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**Conference of the States Parties**

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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 2009**



C-15/4  
page ii

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION.....	4
INDUSTRY VERIFICATION .....	7
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES .....	11
TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING .....	12
<b>2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE, AND PROTECTION, AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT .....</b>	<b>14</b>
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.....	14
ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION.....	15
IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT .....	17
THE PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA.....	19
<b>3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES.....	21
ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL .....	22
ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES .....	22
<b>4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
UNIVERSALITY .....	24
OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.....	25
MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS .....	26
HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.....	26
EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL DECISION 2009 .....	27
<b>5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION .....</b>	<b>28</b>
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS .....	28
INTERNAL OVERSIGHT.....	30
LEGAL AFFAIRS .....	30
CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY .....	31
HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	31
SPECIAL PROJECTS .....	32

## ANNEXES

Annex 1	STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	33
Annex 2	CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2009 .....	42
Annex 3	CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	43
Annex 4	NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	44
Annex 5	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	45
Annex 6	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	46
Annex 7	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	47
Annex 8	LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	49
Annex 9	DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 4 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	50
Annex 10	ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION .....	57
Annex 11	CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	60
Annex 12	FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW .....	61
Annex 13	INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY 2009 TO 31 DECEMBER 2009 .....	64

## INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. In 2009, India became the third State Party to complete the destruction of all chemical weapons declared to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), after Albania in 2007 and “A State Party”<sup>1</sup> in 2008. The Russian Federation destroyed more than 6,000 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agent, thus achieving its 31 December 2009 deadline for destruction of 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons. Iraq, a new State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”), reported possession of chemical weapons in its initial declaration to the OPCW.
2. Overall, the OPCW verified the destruction of 9,697 metric tonnes of chemical weapons in the course of 2009. By the end of the review period, more than 40,000 metric tonnes of chemical weapons had been verified as destroyed by the OPCW. Among the remaining possessor States Parties, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had destroyed 2%<sup>2</sup>, the Russian Federation 46%, and the United States of America 69% of their declared stocks of chemical weapons. Iraq had yet to start destruction of its declared chemical weapons.
3. At the end of the year, 70 chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) had been declared to the OPCW, including five newly declared Iraqi facilities. For ten of the 13 States Parties having declared CWPFs, the OPCW had certified that all of their declared CWPFs had been either destroyed or converted. Four facilities remained to be certified as destroyed and four facilities were still to be certified as converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.
4. The OPCW carried out inspections at 208 chemical-industry facilities in 2009, pursuant to Article VI of the Convention, in order to verify State Party declarations. Measures undertaken to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the verification regime include a wider use of sequential inspections (several inspections during one mission), the release of an expanded version of the OPCW electronic declarations software package, and the development of more efficient procedures for routine inspections using on-site sampling and analysis.
5. Three more States joined the Convention, thus bringing the number of States Parties to a total of 188 (see Annex 1). Progress towards the universality of the Convention continued to be made in 2009, thanks to the continuous efforts of the States Parties and the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”). A regional workshop on the universality of the Convention for States not Party in the Mediterranean basin and the Middle East region was organised in Istanbul, Turkey, and was attended by representatives of Member States, States not Party to the Convention, and international organisations.
6. During the reporting period, the OPCW continued to coordinate and deliver training on protection against chemical weapons to States Parties; such training generates

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<sup>1</sup> 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”.

<sup>2</sup> At the end of 2009, this State Party had destroyed 551 metric tonnes of declared Category 2 chemical weapons. None of its Category 1 chemical weapons had yet been destroyed.

continuous and considerable interest. During the year, the Secretariat conducted national, subregional, and regional capacity-building courses, seminars, workshops, and exercises for response specialists dealing with chemical weapons agents and toxic industrial chemicals in a number of States Parties. The Secretariat also started preparations for a field exercise on the delivery of assistance and the investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons (ASSISTEX 3), which will be held in Tunisia in 2010.

7. 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”) had expressed concerns regarding safety and security at chemical plants (paragraph 9.94 of RC-2/4, dated 18 April 2008). This topic was discussed for the first time during the Eleventh Annual Meeting of National Authorities, which took place at the end of November.
8. The Convention calls for international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of chemistry. The Associate Programme, which is designed to promote the peaceful uses of chemistry by enhancing and improving the skills of chemists and chemical engineers from Member States with developing economies, marked its tenth anniversary. In 2009, the Associate Programme was expanded to accommodate more participants under the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa (the Programme for Africa).
9. In the context of the Programme for Africa, the Secretariat continued to engage with African States Parties with regard to their needs and in order to deliver programmes and courses designed to enable them to effectively implement the Convention. A number of activities related to the Programme for Africa yielded tangible results in 2009. In order to promote stronger cooperation with the African Union (AU), a task force composed of experts from across the Secretariat was established.
10. During the reporting period, National Authorities showed an increasing focus on the implementation of other aspects of the Convention in addition to their core obligations, such as secondary regulations and rules for customs and licensing authorities. States Parties received technical-assistance visits (TAVs) and participated in regional and subregional meetings organised by the Secretariat, as well as in specialised workshops. One hundred and seventeen States Parties attended the Eleventh Annual Meeting of National Authorities.
11. On 27 July 2009, the European Union adopted Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). For the purpose of implementing the Council Decision, the Secretariat and the European Commission concluded a Contribution Agreement (CFSP/2009/18/OPCW IV), which entered into force on 3 November 2009. This agreement covers an implementation period of 18 months and provides for financial assistance amounting to EUR 2,110,000 for OPCW activities.
12. The Secretariat continued to enhance results-based budgeting with a view to developing a management tool that assists the OPCW in assessing the impact of its activities. The adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards

(IPSAS) was approved by the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Fourteenth Session (C-14/DEC.5, dated 2 December 2009).

13. Also at its Fourteenth Session, the Conference appointed H.E. Mr Ahmet Üzümcü of Turkey as the next Director-General of the OPCW (C-14/DEC.6, dated 2 December 2009). Ambassador Üzümcü will assume office on 25 July 2010, with a mandate extending until 2014.

## 1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 Five States Parties submitted their initial declarations pursuant to the Convention in 2009<sup>3</sup>, as a consequence of which, on 31 December 2009, 177 of the 188 States Parties 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 71,194.916 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,679,815 munitions and containers. In addition to this, one new State Party—Iraq—declared chemical weapons in 2009. In connection with the chemical-industry verification regime, a total of 5,552 facilities in 80 States Parties had been declared to the OPCW at the end of the review period.

### CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

- 1.2 In 2009, chemical weapons were destroyed in India, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. All three States Parties had been granted extensions by the Conference beyond their original obligation to destroy all Category 1 chemical weapons<sup>4</sup> 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, and to China and Japan with regard to the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China.

### Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.3 Through the continuous presence of inspectors during ongoing destruction operations at chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs), the OPCW verified the destruction of 9,696.505 metric tonnes of chemical weapons in 2009. In India, the destruction of all remaining declared chemical weapons was verified, leaving four States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period (Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America).
- 1.4 Thirteen CWDFs were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons during the reporting period: one in India, four in the Russian Federation, and eight in the United States of America. Five additional CWDFs were under construction and new units for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons were being constructed at two operational CWDFs (see Annex 2).
- 1.5 Destruction operations were completed at four CWDFs, namely the last CWDF in India, the Kambarka CWDF in the Russian Federation, and the Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility and Dugway Proving Ground Explosive Destruction System in the United States of America. When the Secretariat confirmed that destruction

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<sup>3</sup> The Bahamas, Cambodia, the Comoros, Iraq, and Lebanon.

<sup>4</sup> Category 1 comprises chemical weapons based on Schedule 1 chemicals (see footnote 14), including their munitions and containers; for Category 2 chemical weapons (chemical weapons based on other chemicals, counting precursors, and including their munitions and containers) and Category 3 chemical weapons (unfilled munitions and containers), the deadline for destruction was five years from entry into force of the Convention.



operations had been duly completed, systematic verification activities at the four facilities ceased.

- 1.6 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2009, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 40,160.204 metric tonnes of chemical weapons<sup>5</sup>. The destroyed Category 1 chemical weapons amounted to 39,244.629 metric tonnes, consisting of 38,024.667 metric tonnes of unitary chemical weapons (toxic chemical-warfare agents, such as VX, sarin, sulfur mustard, and lewisite) and 1,219.962 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 each possessor State Party.
- 1.7 India: On 16 March 2009, India finalised its destruction operations, ahead of the 28 April 2009 extended deadline for completion of destruction established by the Conference<sup>6</sup>. India's last remaining CWDF—a former CWPF that had been converted temporarily for the purpose of chemical weapons destruction—was subsequently dismantled.
- 1.8 Iraq: Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to chemical weapons stored in two bunkers. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on available information from the United Nations Special Commission, as it was not possible for Iraq to conduct a detailed on-site inventory due to the hazardous conditions within the bunkers. Consultations between Iraq and the OPCW were carried out in The Hague throughout 2009 to clarify details of the declaration and with a view to developing a general destruction plan. It was not possible to initiate inspection activities in 2009. By the end of the year, there was no detailed plan for Iraqi chemical weapons destruction. Deadlines for the destruction of chemical weapons in Iraq had yet to be established.
- 1.9 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: No destruction activities took place in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in 2009. Destruction levels remained at 0% of Category 1 chemical weapons and 39% (551 metric tonnes) of Category 2 chemical weapons<sup>7</sup>. In 2009, 22.3 metric tonnes of chemical weapons were reloaded (2.5 metric tonnes remaining in the canisters as heel) to be shipped to the destruction facility for destruction once its construction has been completed. In December 2009, the Conference, at its Fourteenth Session, approved a request by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to extend the deadlines for destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons<sup>8</sup>. Accordingly, the extended deadline to complete destruction was set for 15 May 2011.
- 1.10 Russian Federation: In 2009, the OPCW verified the destruction of 6,374.397 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons. At the end of the review period, the State Party had destroyed 18,320.501 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons, or

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<sup>5</sup> In addition, all 416,313 items of Category 3 chemical weapons were verified as destroyed before the Convention's deadline of 29 April 2002.

<sup>6</sup> C-11/DEC.16, dated 8 December 2006.

<sup>7</sup> With regard to Category 2 chemical weapons in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the extended deadline set by the Conference is 31 December 2011 (C-11/DEC.15, dated 8 December 2006).

<sup>8</sup> C-14/DEC.3, dated 2 December 2009.

45.84% of its declared stockpile, thereby meeting the 31 December 2009 deadline for destruction of 45% of Category 1 chemical weapons established by the Conference at its Eleventh Session<sup>9</sup>. The Conference, also at its Eleventh Session, established 29 April 2012 as the final extended destruction deadline for Category 1 chemical weapons in the Russian Federation.

- 1.11 United States of America: In 2009, the OPCW verified the destruction of 3,306.555 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons in the United States of America. At the end of the review period, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 19,256.036 metric tonnes of chemical weapons, or 69.35% of the declared stockpile. The Conference, at its Eleventh Session, established 29 April 2012 as the final extended destruction deadline for Category 1 chemical weapons in the United States of America<sup>10</sup>.

### **Chemical weapons storage facilities**

- 1.12 Fifteen chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) in four States Parties received OPCW inspections in 2009. At two of these, in India and the United States of America, final inspections were carried out to verify that the conditions had been met for systematic verification of the CWSFs to be discontinued. One new CWSF was declared in 2009 by Iraq. At the end of the review period, there were 14 declared CWSFs in four States Parties.

### **Chemical weapons production facilities**

- 1.13 In 2009, the OPCW carried out 14 CWPF inspections at 13 facilities in five States Parties, including at nine former CWPFs that had been certified as converted but remained subject to systematic verification. India completed the destruction of its last CWPF, which had been converted temporarily to serve as a CWDF. Iraq declared five CWPFs, four of which are to be certified as destroyed and one as converted. By 31 December 2009, 43 of the 70 declared CWPFs had been destroyed, and 19 converted for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Of the remaining eight (five in Iraq, two in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and one in the Russian Federation), four were due to be converted and four to be destroyed.
- 1.14 The Convention provides that all States Parties shall reduce residual production capacity at CWPFs to zero by 29 April 2007<sup>11</sup>. At the end of the reporting period, the required level had been reached in 10 of the 11 States Parties having declared CWPFs at the time of the entry into force of the Convention. Two facilities in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were to have been converted no later than 29 July 2008, in accordance with a decision by the Conference at its Ninth Session<sup>12,13</sup>. The deadlines for destruction and conversion of CWPFs in Iraq have yet to be established.

