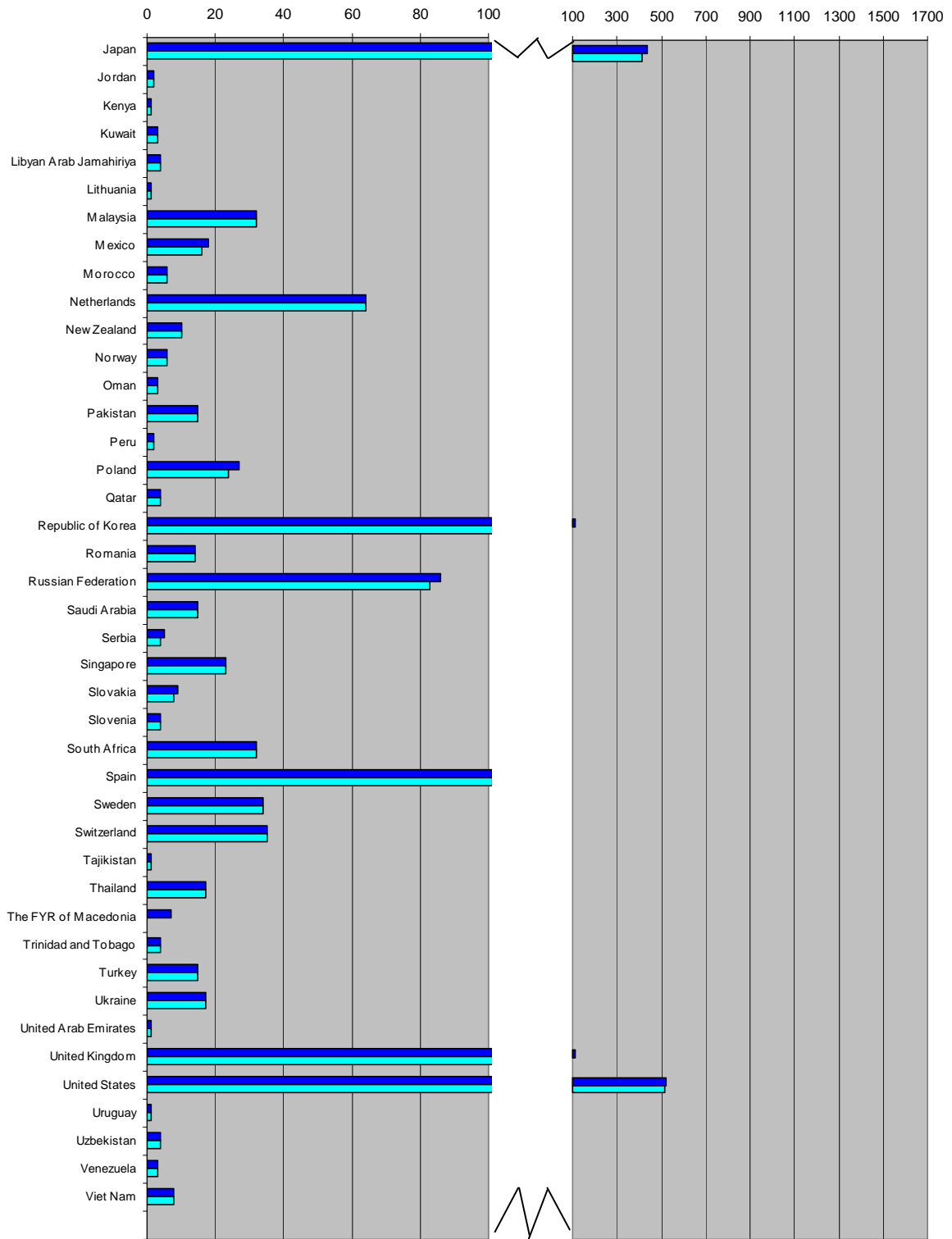
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**



