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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 2012



C-18/4
page ii

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES	4
CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION.....	5
INDUSTRY VERIFICATION	9
DECLARATIONS	10
INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS.....	11
CHALLENGE INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED USE	12
OTHER VERIFICATION-RELATED ACTIVITIES.....	13
2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE	15
IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE XI.....	15
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.....	16
REGIONAL MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORITIES	17
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES	18
ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION.....	19
THE OPCW PROGRAMME TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION WITH AFRICA ON THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION	22
3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	24
ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES.....	24
ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	24
ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES	25
ACTIVITIES OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE	25
4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS.....	27
UNIVERSALITY	27
OUTREACH ACTIVITIES	27
5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	30
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS	30
INTERNAL OVERSIGHT	30
LEGAL AFFAIRS	31
CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY	31
HEALTH AND SAFETY	32
SPECIAL PROJECTS	32
6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	33

TABLE OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012	35
Annex 2: CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2012	40
Annex 3: CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012.....	41
Annex 4: DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012.....	42
Annex 5: DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012.....	43
Annex 6: DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012	44
Annex 7: NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012 ...	46
Annex 8: DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012.....	47
Annex 9: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012	48
Annex 10: BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2012 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS).....	49
Annex 11: INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012.....	51

INTRODUCTION

1. The year 2012 was an important landmark in the life of our Organisation. April 2012 saw the completion of the first 15 years of operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”). A commemorative event held in The Hague on 3 September highlighted the strong commitment of States Parties to the aims of the Convention. On 1 October, the anniversary celebrations culminated in the high-level meeting held in New York in the margins of the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The theme of the meeting summarised the core anniversary message: “Fifteen Years of the Chemical Weapons Convention: Celebrating Success. Committing to the Future.” The United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, spoke at the event, together with more than 40 speakers from across the world, including government ministers. States Parties firmly underscored their unwavering commitment to the goals and objectives of the Convention and their resolve to take this collective endeavour forward.
2. Progress towards the destruction of chemical weapons continued to be made in the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) verified the destruction of 4,035.143 metric tonnes (MTs) of chemical weapons. By the end of the reporting period, the overall amount of chemical weapons verified as destroyed reached 55,539.932 MTs, or 78% of the declared chemical weapons.
3. The Executive Council, at its Sixty-Eighth Session, noted the Director-General’s Note on the status of implementation of the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 (EC-68/DG.7, dated 1 May 2012), which stated that Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America were unable to fully meet the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 for the destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles. After 29 April 2012, the destruction of the remaining declared stockpiles continued under OPCW verification and enhanced transparency measures pursuant to decision C-16/DEC.11 (dated 1 December 2011), adopted by the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Sixteenth Session. In accordance with this decision, Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America submitted their detailed plans for the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons, which include planned completion dates. Iraq continued to work with the Secretariat and other States Parties to complete the assessment of the declared remnants of chemical weapons and decide on an appropriate disposal method.
4. The industry verification regime as set up pursuant to Article VI of the Convention and operating through declarations, data monitoring, and on-site inspections, continued to work towards providing assurances that chemical weapons will not re-emerge and toxic chemicals will not be misused. The Secretariat carried out 219 Article VI inspections. Efforts were made to improve the timeliness of declarations and to expand the use of the electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA). Technical support for verification activities continued to be provided and related training continued to be conducted.
5. In 2012, the Secretariat conducted nine inspections involving abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs), eight of which were in China and one visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the discovery of a suspected ACW. Furthermore, two visits to