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<sup>9</sup> C-11/DEC-18, dated 8 December 2006.

<sup>10</sup> C-11/DEC.17, dated 8 December 2006.

<sup>11</sup> See subparagraph 30(a) of part V of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

<sup>12</sup> C-9/DEC.9, dated 30 November 2004.

<sup>13</sup> On 28 January 2010, the OPCW received notification from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stating that conversion of the two facilities had been completed in 2009.

### **Old and abandoned chemical weapons**

- 1.15 In 2009, the OPCW carried out six inspections related to old chemical weapons (OCWs) in five States Parties. Eight States Parties reported new discoveries to the OPCW during the review period.
- 1.16 With regard to abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs), six inspections were conducted with regard to chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, where recovery and excavation activities, as well as preparations for ACW destruction, continued throughout 2009.
- 1.17 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2009, 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 territory of two States Parties. The recovered stocks of old and abandoned chemical weapons reported to the OPCW by the end of the review period as not yet destroyed comprised approximately 20,000 OCWs produced before 1925, 20,000 OCWs produced between 1925 and 1946, and 47,000 ACWs.

### **Riot control agents**

- 1.18 At the end of the review period, 125 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 4 provides information on such declarations received by 31 December 2009.

### **INDUSTRY VERIFICATION**

- 1.19 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import/export, and in some cases processing and consumption, of chemicals that are listed in the three Schedules of chemicals<sup>14</sup> contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals—as well as other chemical production facilities (OCPFs) producing discrete organic chemicals—for purposes not prohibited by the Convention<sup>15</sup>. Table 1 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2009. Annexes 5, 6, and 7 contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable facilities under the Schedule 2, Schedule 3, and OCPF inspection regimes.

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<sup>14</sup> Schedule 1 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, with no or only limited non-prohibited use; Schedule 2 contains known precursors and some toxic substances, which are not produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use; and 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.

<sup>15</sup> For complete information on the verification regime and its definitions, see the Convention.

**TABLE 1: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection <sup>16</sup>	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities <sup>17</sup>	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27	27	22	22
Schedule 2	456	167	38	24
Schedule 3	479	434	35	34
OCPF	4,591	4,400	80	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>

- 1.20 The Secretariat carried out 208 Article VI inspections in 2009 (see Table 2). This comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (40.7% of the number of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (25.2%), 30 Schedule 3 plant sites (6.9%), and 125 OCPFs (2.8%).

**TABLE 2: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS**

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year								
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
75	85	132	150	162	180	200	200	208

- 1.21 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. In 2009, 81% of States Parties submitted their required annual declarations on anticipated activities (ADAAs) for 2010 on time, as compared with 86% in the preceding year.
- 1.22 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 Parties agreeing to the use of sequential inspections in recent years has allowed the OPCW to gradually increase the use of such inspections. Forty-two sequential inspections—covering 84 individual inspections—were conducted in 2009 (compared with 37 in 2008 and 26 in 2007), with resultant savings in inspection costs. Further progress in this regard could be achieved if additional States Parties were to agree to the use of sequential inspections.
- 1.23 A well-attended workshop on matters related to OCPFs was organised by the OPCW in November 2009. Professionals from the chemical industry, experts on the OCPF regime, and representatives of the National Authorities discussed the technical features of OCPFs in connection with the declaration and verification requirements. The Secretariat presented its experience and lessons learned in using the modified OCPF selection methodology and in conducting OCPF inspections.

<sup>16</sup> Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

<sup>17</sup> Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and annual declarations on past activities.

## **Sampling and analysis**

- 1.24 In 2005, the Director General announced 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 chemicals<sup>18</sup> (EC-43/DG.8, dated 6 December 2005). 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. In 2009, the OPCW continued to apply on-site sampling-and-analysis inspections on a routine basis. At the end of 2009, 29 such missions had been conducted in 18 of the 24 States Parties with declared Schedule 2 facilities that are subject to inspection.
- 1.25 Among the key action items that resulted from the lessons learned during the start-up phase was the development of a more flexible “blinded” mode, which enables faster resolution of “false-positive” identifications<sup>19</sup>, while preserving the features meant to protect confidential business information. In 2009, the OPCW Laboratory concluded its work with a view to the testing and implementation of this operating mode.
- 1.26 The OPCW also completed changes to the procedures, software, and hardware for the use of an auto-sampler during sampling-and-analysis missions. This will allow for faster processing of multiple samples, while obviating the need for manual injection. In most cases, auto-sampling may take place throughout a mission, including overnight.

## **Electronic declarations**

- 1.27 In 2009, 21 States Parties used the option to submit Article VI declarations of past activities for the year 2008 in electronic format. These electronic declarations covered approximately 65% of all the facilities declared in 2009 pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.
- 1.28 The second version of the OPCW’s electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA) was released in November 2009. In addition to annual declarations of OCPFs and Aggregate National Data (AND), this new release incorporates annual Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 declarations, and provides the option of automating AND information from plant site declarations.
- 1.29 The great interest amongst States Parties in EDNA was reflected by the high attendance at informal demonstrations of EDNA during the 2009 Annual Meeting of National Authorities, and the fact that 30 representatives from 21 States Parties received formal training related to its use during the Fourteenth Session of the

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<sup>18</sup> See paragraph 28 of Part VII of the Verification Annex.

<sup>19</sup> A “false positive” can occur when both the outcome of the gas chromatography retention index (GC/RI) and the spectrum obtained through the mass spectrometry (MS) have a relatively close match in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD), indicating the potential presence of a scheduled chemical. If further analysis of the sample leads to the conclusion that the substance is in fact a non-scheduled chemical, it is reported as a “false positive”.

Conference. Further EDNA-related training will be made available to interested States Parties in 2010.

### **Transfers of scheduled chemicals**

- 1.30 States Parties report to the OPCW any export or import of scheduled chemicals<sup>20</sup>, including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given of any transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties.
- 1.31 In 2009, the Secretariat received 63 notifications relating to 36 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving 17 States Parties. Of these 17, five were listed as sending and 14 as receiving States Parties (two States Parties were listed as both sending and receiving States Parties).
- 1.32 Annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs) received in 2009 indicated that 41 States Parties had transferred a total of 5,800 metric tonnes of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2008. One State Party reported the export, in 2008, of approximately five metric tonnes of a Schedule 2 chemical to a State not Party, as well as remedial steps it had taken in this regard<sup>21</sup>.
- 1.33 ADPAs regarding Schedule 3 chemicals indicated that 116 States Parties had transferred approximately 308,000 metric tonnes of such chemicals in 2008. Nine States Parties exported six Schedule 3 chemicals to five States not Party, with thionyl chloride accounting for 37% of the 2,173 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2008.

### **Facilitations**

- 1.34 The Convention specifies a number of issues on which the OPCW is to decide after the entry into force of the Convention. Such issues are generally handled through informal consultations coordinated by a facilitator from one of the State Party delegations, and with the support of the Secretariat.
- 1.35 Consultations on two such issues, within the framework of the Industry Cluster, began in 2008 and continued in 2009, namely enhancement of OCPF declarations and applicable concentration limits for mixtures of chemicals containing Schedule 2A and 2A\* chemicals.
- 1.36 The second of the above-mentioned facilitations resulted in a decision by the Conference<sup>22</sup> setting guidelines regarding low concentration limits for declarations of mixtures containing Schedule 2A and 2A\* chemicals. The decision established reporting requirements for such mixtures, based on the concentration and the level of activities. States Parties were requested to implement the guidelines as soon as

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<sup>20</sup> Subject to certain minimum quantities.

<sup>21</sup> Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention.

<sup>22</sup> C-14/DEC.4, dated 2 December 2009.

practicable and the Secretariat was requested to report on progress made by States Parties in implementing the decision.

- 1.37 In addition to the Industry-Cluster facilitation, consultations began in 2009 on the facilitation to develop guidelines on the security and destruction of chemical weapons that come into the possession and/or control of States Parties in situations not foreseen by the Convention.

### INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 1.38 Approximately half of the 389 inspections/rotations that the OPCW conducted at 260 sites in 38 States Parties in 2009 were chemical weapons-related. The other half concerned chemical–industry inspections under Article VI. However, in terms of inspector days<sup>23</sup>, the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections or rotations at operating CWDFs. Seventy-six percent of the 18,368 inspector days in 2009 concerned inspections/rotations at CWDFs, which are typically of longer duration than other types of inspection. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2009 is provided in Table 3.

**TABLE 3: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2009**

	<b>Number of Inspections/Rotations</b>	<b>Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected</b>	<b>Number of Inspector Days<sup>23</sup></b>
<b>Chemical weapons-related inspections</b>			
CWDF	131	14	13,926
CWSF	23	14	699
CWPF	14	13	233
OCW	6	5	77
ACW	6	6	160
DHCW <sup>24</sup>	1	N/A	79
Subtotal	181	52	15,174
<b>Article VI inspections (chemical industry)</b>			
Schedule 1	11	11	189
Schedule 2	42	42	1,022
Schedule 3	30	30	416
OCPF	125	125	1,567
Subtotal	208	208	3,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>18,368</b>

### Challenge inspections

- 1.39 As in previous years, no challenge inspections were requested in 2009. 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.

<sup>23</sup>

The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

<sup>24</sup>

Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

- 1.40 In addition to other training of relevance to challenge inspections, the Secretariat participated in the preparatory phase of a challenge inspection exercise in the United States of America. The Secretariat also conducted a no-notice two-day exercise at the OPCW Headquarters in September 2009, aimed at testing its ability to respond to an unanticipated challenge-inspection request.

### **Investigations of alleged use**

- 1.41 As in previous years, the Secretariat received no requests from States Parties for an investigation of alleged use (IAU) during the year in review. In 2009, preparations started for ASSISTEX 3, an exercise on the delivery of assistance to be held in Tunisia in October 2010, during which a team will be dispatched to investigate the alleged use of chemical weapons.

## **TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING**

### **OPCW proficiency tests**

- 1.42 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Twenty-Fourth, the holding of the Twenty-Fifth, and the start of the Twenty-Sixth OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 19 designated laboratories from 16 Member States, two of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2009.
- 1.43 In order to evaluate the potential for biomedical analysis, biomedical samples prepared by the OPCW Laboratory were sent in 2009 to a number of laboratories nominated by States Parties, with results due to be provided to the OPCW in 2010.

### **OPCW Central Analytical Database**

- 1.44 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 2009.

**TABLE 4: DATA ITEMS IN THE OCAD**

<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Number of Analytical Data Items in the OCAD as at the End of:</b>								
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
MS	1,495	2,138	2,824	3,372	3,476	3,571	3,742	3,940	4,183
IR <sup>25</sup>	670	670	713	811	859	903	921	925	936
NMR <sup>26</sup>	1,255	1,305	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,391	1,391
GC/RI	2,011	2,598	3,482	4,244	4,250	4,356	4,370	4,616	4,832

<sup>25</sup>

Infrared.

<sup>26</sup>

Nuclear-magnetic resonance.



### **Inspector training**

- 1.45 Twenty-nine professionals – Group I (16 trainees) and Group J (13 trainees) from 19 States Parties joined the OPCW Inspectorate in 2009 and went on to successfully complete the thirteen-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. For the first time, the trainees were able to observe a wide range of OCWs, and work on newly developed procedures for identification and usability assessment.
- 1.46 The OPCW Laboratory trained three new analytical-chemist inspectors from Group I in OPCW sampling-and-analysis procedures and chemical-weapon analysis. The field training was designed to provide protection skills and training related to risk management in the event of toxic exposure. It involved 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, serving to expose trainees to a real inspection environment.