Annex 7

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008**





Annex 8

LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008⁴⁷

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department (DLD)	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Defence (RICD)	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology (AMMS)	14 Sep 2007
4.	Czech Republic	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics*	29 Jun 1999
5.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	17 Nov 1998
6.	France	Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB)	29 Jun 1999
7.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC ⁴⁸ Protection	29 Jun 1999
8.	India	VERTOX Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
9.	India	Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology	4 Sept 2008
10.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development*	17 Nov 1998
11.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
12.	Poland	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry*	29 Jun 1999
13.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control, Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
14.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory, DSO National Laboratories	14 Apr 2003
15.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas, Fábrica Nacional la Marañosa*	16 Aug 2004
16.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Division of NBC Defence	17 Nov 1998
17.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory, Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
18.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
19.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
20.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California	14 Apr 2003

⁴⁷ An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended at the end of the reporting period, having performed unsuccessfully in a recent proficiency test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future proficiency tests.

⁴⁸ NBC = nuclear, biological, and chemical.

Annex 9

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008⁴⁹

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan			✓ Oct
2.	Algeria					✓ Jan							✓ Nov
3.	Andorra										x Jul		x May
4.	Argentina								✓ Sept	✓✓ May, Oct		x Feb	✓ Dec
5.	Armenia							✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
6.	Australia			✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria ⁵⁰	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr
8.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun
9.	Bahrain										✓✓ May, Jul	✓✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May
10.	Bangladesh								✓ Sept 2005	✓ Sept			
11.	Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
12.	Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sept	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	
13.	Bolivia										x May		x Jun
14.	Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May			✓ Mar	✓ May
15.	Brazil							x Mar					✓ Jul
16.	Brunei Darussalam										x May	x Apr	
17.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
18.	Burkina Faso										x May		

⁴⁹ A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an “x”, that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

⁵⁰ Austria’s submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
19.	Burundi										x Dec		x Apr
20.	Cambodia										✓✓ Apr May,		
21.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
22.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar								x May	✓ May
23.	China						✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
24.	Colombia										✓ Nov		
25.	Cook Island											x Jan	
26.	Costa Rica										✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Apr
27.	Côte d'Ivoire										x x Jun, Jul		x May
28.	Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2006		
29.	Cuba									✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
30.	Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
31.	Denmark ⁵¹	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Jun				✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May
32.	Dominica												x Apr
33.	Ecuador												x Jan
34.	El Salvador										✓ Jun		
35.	Estonia										✓ Apr	✓ May	
36.	Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr
37.	Fiji										x Oct		
38.	Finland ⁵²			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr
39.	France ⁵³	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug
40.	Gabon												x Feb
41.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
42.	Greece									✓ Jun		✓ Jul	

⁵¹ Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.
⁵² Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.
⁵³ France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
43.	Guatemala										x Aug		
44.	Holy See										✓ Jun		✓ Jul
45.	Hungary									✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May
46.	Iceland										✓ Nov		
47.	India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
48.	Indonesia									✓ May			
49.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)							✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
50.	Ireland										✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May
51.	Italy						✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May
52.	Jamaica												✓ May
53.	Japan ⁵⁴					✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May
54.	Jordan										✓ May		✓ Jun
55.	Kazakhstan								✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar
56.	Kenya										✓ May		
57.	Kyrgyzstan										✓ Dec		✓ May
58.	Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug			
59.	Latvia						x Nov						
60.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya									✓✓ Jul, Aug			
61.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar
62.	Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug			✓ May
63.	Luxembourg										x Jul		x Jul
64.	Madagascar												x Jun
65.	Malawi ⁵⁵		x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov			
66.	Malaysia									✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar

⁵⁴ Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

⁵⁵ Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
67.	Maldives										✓ Mar		
68.	Malta								✓ Mar				x Sept
69.	Mauritius								✓ Nov	✓ Nov		x Aug	x Jun
70.	Mexico											✓ Nov	✓ May
71.	Monaco										✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul
72.	Mongolia									✓ Oct		✓ Dec	
73.	Montenegro											✓ Oct	
74.	Morocco							x Apr					✓ Feb
75.	Namibia												x Jan
76.	Nauru										x Sept		
77.	Netherlands ⁵⁶					✓ Sept	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun
78.	New Zealand									✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
79.	Nigeria ⁵⁷			✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May
80.	Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr
81.	Pakistan									✓ Sept	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ May
82.	Panama							x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun		
83.	Paraguay												x Jul
84.	Peru									✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun
85.	Philippines						✓ Aug						
86.	Poland											✓ May	✓ Mar
87.	Portugal							✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr
88.	Qatar											✓ Nov	✓ May
89.	Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug
90.	Republic of Moldova												✓ Dec

⁵⁶ The Netherlands' submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2004.

⁵⁷ Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
91.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Jan
92.	Russian Federation									✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
93.	Rwanda										x Jun		
94.	Saint Lucia												x Apr
95.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov			x Jun
96.	San Marino												x Apr
97.	Sao Tome and Principe ⁵⁸							✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov			
98.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan
99.	Senegal									✓ Sept	✓ Aug		
100.	Serbia					✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May
101.	Singapore								✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr
102.	Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sept
103.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May
104.	Solomon Islands										x Oct		
105.	South Africa ⁵⁹	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
106.	Spain			✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr
107.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug
108.	Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sept
109.	Switzerland		✓ Sept	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
110.	Tajikistan									✓ May			

⁵⁸ Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

⁵⁹ South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
111.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										x May		
112.	Togo										x May		
113.	Trinidad and Tobago		x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb	x Jun
114.	Tunisia												x Jun
115.	Turkey						✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Mar
116.	Turkmenistan											✓ Dec	✓ Jul
117.	Uganda										x Nov		
118.	Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July			✓ Apr	✓ Apr	x Apr
119.	United Arab Emirates										✓ Apr		
120.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
121.	United States of America			✓ Aug		✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Oct
122.	Uzbekistan									x Aug		x Sept	✓ Dec
123.	Vanuatu										x Aug		
124.	Viet Nam										✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
125.	Zambia										x Dec		
126.	Zimbabwe			x Nov							✓ Dec		
Subtotal for Protection Programmes		5	12	14	16	21	23	30	30	50	54	56	66
Total Number of Declarations		7	17	20	20	26	29	38	38	58	76	66	89

Annex 10

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008⁶⁰**

	State Party	Amount Contributed (in Euros)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Burundi	3,049.80
5.	Canada	22,689.01
6.	Chile	9,153.88
7.	Denmark	7,454.25
8.	Estonia	2000.00
9.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
10.	Fiji	4,920.00
11.	Finland	25,333.86
12.	Greece*	36,344.51
13.	Hungary	4,410.34
14.	Indonesia	6,868.13
15.	Ireland	11,344.51
16.	Italy	172,442.18
17.	Japan	45,378.02
18.	Kenya	2,942.00
19.	Kuwait	45,378.02
20.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
21.	Lithuania	2,328.42
22.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
23.	Malta	2,490.30
24.	Mexico*	12,185.16
25.	Netherlands*	234,033.52
26.	New Zealand	7,237.43
27.	Norway	22,689.01
28.	Oman	9,257.12
29.	Pakistan	3,000.00
30.	Peru	4,628.56
31.	Poland	22,689.01
32.	Republic of Korea*	36,233.90
33.	Romania*	5,000.00
34.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
35.	Slovenia	2,299.30
36.	Sweden	11,591.82
37.	Switzerland	49,066.12

⁶⁰ The table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report. An asterisk indicates that the State Party in question has contributed twice or more to the voluntary fund for assistance.