## **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. The programmes aim at building skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry, with the focus on integrated chemicals management, chemical-knowledge promotion and exchange, industry outreach, and enhancing analytical capabilities in Member States whose economies are developing.

#### **Associate Programme**

- 2.2 During the ten-week Associate Programme in 2009, 28 technically qualified individuals from 27 Member States were provided training in various areas relating to the Convention, as well as in modern chemical-industry practices and chemical safety. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and companies in several industrialised Member States, including Belgium, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain, assisted in organising 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 In 2009, 26 events in 23 different Member States were supported with a view to facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful use of chemistry. The events covered, inter alia, the following topics: chemical risk assessment; nanosafety; polymers and organic chemistry; contaminated-site remediation; environmental pollution and toxicology; protection of human health and the ecosystem; food security and sustainable development; kinetics in analytical chemistry; and chemical, biological, radiological, and explosives operations.

#### **Analytical-skills development courses**

- 2.4 In 2009, three international courses were organised to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. A total of 37 qualified analytical chemists from 34 Member States were trained through these courses. Two courses were arranged with the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in Helsinki, Finland. A course, supported by South Africa and Finland, was designed for African Member States and held at the Protechnik Laboratories in Pretoria, South Africa. Furthermore, a pilot course at the national level on sample preparation and trace analysis of compounds related to the Convention was organised with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Serpong, West Java, Indonesia, with the participation of 31 local scientists.

### **Internship-Support Programme**

- 2.5 The programme supported 17 internships in 2009. One of the internships was funded by a voluntary contribution from the Netherlands, two were supported by the Republic of Korea, and another by a voluntary contribution from China.

### **Programme for Support of Research Projects**

- 2.6 The programme promotes the development of scientific and technological knowledge through research in areas relating to chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Twenty-nine new projects (including 21 jointly funded by the International Foundation for Science and eight directly managed by the OPCW) from 19 Member States were supported in 2009.

### **Laboratory-Assistance Programme**

- 2.7 Under this programme, technical assistance was extended to laboratories in Argentina, Botswana, and Ecuador. A course in Kenya on the running and interpretation of GC-MS spectra was supported at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology for 25 participants from seven different African States Parties.

### **Equipment-Exchange Programme**

- 2.8 Under the Equipment-Exchange Programme, which supports the voluntary transfer of laboratory equipment, equipment-exchange assistance was extended to the Department of Chemistry, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; the Department of Chemistry, University of Malawi, Malawi; and the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), the Netherlands. Ten computers received from China as a voluntary contribution have been transferred to nine Member States in Africa.

### **Chemical-safety management**

- 2.9 A new initiative was taken on chemical-safety management for chemical-industry outreach and industry-related aspects of the implementation of the Convention. A two-day seminar was organised in cooperation with the Japanese Government in Tokyo, Japan. The seminar was attended by 19 participants from 10 States Parties. Also, a five-day course on promoting chemical safety for States Parties in Africa was organised in Wuppertal, Germany, with participants from 10 African States Parties. The course was supported by a voluntary contribution from Germany.

## **ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION**

- 2.10 The provision of assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention provides a positive security guarantee to 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 on protection capacities against chemical weapons.

### **Advice to States Parties on protection programmes against chemical weapons**

- 2.11 During the reporting period, the Secretariat conducted national capacity-building training courses against chemical weapons for first responders in Sri Lanka. At the request of Viet Nam and Yemen, the Secretariat provided expert advice to them in order to identify how best to implement their programmes for the development and improvement of a protective capacity against chemical weapons.
- 2.12 Capacity-building workshops and training courses were conducted for first responders in several regions or subregions with a view to facilitating regional coordination. In February, the Secretariat (together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) organised the annual seminar for the States Parties of Southeast Europe, held in Croatia. In April, the Secretariat organised (with financial support from the Government of Spain) a regional Article X workshop in Peru for the States Parties of the Latin America and Caribbean region. In September, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the National Authority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) organised a regional emergency chemical-response training course in Jamaica for the States Parties of the Caribbean Community and Common Market.
- 2.13 The Secretariat organised international courses, workshops, and meetings on assistance and protection for first responders in collaboration with the governments of Brazil, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, and Tunisia.
- 2.14 In collaboration with the National Authority of Qatar, the Secretariat organised the annual assistance-coordination workshop in Qatar in November. The Secretariat, together with the National Authority of Spain, also organised a protection-network meeting in Spain.

### **Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism**

- 2.15 The Secretariat has continued formal communication with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the Euro Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other agencies potentially involved in an emergency response, in order to cope with mandated assistance tasks in a cost-effective and coordinated manner. Technical visits to evaluate detailed information about the offers of assistance from States Parties under paragraph 7 of Article X took place in Austria, Colombia, France, India, Japan, and Ukraine. A technical visit conducted to Cuba was funded by the European Union Joint Action 2007 in support of OPCW activities under Article X.
- 2.16 The facilitator on Article X issues called for informal consultations to discuss the following matters: policy guidance and strategies in respect of States Parties' submissions on their national programmes related to protection against chemical weapons; the annual calendar of events conducted by the Secretariat; a report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X of the Convention as at 31 December 2008 (EC-55/DG.5, dated 26 January 2009); a Note by the Secretariat on evaluation of the effectiveness of Article X programmes (EC-55/S/2, dated 28 January 2009; Corr.1, dated 6 March 2009; and Corr.2, dated 16 April 2009); a

Note by the Secretariat on the content of the assistance-and-protection data bank and its use (EC-57/S/3, dated 18 June 2009); the induction procedures for qualified experts pursuant to Part XI of the Verification Annex to the Convention (S/775/2009, dated 3 July 2009); and the status of preparation of the aforementioned ASSISTEX 3 exercise (S/760/2009, dated 22 April 2009).

- 2.17 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, with a view to maintaining its readiness to provide assistance in the event of a request by a Member State.
- 2.18 As already mentioned, the Secretariat, with the cooperation of the Government of Tunisia, has initiated preparatory steps to organise ASSISTEX 3, one of which being the organisation of the initial planning meeting, which was held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 17 to 19 November. The representatives of the States Parties participating in the meeting discussed the organisational aspects of the exercise. The Secretariat has received nominations for national teams from 10 States Parties, as well as from UNOCHA.

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

- 2.19 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 135 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X (see Annex 9).
- 2.20 As at 31 December 2009, 76 Member States had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (see Annex 10).
- 2.21 At the end of the period under review, 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 2009, the fund amounted to EUR 1,399,776.03 (see Annex 11).

#### **IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT**

- 2.22 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. The Secretariat has also responded to the needs of States Parties by providing training and workshops in the areas of customs and the implementation of the requirements of the transfers regime, licensing, and the training of National Authority personnel as national inspection escorts.

### **Technical assistance**

- 2.23 Twelve Member States (Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mongolia, Senegal, and the United Republic of Tanzania) received bilateral TAVs in the above-mentioned areas, while one TAV was cancelled at the request of the State Party concerned.

### **Regional and subregional meetings**

- 2.24 Four regional and subregional meetings, and workshops for National Authorities and other government officials involved in the implementation of the Convention took place in Bulgaria (May), Mexico (September), and Viet Nam and Morocco (October) in order to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention. These meetings also enabled National Authorities from the regions to exchange best practices and views on their own efforts towards national implementation and to draw on the expertise available from the Secretariat on specific issues such as the transfers regime under the Convention.

### **Specialised workshops and training courses**

- 2.25 Seven regional and subregional workshops for customs officials and port authorities on the technical aspects of the Convention's transfers regime were conducted in the United Republic of Tanzania (March) for the States Parties of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Community; Belarus (May) for Eastern European States Parties; Hong Kong (June) for States Parties from Asia; Malaysia (August) for the States Parties of Southeast Asia; Chile (September) for the Group of Latin and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC); Qatar (November) for Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council; and Burkina Faso (December) for Central and West African States Parties. In addition to the specialised workshops and training courses in the area of customs, staff from the Secretariat also attended the annual meeting of the Green Customs Initiative in Belgium, with a view to furthering cooperation within this framework and with the World Customs Organisation. Additionally, in response to the evolving needs of States Parties, the Secretariat offered training for national inspection escorts in Iran for both international and national participants (August) and in Malaysia (December) for Malaysian National Authority personnel.
- 2.26 Two training courses for National Authority personnel were hosted by France (March) and South Africa (July). An Article VI electronic-declaration training course was held in Spain (June) for Member States from the GRULAC.
- 2.27 The Secretariat also continued its efforts to engage with parliamentarians, national and regional parliaments, and regional organisations with a view to emphasising the importance of the Convention and the necessity of enacting national implementing legislation. To this end, staff from the Secretariat attended the high-level meeting of the AU and the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Ethiopia (April) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Switzerland (October), and conducted a workshop for parliamentarians and National Authorities in the Great Lakes region of Africa in the United Republic of Tanzania (November).

### **Eleventh Annual Meeting of National Authorities**

- 2.28 In 2009, the focus of the annual meeting held in November/December was the role of National Authorities in effective implementation of the Convention. The key focus of the meeting, which attracted 172 participants from 117 States Parties, was on engagement and the sharing of experiences and best practices among States Parties. Twelve States Parties gave presentations on various aspects of their national implementation efforts. During the meeting, the Secretariat also accommodated 226 consultations between the Secretariat and National Authorities on a wide range of issues of common interest.

### **THE PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA**

- 2.29 During the reporting period, the following activities were performed to implement the Programme for Africa:
- 2.30 In collaboration with the National Authority of Burkina Faso, and with expert/financial support from Switzerland and financial support from Norway, the Secretariat organised a subregional advanced training course in Burkina Faso for the States Parties of West Africa. In June, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the National Authority of Algeria) organised a subregional exercise and the final evaluation of the project in Algeria for the States Parties of the North African subregion. The exercise was funded by the aforementioned European Union Joint Action 2007.
- 2.31 In October, a subregional emergency chemical-response training course in the United Republic of Tanzania for the States Parties of East Africa was funded by contributions from the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. An international training course on assistance and protection for African Member States was held in collaboration with the Government of South Africa.
- 2.32 The Secretariat continued engagement with African Member States to accelerate and strengthen efforts under the Programme for Africa in order to meet the requirements of the African Member States. All the activities of the existing projects were carried out with a focus on Africa, with some programmes designed specifically for the African Member States.
- 2.33 A number of activities were organised with a view to providing technical assistance and conducting subregional/regional meetings, specialised workshops, and training courses. These included activities in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 2.34 The Secretariat continued its contacts with parliamentarians from African States Parties within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and in the form of regional meetings in Africa, in order to promote the passing of legislation required by the Convention.
- 2.35 A Task Force for developing cooperation with the AU was established by the Secretariat, under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the OPCW and the AU.

**Other activities**

- 2.36 In accordance with the conclusions of the Second Review Conference related to further developing the evaluation and assessment capabilities of the Secretariat, the International Cooperation and Assistance Division's working group on assessment/evaluation produced a concept paper that, based on the acquired experience and lessons learned, outlined long-term activities of the Secretariat in this field, some of which have already been implemented in the process of project preparation and management. Outreach to the States Parties has been increased and the new questionnaire for National Authorities in Africa has been introduced as a pilot project.



### 3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

##### Fourteenth Regular Session

- 3.1 Among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Fourteenth Session, which was held from 30 November to 4 December 2009, were the following:
- (a) national implementation measures of Article VII obligations (C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009);
  - (b) universality of the Convention and the further implementation of the universality action plan (C-14/DEC.7, dated 2 December 2009);
  - (c) full implementation of Article XI (C-14/DEC.11, dated 4 December 2009);
  - (d) a request by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for extensions of its intermediate and final deadlines for destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-14/DEC.3);
  - (e) guidelines regarding low-concentration limits for declarations of Schedule 2A and 2A\* chemicals (C-14/DEC.4);
  - (f) adoption of the IPSAS (C-14/DEC.5);
  - (g) appointment of the Director-General (C-14/DEC.6); and
  - (h) the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2010 (C-14/DEC.8, dated 2 December 2009).
- 3.2 The Conference at this same session requested the Council to continue to deliberate with a view to developing further measures for emergency assistance to Member States, including with regard to the victims of chemical weapons, as provided in Article X of the Convention, and to report back to the Conference at its Fifteenth Session (C-14/5, dated 4 December 2009).
- 3.3 The Conference noted with concern that the final extended destruction deadline of 29 April 2012 may not be fully met. While noting that significant progress had been made, the Conference also noted that over 48% of chemical weapons stockpiles remained to be destroyed as at 1 December 2009. In this regard, the Conference urged all possessor States Parties to take every necessary measure with a view to ensuring their compliance with the final extended destruction deadline (paragraph 9.6 of C-14/5).

### **ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit from 31 May to 5 June 2009 to the Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant, Colorado, and to the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, Oregon, in the United States of America, to consider the progress and efforts made towards achieving complete destruction.
- 3.6 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 modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties.

### **ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES**

- 3.7 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter "the Confidentiality Commission") held its Eleventh Meeting on 25 and 26 May and, inter alia, further reviewed its operating procedures.
- 3.8 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Twenty-Sixth Session in May, and its Twenty-Seventh in September. At these sessions, it made recommendations in a number of areas, including the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2010 (C-14/DEC.8).
- 3.9 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held its Thirteenth Session in March/April of 2009, during which it discussed the basics of nanotechnology and the toxicology of nanomaterials. In the assessment of the SAB, nanomaterials are not currently known to have an intrinsic toxicity that would make them attractive for use in chemical weapons. The SAB held its Fourteenth Session in November, at which it discussed the question of applications of nanomaterials to improve defensive countermeasures against chemical weapons and reviewed the report of the fourth meeting of the temporary working group on sampling and analysis, in which the group discussed the questions of sample preparation for aqueous solutions of degradation products, emerging techniques with possible applications for on-site analysis as well as the

analysis of toxins, and criteria for trace analysis in investigations of alleged use of chemical weapons.

- 3.10 As requested by the Second Review Conference, the SAB provided advice to the Secretariat on the revision of the Conference decision on the list of approved equipment with operational requirements and technical specifications (C-I/DEC.71 and Corr.1, both dated 23 May 1997).
- 3.11 The Conference at its Fourteenth Session considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities in the period from December 2008 to October 2009 (EC-58/HCC/1 C-14/HCC/1, dated 9 October 2009).

## 4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### UNIVERSALITY

- 4.1 In accordance with the provisions of the action plan adopted by the Council in 2003<sup>27</sup> and the subsequent decisions adopted by the Conference in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2009, as well as the recommendations contained in the final report of the Second Review Conference,<sup>28</sup> the Secretariat continued to carry out activities aimed at promoting universal adherence to the Convention.
- 4.2 Three States, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, and Iraq, joined the Convention in 2009, bringing the total number of States Parties to 188. The Convention entered into force for the Bahamas on 21 May 2009, for the Dominican Republic on 26 April 2009, and for Iraq on 12 February 2009. There remained, however, seven States not Party: two Signatory States<sup>29</sup>, and five non-Signatory States<sup>30</sup>.
- 4.3 The Secretariat conducted a regional workshop on the universality of the Convention for States not Party in the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East, in Istanbul, Turkey. The workshop was funded under the extended European Union Joint Action 2007 in support of OPCW activities. It was attended by 70 participants from 27 Member States, as well as representatives from three States not Party<sup>31</sup> and from four international organisations<sup>32</sup>. The workshop served as a forum to promote dialogue between the OPCW and the remaining States not Party in the Middle East region.
- 4.4 In addition, the Secretariat carried out two bilateral visits: to the Bahamas and to Israel. At the request of the Bahamian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as a follow-up to a previous visit in 2008, a team from the Secretariat travelled to the Bahamas in February to participate in the second round of consultations among national stakeholders and to assist the Bahamian authorities in addressing specific issues related to this country's ratification of the Convention and the preparation of draft declarations. In June, a team from the Secretariat conducted a technical goodwill mission to Israel with a view to briefing Israeli authorities on the status of implementation of the Convention.
- 4.5 The Director-General, in the margins of the sixty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, met representatives of Egypt, Israel, Myanmar, and the Syrian Arab Republic. He also received at the OPCW Headquarters the ambassadors of Angola, Egypt, and Israel. A number of communications were addressed to senior officials of States not Party, inviting them to nominate participants in OPCW events and encouraging their respective governments to join the Convention.

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<sup>27</sup> EC-M-23/Dec.3, dated 24 October 2003.

<sup>28</sup> C-10/Dec.11, dated 10 November 2005; C-11/Dec.8, dated 7 December 2006; C-12/Dec.11, dated 9 November 2007, C-14/DEC.7, and RC-2/4, respectively.

<sup>29</sup> Israel and Myanmar.

<sup>30</sup> Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Somalia, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>31</sup> Egypt, Israel, and Myanmar.

<sup>32</sup> European Union, League of Arab States, NATO, and United Nations.

- 4.6 Representatives of Angola, Egypt, Israel, and Myanmar were sponsored to attend various OPCW events.

### **OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

- 4.7 During the period under review, the Director-General visited 17 States Parties<sup>33</sup>, where he met with senior officials and delivered statements at national and international colloquiums, meetings, and conferences dealing with issues related to the Convention. The Deputy Director-General visited seven States Parties<sup>34</sup>. Additionally, the Director-General hosted 138 visits to the OPCW Headquarters by 67 States Parties and three States not Party. The Deputy Director-General received representatives of 16 States Parties.
- 4.8 Cooperation with States Parties and their involvement in the effective implementation of the Convention were enhanced through a number of activities. In particular, the Secretariat organised, in October, the ninth induction workshop for new diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW. The workshop was attended by 65 delegates from 48 States Parties and two States not Party.
- 4.9 The Secretariat also continued its activities aimed at strengthening partnership and cooperation with the United Nations in the context of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the OPCW<sup>35</sup>. In this context, the Director-General met with the United Nations Secretary-General, H.E. Mr Ban Ki-moon, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, where he also delivered his annual address to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session. Subsequently, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the OPCW<sup>36</sup>. In the context of the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the Secretariat continued to contribute to the relevant United Nations regional events held during the year.
- 4.10 Additionally, the Secretariat liaised with the United Nations Office in Geneva to organise a two-day visit to the OPCW Headquarters in September, within the framework of the 2009 United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament. Cooperation with regional organisations was also sustained. The Director-General addressed the annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, held in Warsaw, Poland, in December. Furthermore, the Director of the External Relations Division attended the First Inter-sessional Meeting on Non-proliferation and Disarmament, organised by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum and held in Beijing, China, in July. The Director of the International Cooperation and Assistance Division paid a visit to the AU Headquarters, where she met with senior AU officials, including the Commissioner for Peace and Security. The latter also visited the OPCW and met with the Director-General, with a view to strengthening cooperation between the OPCW and the AU.

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<sup>33</sup> Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, the Holy See, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation (2), Turkey (3), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2), and the United States of America (2).

<sup>34</sup> Belgium, Finland, Ghana, Qatar, South Africa, Tunisia, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>35</sup> A/RES/55/283, dated 24 September 2001.

<sup>36</sup> A/RES/64/46, dated 2 December 2009.

- 4.11 As part of cooperation with research institutions and centres of excellence, the Deputy Director-General paid an official visit to Accra, Ghana, where he addressed participants at a course on integrated peace-support operations at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre. He also held a bilateral meeting with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ghana.

#### **MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

- 4.12 In 2009, the OPCW website continued to undergo further development and improvement. The new Content Management System-driven website provides improved graphics, functionality, and metrics, making it an efficient research tool and information platform. A greater volume of official documentation across all six of the official languages of the OPCW has increased the number of website visitors from Arabic, Chinese, and Russian-speaking countries.
- 4.13 The work of the OPCW received significant media coverage in 2009. Articles on the accession of new States Parties to the Convention, on chemical weapons destruction activities, and on the appointment of the next Director-General were published in international media. In a number of States Parties, national media, both television and print, provided coverage of official visits by the Director-General.
- 4.14 As part of new initiatives taken to strengthen public outreach, the Director-General addressed public forums in Istanbul, The Hague, Vienna, and Washington DC and published commentaries on Convention-related issues in prominent newspapers. The OPCW participated in an “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. Mrs Oksana Tomová, Ambassador of Slovakia, followed by H.E. Mr Jorge Lomónaco Tonda, Ambassador of Mexico. The Committee is comprised of two representatives of each of the regional groups<sup>37</sup>, a representative of the host country<sup>38</sup>, and the Director-General.
- 4.16 In 2009, the Committee held two 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.
- 4.17 The Committee reported on the progress made in its work to the Conference at its Fourteenth Session (EC-58/HCC/1 C-14/HCC/1).

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<sup>37</sup> 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; Costa Rica and Mexico for the Latin American and Caribbean States Group; and Switzerland and Belgium for the Western European and other States Group.

<sup>38</sup> H.E. Mr Pieter de Savornin Lohman.

#### **EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL DECISION 2009**

- 4.18 During the period under review, the EU Council Decision 2009 on support for OPCW activities supported concrete projects aimed at further strengthening the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation measures of the Convention. The projects covered a wide range of OPCW activities, including promoting universality and national implementation of the Convention, enhancing the capacities of States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention, seminars on, inter alia, the OPCW's contribution to international security dimensions and challenges, and activities promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of chemistry.
- 4.19 Through the EU Council Decision 2009, specific support was also provided for the Programme for Africa, a project that incorporates activities focusing on the specific needs of the African continent in the implementation of the Convention.

## **5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS**

#### **Human Resources Branch**

- 5.1 In the area of staff administration, the introduction of an automated and streamlined version of the current leave-tracking system is in progress, including electronic leave forms, which have been made available on the OPCW Port@1. An electronic benefits system (eBenefits) is also in development.
- 5.2 In the area of recruitment, the pending audit finding relating to translations of education certificates was closed during the period under review, the recruitment directive was revised, recruiting processes were streamlined, and the Recruitment Section trained its new staff while maintaining recruitment and staffing objectives for the OPCW.
- 5.3 Results were also achieved in the ongoing finalisation of new and revised human-resources policies and procedures, as 12 administrative directives were finalised, 10 of them implemented, and two circulated internally for the input of the offices concerned.

#### **Budget Planning and Control Branch**

- 5.4 Aimed at further enhancing the transparency, accountability, and planning of the programme and budget, the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2010 (C-14/DEC.8) reflected a revised budget structure that included subprogrammes and a revised list of objects of expenditure. It also captured the Organisation's budgeted resources according to outputs. Furthermore, the Secretariat continued to further enhance 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.

#### **Finance and Accounts Branch**

- 5.5 The Finance and Accounts Branch (FIN) continued to provide accurate and timely financial reporting for internal and external stakeholders. The 2008 Financial Statements were audited in 2009 and attracted an unqualified opinion from the External Auditor. The new External Auditor, from the Supreme Audit Institution of Germany, began the preliminary audit work on the 2009 accounts of the OPCW in November 2009. Other services provided by the FIN included the collection of income from assessed and other contributions, payroll and disbursements, and treasury and cash management. The FIN also fulfilled its responsibilities relating to the OPCW Provident Fund through the provision of administrative support under the direction of the OPCW Provident Fund Management Board. The financial situation of the OPCW as at 31 December 2009 is shown in Annex 12.
- 5.6 The implementation of IPSAS, which began in 2008 with the establishment of an IPSAS Steering Committee, project team, and core team, made further progress in 2009, resulting in the completion of major deliverables such as analysis of key



accounting issues and the assessment of the impact of IPSAS on the OPCW Financial Regulations and Rules, establishing draft accounting policies and procedures, and provision of training to key staff and management. The Conference at its Fourteenth Session approved the adoption of IPSAS (C-14/DEC.5) by the OPCW for its financial statements for the reporting period beginning 1 January 2011. Further to the aforementioned decision by the Conference, at the end of the reporting period, the project was on track for the implementation of IPSAS on a transitional basis in 2010.