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
38.	Thailand	4,000.00
39.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
40.	Turkey	11,108.54
41.	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
42.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
43.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary Contributions		1, 075, 567.94
Interest		316,332.06
Total		1,391,900.00

Annex 11

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

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 1997 (Updated in 2006)			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006*			✓
6.	Belarus	May 1997 Jul 2006 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
7.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
9.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007* Jan 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
10.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
11.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
12.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
13.	China	Sept 1999			✓
14.	Colombia	Nov 2006*			✓
15.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
16.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006*			✓ ✓
17.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓
18.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
19.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
20.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
21.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
22.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
23.	France	Oct 1997			✓
24.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
25.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
26.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
27.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
28.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		

* Information is submitted in the new assistance format for the formulation, specification, or renewal of offers of assistance (C-10/DEC.8, dated 10 November 2005).

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
29.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
30.	Indonesia	2008	✓		
31.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
32.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
33.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006*	✓		✓
34.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006*	✓		✓
35.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
36.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
37.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
38.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
39.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
40.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
41.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
42.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
43.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007	✓ ✓ ✓		
44.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
45.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
46.	Netherlands	Jul 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
47.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
48.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
49.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
50.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
51.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004	✓		✓
52.	Peru	Apr 1998	✓		
53.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
54.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006			✓ ✓
55.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
56.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
57.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006*	✓		✓
58.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
59.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
60.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006* Jan 2007*			✓ ✓ ✓
61.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓
62.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
63.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
64.	South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
65.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003			✓ ✓
66.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
67.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007*	✓		✓ ✓
68.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
69.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
70.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
71.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
72.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006* May 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
73.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
74.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
75.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
76.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
TOTALS		76	43	1	43

Annex 12

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW

STATEMENT I: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES—ALL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2008 (Expressed in Euros)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds (Statement VII)		TOTAL	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions	68,331,323	68,640,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,331,323	68,640,103
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	14,656	2,824	549,938	2,523,747	564,594	2,526,571
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV& V	4,935,774	6,036,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,935,774	6,036,987
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	3,034	4,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,034	4,671
Interest income	1,617,101	1,247,383	-	-	133,038	108,452	124,502	123,675	1,874,641	1,479,510
Currency-exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,996	75	1,996	75
Other income	146,513	101,554	-	-	-	-	-	5,722	146,513	107,276
TOTAL INCOME	75,033,745	76,030,698	-	-	147,694	111,276	676,436	2,653,219	75,857,875	78,795,193
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	50,374,233	49,487,746	-	-	-	-	7,644	45,271	50,381,877	49,533,017
Travel costs	7,749,194	8,311,794	-	-	-	-	622,943	717,223	8,372,137	9,029,017
Contractual services	3,797,140	3,797,590	-	-	-	-	213,524	541,655	4,010,664	4,339,245
Workshops, seminars, and meetings	191,498	134,045	-	-	-	-	7,869	86,173	199,367	220,218
General operating expenses	7,447,820	7,507,144	-	-	12,058	60,077	184,066	844,602	7,643,944	8,411,823
Furniture and equipment	1,562,680	786,431	-	-	81,318	247,069	-	3,125	1,643,998	1,036,625
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71,122,565	70,024,750	-	-	93,376	307,146	1,036,046	2,238,049	72,251,987	72,569,945
EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	3,911,180	6,005,948	-	-	54,318	(195,870)	(359,610)	415,170	3,605,888	6,225,248
Prior period adjustments	(123,364)	(244,123)	-	-	-	-	(21,564)	(35,968)	(144,928)	(280,091)
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	3,787,816	5,761,825	-	-	54,318	(195,870)	(381,174)	379,202	3,460,960	5,945,157
Savings on prior period's obligations	1,659,658	1,763,008	-	-	17,931	-	35,017	224,575	1,712,606	1,987,583
Transfers to/from other funds	-	(350,000)	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(6,963,305)	(10,656,994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,963,305)	(10,656,994)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	3,591	899	-	-	-	-	3,591	899
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	21,756,086	25,238,247	9,903,390	9,902,491	2,910,836	2,756,706	3,541,471	2,937,694	38,111,783	40,835,138
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	20,240,255	21,756,086	9,906,981	9,903,390	2,983,085	2,910,836	3,195,314	3,541,471	36,325,635	38,111,783