### **Information Services Branch**

- 5.7 In the reporting period, the development of the mission-planning system for chemical weapons inspections and the chemical weapons module of the Verification Information System progressed, and both were scheduled for delivery in 2010; the second version of the electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA) was released and was available for National Authorities. The Inspector Roster, a planning and scheduling tool to assign inspectors to missions, was delivered (70%) and will be released in 2010. Major progress was also observed on programme-support systems, with the automation and integration of human resources processes into the Enterprise Resource Planning system, the extension of the travel system to include inspectors' travel, and with making the financial system IPSAS compliant. The modernisation of the Security-Critical Network progressed with the replacement of all workstations in 2009, and the implementation of a new security audit tool was under development. Other information systems released in 2009 included the online Scheduled Chemicals Database (sponsored by the European Union), the Meeting Room Management system, and the eleventh version of the OCAD.

### **Procurement and Support Services Branch**

- 5.8 In 2009, the OPCW processed a total of 698 purchases through the procurement system, with a total value of EUR 8,715,054. Purchase orders were awarded among 24 countries, whilst 68% of the purchases were made in the Netherlands. Fifty-three orders were at a value of EUR 25,000.00 or higher, totalling EUR 6,168,755.
- 5.9 In the same year, the Infrastructure Support Services Section raised 82 requests for procurement and 24 direct purchase orders related to the rent and maintenance of the premises, provision of office furniture and equipment, management of utilities contracts, and the provision of infrastructure-related services at both the OPCW Headquarters and the Rijswijk facility.
- 5.10 Also in 2009, the Support Services Section handled 1,248 travel authorisations and 109 travel requests for conferences and meetings, and arranged 94 shipments. A total of 4,395 air tickets were purchased at approximately EUR 3,374,133 (excluding administration fees totalling EUR 218,545).

### **Training and Staff Development Branch**

- 5.11 In 2009, the Training and Staff Development Branch started initial training for key staff and management on the subject of results-based management.

- 5.12 The decentralised management of training continued in 2009. The Directors' awareness of accountability and responsibility for the management of training in the context of programme implementation (as per the Programme and Budget of the OPCW) was increased.

### **INTERNAL OVERSIGHT**

- 5.13 In 2009, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued a total of 14 final reports. Internal audit reports covered income/revenue received by the OPCW, education grants, and the development and implementation of results-based budgeting. Spot checks were carried out on the Finance and Accounts Branch safe and the Secretariat's art collection. The Director-General also requested a preliminary inquiry into a complaint against a staff member.
- 5.14 Confidentiality audit reports covered a review of the proposals of an external consultant on the organisation of the Verification Division, the handling of confidential information during inspections, and access control and audit logging on the Security-Critical Network. A joint assignment was carried out with the Office of Confidentiality and Security into the potential exploitation of *SmartStream* security vulnerabilities. Evaluation reports were issued on the support of the Assistance and Protection Branch in capacity building, the services and activities of the Protocol and Visa Branch, annual leave and sick-leave management, and the assets disposal and performance of the Property Survey Board.
- 5.15 The role of the OIO as adviser to management remained important. The cumulative rate of implementation of OIO recommendations for 2009 was 92.1% at the end of the reporting period, compared to 91.1% at the end of 2008.
- 5.16 On 3 November the Dutch Accreditation Council, the *Raad voor Accreditatie* (RvA), performed a surveillance assessment of the Secretariat's Quality Management System. The RvA reported two non-conformities with accreditation standards and made a number of minor observations. The Secretariat will notify the RvA of the corrective actions in February 2010.

### **LEGAL AFFAIRS**

- 5.17 Throughout the reporting period, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, and other units of the Secretariat. It also represented the OPCW in one case before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal.
- 5.18 The LAO continued to provide tailor-made 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 on the implementation of Article VII obligations adopted by the Conference at its Thirteenth Session (C-13/DEC.7, dated 5 December 2008).
- 5.19 Throughout the reporting period, the LAO contributed to 17 training courses, awareness workshops, TAVs, and other activities related to national implementation. Moreover, the LAO provided, upon request, 25 comments on draft implementing

legislation and 20 comments or guidance on measures at the regulatory level. Such requests for legal assistance were received from 29 States Parties from the following regions: eighteen from Africa; eight from Asia; one from Eastern Europe; one from GRULAC; and one from the Western European and Other States Group.

- 5.20 The LAO delivered 15 presentations to university students and the general public, raising awareness regarding the Convention.
- 5.21 The LAO registered 16 international agreements and legal instruments during the year under review. Annex 13 presents a list of them.
- 5.22 The LAO continued to negotiate bilateral privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention on behalf of the Secretariat. Two agreements on privileges and immunities were signed during the year under review.

### **CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY**

- 5.23 In the period under review, the OCS continued to facilitate the work of the Secretariat in its implementation of the confidentiality regime of the OPCW, and ensure that the safety and security of the OPCW's personnel, facilities, and property were maintained. In this regard, and to better reflect its role in providing security support to the Secretariat's operations, the Physical Security Section of the OCS was renamed the Operations Security Section.
- 5.24 In its efforts to promote confidentiality and security awareness throughout the Secretariat, the OCS delivered over 40 information security and physical security-related training sessions to staff members in 2009. In addition, the OCS provided information security and physical security-related presentations to members of the Confidentiality Commission and participants in the Associate Programme.
- 5.25 Throughout 2009, the OCS also provided support to the work of the Fifth Security Audit Team (SAT-V) in its ongoing assessment of the security-related aspects of the Secretariat's Security-Critical Network, and facilitated the activities of the Confidentiality Commission at its Eleventh Meeting.

### **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 5.26 There were no significant adverse health-and-safety events in the Secretariat in 2009, nor were there any delays in mission health-and-safety preparedness. There were no significant lost-time accidents or incidents, either in the OPCW Headquarters or on inspections. The reported sick-leave percentage was 3.9% (3.8% in 2008), a value below that of comparable organisations. The annual workplace inspection revealed generally satisfactory compliance with the OPCW's health-and-safety standards. Major projects completed included a full review of major safety-guidance documents, detailed requirements for a new medical administration system, a comprehensive review of medical and safety equipment, and significantly increased support for new sites or activities. Each of these accomplishments will help provide a solid basis for future safe inspection and related activities.

## **SPECIAL PROJECTS**

- 5.27 Within the clear boundaries of its mandate, and keeping in mind 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 and effective implementation, and in the context of cooperation with the United Nations.
- 5.28 The Secretariat continued to support the Council's Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism. The OEWG on Terrorism remains the main body shaping the OPCW's counter-terrorism policies and advising on the position and activities of the Secretariat in this field.
- 5.29 In 2009, the OEWG on Terrorism served as a forum for sharing information and best practices among Member States, as well as for substantive discussions on the issue of the OPCW's contribution to global anti-terrorism efforts. In 2009, the national paper issued by France entitled "The Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism – A Platform for Promoting OPCW Active Engagement in the Global Anti-Terrorism Efforts" (EC-57/NAT.6, dated 8 July 2009) summarised the OPCW's policies in the area of counter-terrorism.
- 5.30 The Secretariat remained active in its contacts with the United Nations bodies in the area of counter-terrorism. The Secretariat participated in the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UN CTITF), which oversees the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The OPCW has been a member of the UN CTITF since its creation in 2005, and has played a significant role in the elaboration, development, and now implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
- 5.31 Following the concerns expressed at the Second Review Conference (paragraph 9.94 of RC-2/4), the Secretariat continued to encourage States Parties to exchange experiences and discuss issues related to enhancing the security of chemical facilities.
- 5.32 The Eleventh Annual Meeting of National Authorities segment dedicated to the issue of safety and security at chemical plants gave the opportunity to representatives of National Authorities to discuss this issue for the first time.
- 5.33 In 2009, Saudi Arabia provided a financial contribution to the work of the Secretariat on safety and security at chemical plants. This contribution aimed to support efforts to develop the OPCW as a useful platform to exchange experiences and promote awareness of chemical safety-and-security best practices, which is an important development in the implementation of Article XI.
- 5.34 With a view to promoting increased outreach and interaction among Member States and with stakeholders, including the chemical industry, on issues relevant to the Convention, the Secretariat continued to develop a long-term strategy for how the OPCW should develop its relationship with the many stakeholders of the Convention.

## Annex 1

### STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION<sup>39</sup> AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

SUMMARY	
Number of States Parties:	<b>188</b>
Number of States that had deposited an instrument of accession or ratification and for which the Convention had not yet entered into force:	<b>0</b>
Number of signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention:	<b>2</b>
Number of States that had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention:	<b>5</b>

#### Introductory note

1. The Convention was adopted in Geneva on 3 September 1992 by the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>40</sup> 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<sup>41</sup>. 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 2009, 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 2009. All lists are alphabetical.

<sup>39</sup> The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

<sup>40</sup> Paragraph 73 and 74 of the Report of the Conference on Disarmament, "Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Seventh Session, Supplement no. 27" (A/47/27).

<sup>41</sup> A/RES/47/39, dated 16 December 1992.

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009<sup>42</sup>**

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.	Bahamas	02-03-94	21-04-09	21-05-09
12.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
14.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
15.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
16.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
17.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
18.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
19.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
22.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
23.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
24.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
25.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
26.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
27.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
28.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
29.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
30.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
31.	Cape Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
32.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06
33.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04
34.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
35.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

<sup>42</sup>

For each State Party listed in the table, 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", "[A]" means "deposit of instrument of acceptance", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
36.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
37.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
38.	Congo	15-01-93	04-12-07	03-01-08
39.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
40.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
42.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
43.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
44.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
45.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
47.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
48.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
49.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
50.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93	27-03-09	26-04-09
51.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
52.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
53.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
54.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
55.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
56.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
57.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
58.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
59.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
60.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
62.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
63.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
64.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
65.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
66.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
67.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
68.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
69.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93	20-05-08	19-06-08
70.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
71.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
72.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
73.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
74.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
75.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
76.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
77.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
79.	Iraq		13-01-09 [a]	12-02-09

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
80.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
81.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
82.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
83.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
84.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
85.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
86.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
87.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
88.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
89.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
91.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
92.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
93.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
94.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
95.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
96.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
97.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
98.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
100.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
101.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
102.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
103.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
104.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
105.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
106.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
107.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
108.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
110.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
111.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
112.	Montenegro <sup>43</sup>		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06

<sup>43</sup>

The United Nations website <http://treaties.un.org> 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



No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
113.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
114.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
115.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
116.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
117.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
118.	Netherlands <sup>44</sup>	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
119.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
120.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
121.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
122.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
123.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
124.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
125.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
126.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
127.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
128.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
129.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
130.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
131.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
132.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
133.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
134.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
135.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
136.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
138.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
139.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
140.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
142.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
144.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
145.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
146.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[A]	09-10-03
147.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97

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 UN text.

44

Depositary 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 Depositary.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
148.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
149.	Serbia <sup>45</sup>		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
150.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
151.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
152.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
153.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
154.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
155.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
156.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
157.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
158.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
159.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
160.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
161.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
162.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
163.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
164.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
165.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
166.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
167.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
168.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
169.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
170.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
171.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
172.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
173.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
174.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
175.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
176.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
177.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
178.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>46</sup>	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
179.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98

<sup>45</sup> 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.