**STATEMENT II: ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES—ALL FUNDS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008 (Expressed in Euros)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII)		TOTAL	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
ASSETS										
Cash and term deposits	18,280,098	25,816,791	9,974,047	9,893,118	2,991,552	3,070,448	3,099,084	2,819,205	34,344,781	41,599,562
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	2,382,925	5,863,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382,925	5,863,936
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,352	937,204	341,352	937,204
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	2,172,034	2,322,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,172,034	2,322,097
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	12,371	10,230	-	-	-	-	12,371	10,230
Inter-fund balances	114,974	96,371	-	-	-	16,695	1,802	80,069	116,776	193,135
Other receivables	2,064,241	1,182,912	20,401	66,585	4,674	2,874	100,985	24,678	2,190,301	1,277,049
Other assets	2,552,093	2,196,972	-	-	-	-	30,225	-	2,582,318	2,196,972
TOTAL ASSETS	27,566,365	37,479,079	10,006,819	9,969,933	2,996,226	3,090,017	3,573,448	3,861,156	44,142,858	54,400,185
LIABILITIES										
Contributions received in advance	193,152	10,389,682	-	-	-	-	34,997	74,366	228,149	10,464,048
Unliquidated obligations	6,124,300	4,356,537	-	-	12,000	179,181	328,866	214,971	6,465,166	4,750,689
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	1,803	96,765	99,838	66,543	1,141	-	13,994	29,828	116,776	193,136
Other payables	1,006,855	880,009	-	-	-	-	277	520	1,007,132	880,529
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,326,110	15,722,993	99,838	66,543	13,141	179,181	378,134	319,685	7,817,223	16,288,402
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	20,240,255	21,756,086	9,906,981	9,903,390	2,983,085	2,910,836	3,195,314	3,541,471	36,325,635	38,111,783
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	20,240,255	21,756,086	9,906,981	9,903,390	2,983,085	2,910,836	3,195,314	3,541,471	36,325,635	38,111,783
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND FUND BALANCES	27,566,365	37,479,079	10,006,819	9,969,933	2,996,226	3,090,017	3,573,448	3,861,156	44,142,858	54,400,185

**STATEMENT III: APPROPRIATIONS—GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2008 (Expressed in Euros)**

Funding Programme	Appropriations			Expenditure			Balance
	Appropriation	Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure	
Programme 1. Verification	8,377,589	-	8,377,589	7,125,235	707,598	7,832,833	544,756
Programme 2. Inspections	29,293,396	-	29,293,396	25,727,859	1,471,485	27,199,344	2,094,052
Total Verification Costs (Chapter 1)	37,670,985	-	37,670,98	32,853,094	2,179,083	35,032,177	2,638,808
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	5,399,001	-	5,399,001	4,027,022	953,085	4,980,107	418,894
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy- Making Organs	5,240,426	-	5,240,426	4,788,772	232,687	5,021,459	218,967
Programme 5. External Relations	1,830,980	-	1,830,980	1,733,290	131,010	1,864,300	(33,320)
Programme 6. Executive Management	7,541,146	-	7,541,146	6,990,267	299,411	7,289,678	251,468
Programme 7. Administration	17,343,196	-	17,343,196	14,605,819	2,329,025	16,934,844	408,352
Total Administrative and Other Costs (Chapter 2)	37,354,749	-	37,354,749	32,145,170	3,945,218	36,090,388	1,264,361
TOTAL	75,025,734	-	75,025,734	64,998,264	6,124,301	71,122,565	3,903,169

Annex 13

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM
1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2008**