<sup>46</sup> 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.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
180.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
181.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
182.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
183.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
184.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
185.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
186.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
187.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
188.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

**STATES NOT PARTY**

**SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED  
THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

<b>No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Date of Signature</b>
1.	Israel	13-01-93
2.	Myanmar	14-01-93

**STATES NOT PARTY**

**STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED  
TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

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

**Annex 2**

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2009**

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

\* CWDF under construction

\*\* Capabilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons under way

\*\*\* Destruction of chemical weapons at the Blue Grass Chemical Activity Chemical Agent Transfer System (BGCA-CHATS), which was declared as a non-contiguous part of NECDF

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED<sup>47</sup>  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

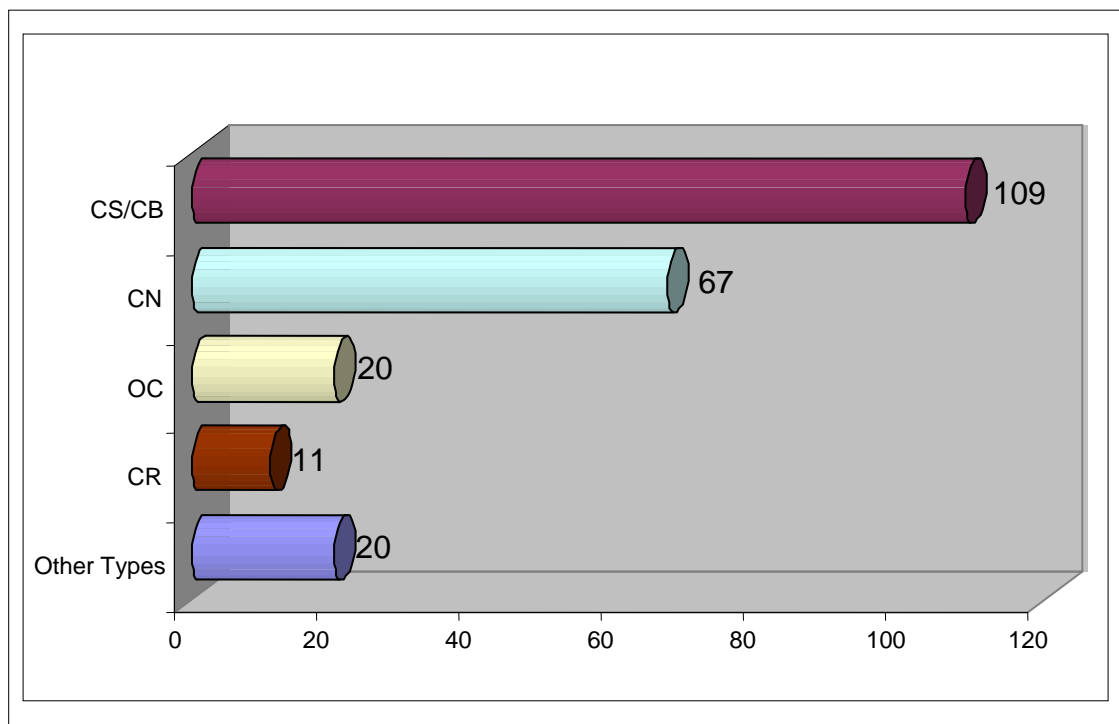
Common Name of Chemical	Number of Metric Tonnes Declared	Number of Metric Tonnes Destroyed
<b>Category 1</b>		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	8,556.331
Soman (GD)	9,057.203	0.016
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	0.3797
VX/Vx	19,586.722	13,354.301
EA 1699	0.002	0
Sulfur mustard (mustard gas, H, HD, HT, mustard gas in oil product)	17,418.515	9,288.658
Mixtures of mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dicloroethane)	344.679	214.527
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,605.852
DF	443.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.779
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.125	2.898
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
<b>Total Category 1:</b>	<b>69,428.833</b>	<b>39,244.629</b>
<b>Category 2</b>		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	319.535	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	0
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0
<b>Total Category 2:</b>	<b>1,766.083</b>	<b>915.575</b>
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>71,194.916</b>	<b>40,160.204</b>

<sup>47</sup>

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 2009<sup>48</sup>**



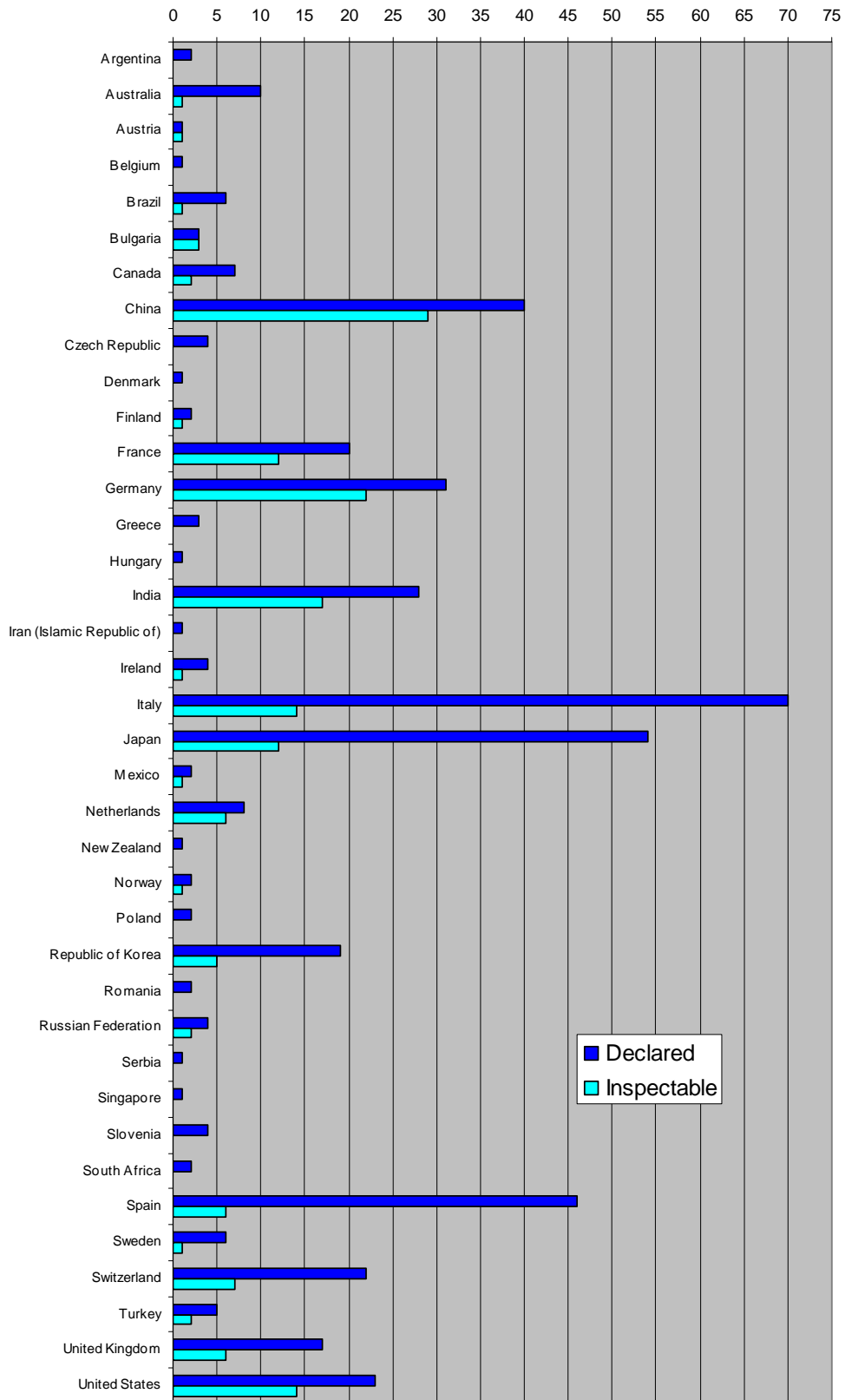
<sup>48</sup>

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)