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Date of		Documents Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR 165	Technical Arrangement regarding Sample Preparation for the Twenty-Third OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Fábrica Nacional La Marañosa, Spain	05-05-2008	05-05-2008	
IAR 166	Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Evaluation of the Results of the Twenty-Third OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Ministry of Defence, Belgium	31-05-2008	31-05-2008	
IAR 167	Memorandum of Understanding regarding the OPCW Internship-Support Programme	OPCW Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands	25-06-2008	25-06-2008	
IAR 168	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Mauritius	03-07-2008	(not yet in force)	Concluded by EC-37/DEC.5, dated 29 June 2004
IAR 169	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW El Salvador	03-07-2008	(not yet in force)	Concluded by EC-52/DEC.1, dated 4 March 2008
IAR 170	Memorandum of Understanding regarding a Voluntary Contribution for a Technical-Assistance Visit to Sierra Leone	OPCW Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands	30-06-2008	30-06-2008	
IAR 171	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Ecuador	17-07-2008	(not yet in force)	Concluded by EC-53/DEC.15, dated 25 June 2008
IAR 172	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Poland	05-08-2008	(not yet in force)	Concluded by EC-41/DEC.4, dated 29 June 2005
IAR 173	Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Voluntary Contribution for a Subregional Training Course in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)	OPCW Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands	18-08-2008	18-08-2008	

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Date of		Documents Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR 174	Master Proficiency Test Agreement regarding the Evaluation of Results of the Twenty-Fourth OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Lawrence Livermore National Security, United States of America	04-08-2008	04-08-2008	
IAR 175	Facility Agreement regarding Schedule 1 Production Facility for Protective Purposes in Sweden	OPCW Sweden	25-09-08	25-09-2008	Approved by EC-53/DEC.2, dated 24 June 2008
IAR 176	Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Return on Investment Training in 2008	OPCW Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands	20-10-2008	20-10-2008	
IAR 177	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Small-Scale Facility at the New Boscombe Laboratory Complex at Dstl Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-49/DEC.6, dated 28 June 2007
IAR 178	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Schedule 2 Plant Site Fluon Plant – AGC Chemical Europe, Ltd Located in Thornton Cleveleys, Lancashire	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-49/DEC.7, dated 28 June 2007
IAR 179	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Converted Chemical Weapons Production Facility Located at CRP Portreath (Formerly Chemical Defence Establishment, Nancekuke) Portreath Redruth, Cornwall	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-50/DEC.6, dated 27 September 2007
IAR 180	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Former Chemical Weapons Production Facility Located at Valley Site (formerly ICI Valley), Rhydymwyn, Mold, North Wales	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-50/DEC.5, dated 27 September 2007

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Date of		Documents Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR 181	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Converted Chemical Weapons Production Facility Located at Randle Island Landfill Site (Formerly ICI Randle), Astmoor, Runcorn Cheshire	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-50/DEC.4, dated 27 September 2007
IAR 182	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Schedule 2 plant site Ellesmere Port Incineration Plant, Cleanaway Ltd., Located at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-52/DEC.3, dated 4 March 2008
IAR 183	Facility Arrangement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Schedule 2 Plant Site Albemarle Chemicals (UK), Located at Avonmouth Works, Avonmouth, Bristol	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	Approved by EC-49/DEC.8, dated 28 June 2007
IAR 184	Agreement regarding a Grant for a Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building Programme	OPCW Canada	30-10-2008	30-10-2008	
IAR 185	Facility Agreement regarding On-Site Inspections at the Ruwagha Chemicals Reloading System and Rabta Toxic Chemical Destruction Facility	OPCW Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	03-12-2008	03-12-2008	Approved by EC-54/DEC.7, dated 15 October 2008
IAR 186	Facility Arrangement regarding On Site Inspections at the Canadian National Single Small-Scale Facility located at the Canadian Forces Base, Suffield	OPCW Canada	01-12-2008	01-12-2008	Approved by EC-53/DEC.1, dated 24 June 2008
IAR 187	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Serbia	07-03-2008	(not yet in force)	Concluded by EC-52/DEC.2,dated 4 March 2008

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