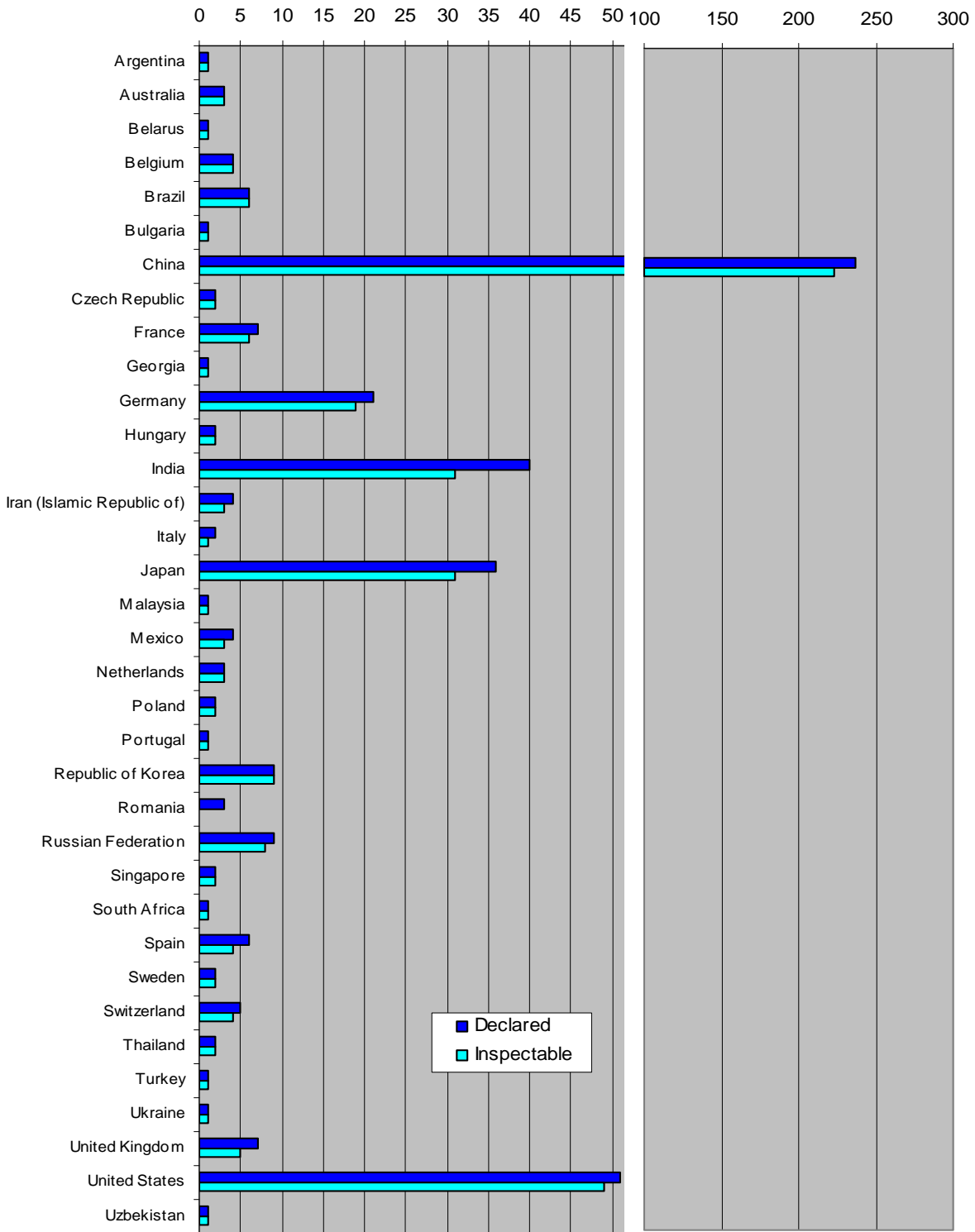
**Annex 5**

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**



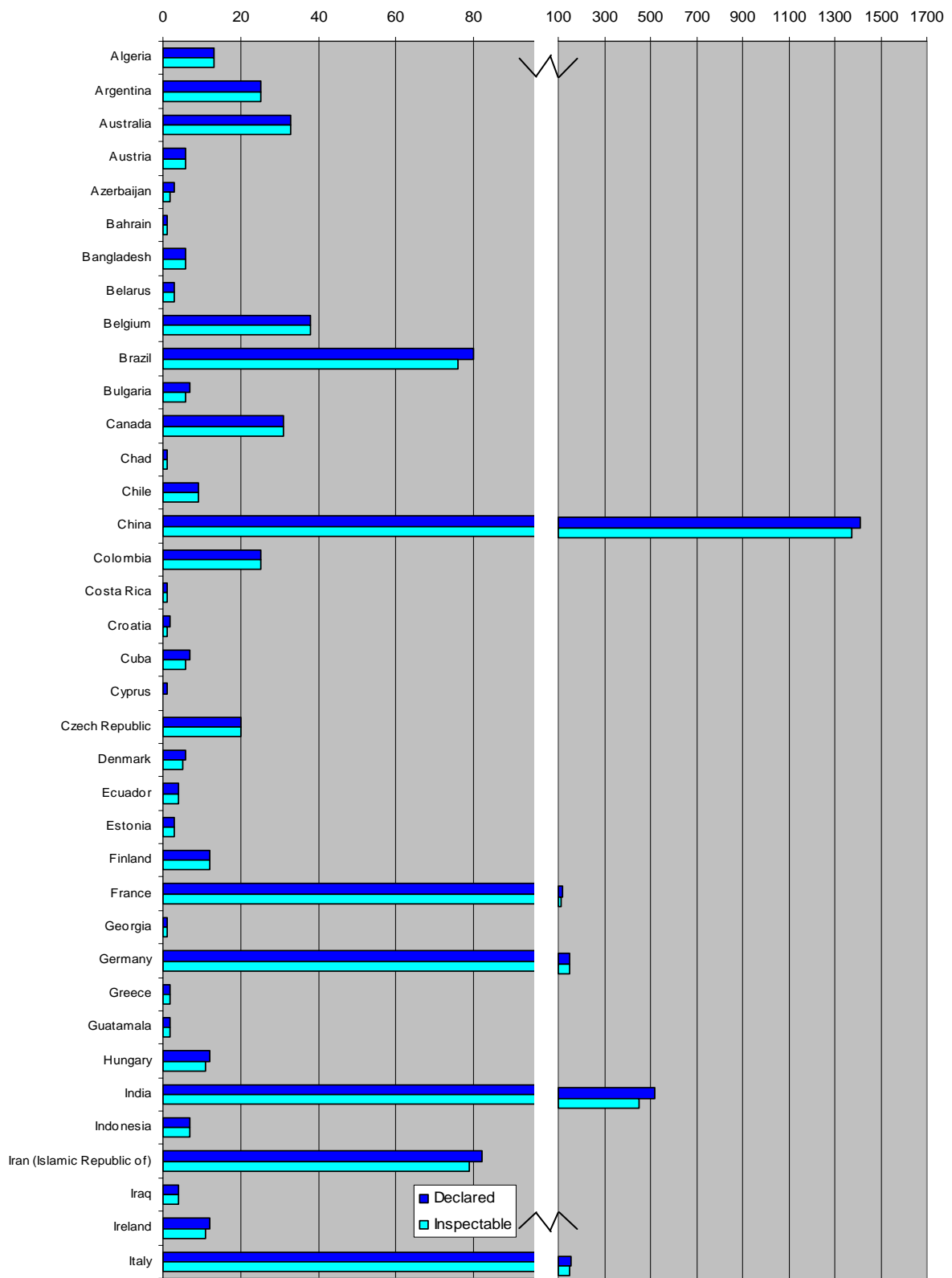
**Annex 6**

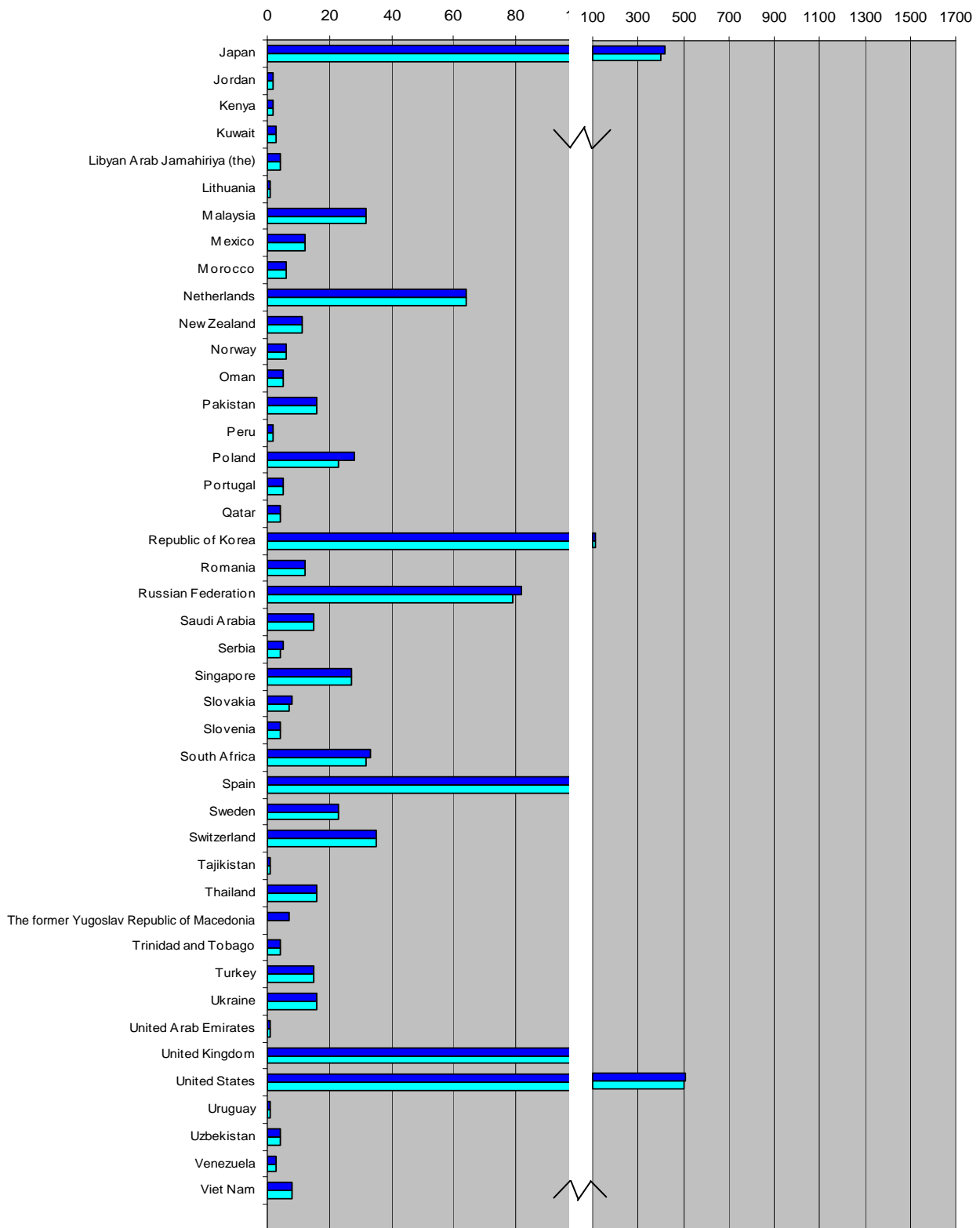
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**



Annex 7

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**





**Annex 8**

**LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009<sup>49</sup>**

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Laboratory Name</b>	<b>Date of Designation</b>
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 Sept 2007
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB)	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC <sup>50</sup> Protection	29 Jun 1999
7.	India	VERTOX Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
8.	India	Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology	4 Sept 2008
9.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development*	17 Nov 1998
10.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
11.	Poland	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry*	29 Jun 1999
12.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control, Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
13.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory, DSO National Laboratories	14 Apr 2003
14.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas, Fábrica Nacional la Marañosa	16 Aug 2004
15.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), CBRN <sup>51</sup> Defence and Security Division	17 Nov 1998
16.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory, Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
17.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
18.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
19.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California	14 Apr 2003

<sup>49</sup>

An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that it has been temporarily suspended, having performed unsuccessfully in a proficiency test. These laboratories will not be considered for the receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future proficiency tests.

<sup>50</sup>

Nuclear, biological, and chemical.

<sup>51</sup>

Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear.

Annex 9

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
PARAGRAPH 4 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009<sup>52</sup>

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan			✓ Oct	✓ Apr
2.	Algeria					✓ Jan							✓ Nov	✓ Apr
3.	Andorra										x Jul		x May	x May
4.	Argentina								✓ Sept	✓✓ May, Oct		x Feb	✓ Dec	x Mar
5.	Armenia							✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
6.	Australia			✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria <sup>53</sup>	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May
8.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun	x Aug
9.	Bahrain										✓✓ May, Jul	✓✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May	
10.	Bangladesh <sup>54</sup>								x Sept 2005	x Sept				x Dec
11.	Belarus			x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
12.	Belgium		x Mar		✓ Feb		✓ Sept	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun		✓ Jan
13.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)										x May		x Jun	

<sup>52</sup>

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.

<sup>53</sup>

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

<sup>54</sup>

Bangladesh's submission of September 2005 covers 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
14.	Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May			✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ May
15.	Brazil							x Mar					✓ Jul	✓ May
16.	Brunei Darussalam										x May	x Apr		
17.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
18.	Burkina Faso										x May			x Dec
19.	Burundi										x Dec			x Nov
20.	Cambodia										✓✓ Apr May,			
21.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
22.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar					✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	x May	✓ May	✓ Jul
23.	China						✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ 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			✓ May
29.	Cuba									✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
30.	Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
31.	Denmark <sup>55</sup>	✓ Jun 1999	✓ Jun 1999	✓ Jun				✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Jun
32.	Democratic Republic of the Congo													x Nov
33.	Dominica													
34.	Ecuador												x Apr	x Jun
35.	El Salvador										✓ Jun		x Jan	

<sup>55</sup> Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
36.	Estonia										✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr
37.	Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
38.	Finland <sup>56</sup>			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
39.	Fiji <sup>57</sup>										x Oct			
40.	France <sup>57</sup>		✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Sept
41.	Gabon												x Feb	
42.	Georgia													x Jan
43.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
44.	Greece									✓ Jun		✓ Jul		✓ Mar
45.	Guatemala										x Aug			
46.	Guinea													✓ Nov
47.	Holy See										✓ Jun		✓ Jul	✓ Dec
48.	Honduras													x Jun
49.	Hungary									✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May
50.	Iceland										✓ Nov			
51.	India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
52.	Indonesia									✓ May				
53.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)							✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
54.	Ireland										✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May	✓ May
55.	Italy <sup>58</sup>						✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
56.	Jamaica <sup>59</sup>												✓ May	✓ May
57.	Japan					✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2005	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr

<sup>56</sup> Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

<sup>57</sup> France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

<sup>58</sup> Italy's submission of May 2004 covers 2003.

<sup>59</sup> Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.



	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
58.	Jordan										✓ May		✓ Jun	
59.	Kazakhstan								✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ May
60.	Kenya										✓ May			x Jun
61.	Kyrgyzstan										✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Jul
62.	Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug				
63.	Latvia						x Nov							✓ Feb
64.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya									✓✓ Jul, Aug				
65.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x Feb
66.	Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug			✓ May	✓ Apr
67.	Luxembourg										x Jul		x Jul	
68.	Madagascar												x Jun	✓ Jun
69.	Malawi <sup>60</sup>		x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov				
70.	Malaysia									✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Sept
71.	Maldives										✓ Mar			
72.	Malta								x Mar				x Sept	x Dec
73.	Mauritius								x Nov	x Nov		x Aug	x Jun	
74.	Mexico											✓ Nov	✓ May	x Apr
75.	Monaco										✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul	
76.	Mongolia									✓ Oct		✓ Dec		✓ Mar
77.	Montenegro											✓ Oct		
78.	Morocco							x Apr					✓ Feb	✓ May
79.	Namibia												x Jan	x Jun
80.	Nauru										x Sept			
81.	Netherlands <sup>61</sup>					✓ Sept	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Apr
82.	New Zealand									✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	

<sup>60</sup> Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

<sup>61</sup> The Netherlands' submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
83.	Nigeria <sup>62</sup>			Aug 2005	Aug 2005 ✓ Apr	Aug 2005 ✓ Apr	Aug 2005 ✓ Apr	Aug 2005	Aug 2005 ✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May	
84.	Norway									✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
85.	Pakistan <sup>63</sup>									✓ Sept	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ May	✓ Apr
86.	Panama							x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun			
87.	Paraguay												x Jul	✓ Nov
88.	Peru									✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May
89.	Philippines						✓ Aug							
90.	Poland											✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
91.	Portugal							✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
92.	Qatar											✓ Nov	✓ May	✓ Aug
93.	Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug	✓ Nov
94.	Republic of Moldova												✓ Dec	
95.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Jan	✓ Nov
96.	Russian Federation									✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
97.	Rwanda										x Jun			
98.	Saint Lucia												x Apr	
99.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov			x Jun	
100.	Samoa													x Feb

<sup>62</sup> Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

<sup>63</sup> Panama's submission of March 2004 covers 2003 and 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
101.	San Marino												x Apr	x Mar
102.	Sao Tome and Principe <sup>64</sup>							✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov				
103.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Jun
104.	Senegal									✓ Sept	✓ Aug			
105.	Serbia					✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
106.	Seychelles													x Aug
107.	Singapore								✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ Apr
108.	Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sept	✓ May
109.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr
110.	Solomon Islands										x Oct			
111.	South Africa <sup>65</sup>	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
112.	Spain				✓ Sept	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Jul
113.	Sri Lanka <sup>66</sup>	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	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug	x Mar
114.	Sudan													x Oct
115.	Sweden			✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sept	✓ Oct
116.	Switzerland			✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
117.	Tajikistan									✓ May				
118.	Thailand													
119.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										x May			
120.	Togo										x May			

<sup>64</sup> Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

<sup>65</sup> South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

<sup>66</sup> Sri Lanka's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1997 to 2005.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
121. Trinidad and Tobago <sup>67</sup>	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 2007	x Feb	x Jun	
122. Tunisia												x Jun	x May
123. Turkey						✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ May
124. Turkmenistan											✓ Dec	✓ Jul	✓ Mar
125. Uganda										x Nov			
126. Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July			✓ Apr	✓ Apr	x Apr	x Apr
127. United Arab Emirates										✓ Apr			✓ May
128. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
129. United States of America			✓ Aug		✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Apr
130. Uzbekistan									x Aug		x Sept	x Dec	x Jul
131. Vanuatu										x Aug			
132. Viet Nam										✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
133. Yemen													x Mar
134. Zambia										x Dec			x Dec
135. Zimbabwe			x Nov							✓ Dec			
<b>Subtotal for Protection Programmes</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total Number of Declarations</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>

<sup>67</sup> Trinidad and Tobago's submission of February 2007 covers the period from 1998 to 2007.

Annex 10

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

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral Agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral Offer</b>
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	✓		
29.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
30.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		
31.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral Agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral Offer</b>
32.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
33.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006*	✓		✓
34.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006* Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
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 Oct 2008	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
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 Feb 2009*	✓		✓ ✓
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 Apr 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
59.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral Agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral Offer</b>
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 Jul 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
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	✓		
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>

\* 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).

Annex 11

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009<sup>68</sup>**

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	2,000.00
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
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
<b>Voluntary Contributions</b>		<b>1,075,567.94</b>
<b>Interest</b>		<b>324,208.09</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,399,776.03</b>

<sup>68</sup>

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



## 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 2009 (Expressed in Euros)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds (Statement VII)		TOTAL	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
<b>INCOME</b>										
Assessed annual contributions	68,230,178	68,331,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,230,178	68,331,323
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	14,656	-	2,650,820	549,938	2,650,820	564,594
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	4,810,849	4,935,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,810,849	4,935,774
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	29,164	3,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,164	3,034
Interest income	235,314	1,617,101	-	-	18,136	133,038	18,774	124,502	272,224	1,874,641
Currency-exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,996	-	1,996
Other income	73,225	146,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,225	146,513
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>73,378,730</b>	<b>75,033,745</b>	-	-	<b>18,136</b>	<b>147,694</b>	<b>2,669,594</b>	<b>676,436</b>	<b>76,066,460</b>	<b>75,857,875</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Staff costs	52,178,365	50,374,233	-	-	-	-	-	7,644	52,178,365	50,381,877
Travel costs	7,719,362	7,749,194	-	-	-	-	713,691	622,943	8,433,053	8,372,137
Contractual services	3,822,274	3,797,140	-	-	40,000	-	74,840	213,524	3,937,114	4,010,664
Workshops, seminars, and meetings	374,235	191,498	-	-	-	-	19,328	7,869	393,563	199,367
General operating expenses	6,449,250	7,447,820	-	-	31,127	12,058	113,406	184,066	6,593,783	7,643,944
Furniture and equipment	726,465	1,562,680	-	-	507,811	81,318	-	-	1,234,276	1,643,998
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>71,269,951</b>	<b>71,122,565</b>	-	-	<b>578,938</b>	<b>93,376</b>	<b>921,265</b>	<b>1,036,046</b>	<b>72,770,154</b>	<b>72,251,987</b>
<b>EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,108,779</b>	<b>3,911,180</b>	-	-	<b>(560,802)</b>	<b>54,318</b>	<b>1,748,329</b>	<b>(359,610)</b>	<b>3,296,306</b>	<b>3,605,888</b>
Prior period adjustments	(161,528)	(123,364)	-	-	1,142	-	(2,991)	(21,564)	(163,377)	(144,928)
<b>NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,947,251</b>	<b>3,787,816</b>	-	-	<b>(559,660)</b>	<b>54,318</b>	<b>1,745,338</b>	<b>(381,174)</b>	<b>3,132,929</b>	<b>3,460,960</b>
Savings on prior period's obligations	1,215,393	1,659,658	-	-	-602	17,931	94,804	35,017	1,309,595	1,712,606
Transfers to/from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(4,989,715)	(6,963,305)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,989,715)	(6,963,305)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	5,489	3,591	-	-	-	-	5,489	3,591
Reserves and fund balances, beginning 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
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>18,413,184</b>	<b>20,240,255</b>	<b>9,912,470</b>	<b>9,906,981</b>	<b>2,422,823</b>	<b>2,983,085</b>	<b>5,035,456</b>	<b>3,195,314</b>	<b>35,783,933</b>	<b>36,325,635</b>

**STATEMENT II: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES—ALL FUNDS  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009 (Expressed in Euros)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII)		TOTAL	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
<b>ASSETS</b>										
Cash and term deposits	14,249,185	18,280,098	9,901,426	9,974,047	2,792,505	2,991,552	3,916,017	3,099,084	30,859,132	34,344,781
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	1,667,230	2,382,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667,230	2,382,925
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,369,042	341,352	1,369,042	341,352
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	3,319,838	2,172,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,319,838	2,172,034
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	12,710	12,371	-	-	-	-	12,710	12,371
Inter-fund balances	82,609	114,974	-	-	15,762	-	6,425	1,802	104,796	116,776
Other receivables	2,084,757	2,064,241	1,207	20,401	133	4,674	90,574	100,985	2,176,671	2,190,301
Other assets	2,571,095	2,552,093	-	-	-	-	(7,062)	30,225	2,564,033	2,582,318
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>23,974,714</b>	<b>27,566,365</b>	<b>9,915,343</b>	<b>10,006,819</b>	<b>2,808,400</b>	<b>2,996,226</b>	<b>5,374,996</b>	<b>3,573,448</b>	<b>42,073,452</b>	<b>44,142,858</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
Contributions received in advance	220,232	193,152	-	-	-	-	66,619	34,997	286,851	228,149
Unliquidated obligations	4,460,662	6,124,300	-	-	345,577	12,000	232,745	328,866	5,038,984	6,465,166
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	22,169	1,803	2,873	99,838	40,000	1,141	39,734	13,994	104,776	116,776
Other payables	858,467	1,006,855	-	-	-	-	441	277	858,908	1,007,132
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>5,561,530</b>	<b>7,326,110</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>99,838</b>	<b>385,577</b>	<b>13,141</b>	<b>339,539</b>	<b>378,134</b>	<b>6,289,519</b>	<b>7,817,223</b>
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>										
Fund balances	18,413,184	20,240,255	9,912,470	9,906,981	2,422,823	2,983,085	5,035,456	3,195,314	35,783,933	36,325,635
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>18,413,184</b>	<b>20,240,255</b>	<b>9,912,470</b>	<b>9,906,981</b>	<b>2,422,823</b>	<b>2,983,085</b>	<b>5,035,456</b>	<b>3,195,314</b>	<b>35,783,933</b>	<b>36,325,635</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>23,974,714</b>	<b>27,566,365</b>	<b>9,915,343</b>	<b>10,006,819</b>	<b>2,808,400</b>	<b>2,996,226</b>	<b>5,374,995</b>	<b>3,573,448</b>	<b>42,073,452</b>	<b>44,142,858</b>

**STATEMENT III: APPROPRIATIONS — GENERAL FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2009 (Expressed in Euros)**

Funding Programme	Appropriations			Expenditure				Balance
	Appropriation	Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure		
Programme 1. Verification	7,287,400	-	7,287,400	6,579,890	99,674	6,679,564	607,836	
Programme 2. Inspections	29,869,500	-	29,869,500	27,335,205	963,455	28,298,660	1,570,840	
<b>Total Verification Costs (Chapter 1)</b>	<b>37,156,900</b>	-	<b>37,156,900</b>	<b>33,915,095</b>	<b>1,063,129</b>	<b>34,978,224</b>	<b>2,178,676</b>	
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	5,723,300	-	5,723,300	4,955,676	679,662	5,635,338	87,962	
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs	4,550,200	-	4,550,200	4,196,760	158,687	4,355,447	194,753	
Programme 5. External Relations	1,701,800	-	1,701,800	1,629,724	20,819	1,650,543	51,257	
Programme 6. Executive Management	7,627,700	-	7,627,700	7,255,366	189,913	7,445,279	182,421	
Programme 7. Administration	17,739,700	-	17,739,700	14,856,668	2,348,452	17,205,120	534,580	
<b>Total Administrative and Other Costs (Chapter 2)</b>	<b>37,342,700</b>	-	<b>37,342,700</b>	<b>32,894,194</b>	<b>3,397,533</b>	<b>36,291,727</b>	<b>1,050,973</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,499,600</b>	-	<b>74,499,600</b>	<b>66,809,289</b>	<b>4,460,662</b>	<b>71,269,951</b>	<b>3,229,649</b>	

Annex 13

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT  
FROM 1 JANUARY 2009 TO 31 DECEMBER 2009**

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry into force
IAR 188	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Financial Services for United States Income Tax Reimbursements	International Atomic Energy Agency OPCW	05-01-2009	05-01-2009
IAR 189	Memorandum of Understanding Between the Secretariat and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the OPCW Commissary <sup>69</sup>	Netherlands OPCW	01-12-2008	01-12-2008
IAR 190	Norwegian Support to the OPCW Africa Programme Grant	OPCW Norway	18-03-2009	18-03-2009
IAR 191	Technical Agreement Between the Secretariat of the OPCW and Spiez Laboratory on Sample Preparation for the Twenty-Fifth OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Switzerland	13-03-2009	13-03-2009
IAR 192	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Burundi	20-04-2009	[not yet in force]
IAR 193	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW United Arab Emirates	24-04-2009	[not yet in force]
IAR 194	Technical Arrangement Regarding the First Phase of Training for the Benefit of States Parties in West Africa	OPCW Switzerland	22-04-2009	22-04-2009
IAR 195	Technical Arrangement Regarding Evaluation of Results of the Twenty-Fifth OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW France	24-04-2009	24-04-2009
IAR 196	Memorandum of Understanding on Funding: Increasing Understanding of the CWC and Promoting Chemical Safety in the Developing World	OPCW United Kingdom	10-07-2009	10-07-2009
IAR 197	Memorandum of Understanding on Funding: Making the CWC's OCPF Industry Verification Regime More Effective	OPCW United Kingdom	10-07-2009	10-07-2009
IAR 198	Agreement Granting an Allocation: Promoting Chemical Safety Management in the Africa Region	OPCW Germany	07-09-2009	07-09-2009
IAR 199	Technical Arrangement Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Sixth OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Vertox Laboratory	31-08-2009	31-08-2009
IAR 200	Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Netherlands Support to the OPCW Internship Programme 2009 Project Number 20147	OPCW Netherlands	11-08-2009	11-08-2009
IAR 201	Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Regional Training Course for Customs Officials from Central and West African States Parties on the Technical Aspects of the Transfers Regime (project no 20146)	OPCW Netherlands	11-08-2009	11-08-2009
IAR 202	Tenancy Agreement (amendment)	OPCW Neumann-Hoogsteder	21-09-2009	21-09-2009
IAR 203	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	03-11-2009	03-11-2009

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