recovery and excavation operations in China were conducted. During 2012, the Secretariat conducted five inspections involving old chemical weapons (OCWs): in Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. International cooperation and assistance continued to play a prominent and enabling role in the endeavours of States Parties and the Secretariat in respect of the successful realisation of the objectives of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention. Through its programmes, the Secretariat and States Parties were in a position, in a collaborative and mutually reinforcing manner, to carry out activities to promote the peaceful use of chemistry; to facilitate the implementation by States Parties of their national obligations under the Convention; and to assist Member States in the development and improvement of their protective capacities against chemical weapons, as well as their capacities to respond to a request for assistance in the case of use or the threat of use of chemical weapons.
7. The Secretariat continued to promote universal adherence to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the action plan on universality (Annex 1 lists the status of participation in the Convention). Also for the promotion of the Convention, the Director-General extended visits to a number of States Parties and addressed international and scientific fora in the context of engagement with relevant interlocutors and partners—such as United Nations bodies and other relevant international organisations as well as civil society organisations—in the fields of disarmament, non-proliferation, and international security.
8. A thorough understanding of relevant aspects of science and technology underpins full and effective implementation of Articles I to XI of the Convention, and the Organisation intensified its consideration of relevant developments in science and technology. Notable activities in 2012 included:
 - (a) the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) published its third five-yearly report on developments in science and technology (RC-3/DG.1, dated 29 October 2012);
 - (b) the SAB augmented the work of its temporary working groups;
 - (c) interaction between the SAB and States Parties and the policy-making organs was further enhanced; and
 - (d) outreach to a broader range of relevant stakeholders) was augmented to promote awareness of the prohibitions and provisions of the Convention.
9. Preparations commenced for the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Third Review Conference”), scheduled to take place from 8 to 19 April 2013. In reviewing all aspects of the operation of the Convention, 19 meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group for the preparation of the Third Review Conference were held, chaired by H.E. Ambassador Nassima Baghli of Algeria. The process also included interactions with representatives from the chemical industry, civil society, and the scientific community. In support of the States Parties’ review, the Secretariat analysed the progress that the OPCW had made since 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”), held in 2008, and produced a comprehensive document (WGRC-3/S/1, dated 5 October 2012), which included an analysis of the challenges that lie ahead.

10. High-level visits to the OPCW continued in 2012. The Presidents of Senegal and Turkey were the most prominent visitors. Other notable visitors included ministers from Argentina, Azerbaijan, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Nepal, Slovakia, Ukraine, and the United States of America.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 A summary of the inspections carried out in 2012 is provided in Table 1. Thirty-five percent of the 334 inspections that the OPCW conducted in 2012 were chemical weapons-related. In terms of inspector days, the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections at operating chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs): 62% of the 11,660 inspector days in 2012.

TABLE 1: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2012

Type of Facility	Number of Inspections	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days ¹
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	68	8 ²	7,202
CWSF ³	14	9	497
CWPF ⁴	14	13	204
OCW	5	5	62
ACW	8	8	242
ACWD ⁵	3	2	96
DHCW ⁶	3	N/A	272
Subtotal	115	45	8,575
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	11	11	193
Schedule 2	42	42	903
Schedule 3	29	29	357
OCPF ⁷	137	137	1,632
Subtotal	219	219	3,085
Total	334	264	11,660

- 1.2 As at 31 December 2012, six States Parties (A State Party⁸, Albania, India, Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had between them declared as chemical weapons 71,196.419 MTs⁹ of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,264,083 munitions and containers containing Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons, and 416,571 items of Category 3 chemical weapons. In addition, Iraq had declared remnants of chemical weapons, though the precise inventory was still to be established. In connection with the chemical-industry verification regime, there were a total of 5,382 declared facilities in 80 States Parties at the end of the review period, of which 4,897 were subject to inspection.

¹ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

² This includes an initial visit to Kizner CWDF (which was still under construction in 2012).

³ CWSF = chemical weapons storage facility.

⁴ CWPF = chemical weapons production facility.

⁵ ACWD = abandoned chemical weapons destruction facility.

⁶ DHCW = destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

⁷ OCPF = other chemical production facility.

⁸ As the State Party in question has requested that its name is regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as "A State Party".

⁹ This total does not include the weight of thickening agent declared by the Russian Federation.

- 1.3 Progress also continued to be made with respect to old and abandoned chemical weapons. In accordance with the decision approved by the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.8, dated 17 February 2012), which modified decision EC-48/DEC.2 (dated 13 March 2007), Italy was due to destroy its declared OCWs as soon as possible. Other States Parties that had declared possession of OCWs were making every effort to carry out destruction of these weapons in a safe and effective manner. China and Japan continued their cooperation in the field of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China and the destruction of abandoned chemical weapons in accordance with the decision adopted by the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.6, dated 15 February 2012).

Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.4 Seven CWDFs were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons during the reporting period¹⁰: four in the Russian Federation and three in the United States of America (see Annex 2). By a combination of a continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and recording equipment—including equipment dedicated specifically to OPCW inspectors—and the review of relevant documentation, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 4,035.143 MTs of chemical weapons in 2012.
- 1.5 As Annex 3 shows, in total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2012, the OPCW verified the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons amounting to 54,617 MTs,¹¹ or 79% of the declared amount; the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons amounting to 919.931 MTs, or 52% of the declared amount; and the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons amounting to 416,364 items of the declared amount (99.95%). The destruction of 207 Category 3 items declared by Libya in 2011 was yet to take place at the end of the reporting period.
- 1.6 There were four States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period: Iraq¹², Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. The progress in the destruction of chemical weapons is summarised below.

Iraq

- 1.7 Iraq’s initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to remnants of 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. In 2012, Iraq submitted additional information in support of its initial declaration regarding its chemical weapons stockpiles. The information provides details regarding the condition of the chemical weapons declared, as well as the explosive, chemical, and physical hazards associated with the two bunkers in which these items are stored.

¹⁰ Not counting OCWs, ACWs, or CWDFs under construction.

¹¹ This figure does not include 2.913 MTs of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, pursuant to subparagraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

¹² Iraq declared remnants of chemical weapons.

- 1.8 Iraq has reiterated its firm commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the Convention and, in cooperation with the Secretariat and a number of States Parties, is working towards completing the assessment of the declared chemical weapons and deciding on appropriate disposal methods.

Libya

- 1.9 On 8 February 2011, destruction operations in Libya were halted due to the breakdown of a heating unit in a disposal station. By that date, Libya had destroyed 13.475 MTs, or 51%, of the declared stockpiles of Category 1 chemical weapons as well as 555.71 MTs, or 40%, of its Category 2 chemical weapons. The Conference at its Sixteenth Session amended its previous decision (C-15/DEC.3, dated 30 November 2010) and granted an extension to 29 April 2012 of the deadline by which Libya should destroy all its chemical weapons (C-16/DEC.3, dated 29 November 2011).
- 1.10 In November 2011 and February 2012, Libya submitted declarations on chemical weapons not previously declared; these declarations were subsequently verified by the Secretariat in January and April 2012, respectively.
- 1.11 At its Sixty-Seventh Session, the Council approved a decision on the declaration of chemical weapons in Libya not previously declared (EC-67/DEC.9, dated 27 March 2012). The Council welcomed Libya's intention to address any matters that needed to be clarified with regard to its declaration. At the end of 2012, the Secretariat was still in the process of clarifying details related to this declaration.
- 1.12 In its detailed plan for the destruction of chemical weapons remaining after 29 April 2012, Libya indicated that it intended to restart operations for the disposal of these weapons stockpiles by March 2013 and complete their destruction, including the remaining precursors, by December 2016. It was planned that the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons would be completed by May 2013.
- 1.13 Libya also informed the Secretariat that it had taken a number of protective and preventive measures to secure its remaining chemical weapons stockpiles and that it maintains the readiness of the sulphur mustard hydrolysis system at Ruwagha. At the same time, Libya reviewed various options for the destruction of the remaining Category 1 chemical weapons that would ensure that the planned completion date set forth in its detailed plan for the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons would be met.
- 1.14 The Secretariat and the Libyan authorities worked very closely to define requirements and complete preparations for the resumption of operations for the destruction of the remaining stockpile of chemical weapons. To this end, a number of bilateral meetings took place throughout 2012, including a visit by the Director-General to Tripoli in May 2012 and a visit to Libya by a team of experts in November 2012.
- 1.15 Under the Global Partnership Program, Canada provided significant financial support to the Secretariat's efforts in assisting Libya with the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention. Pursuant to a request by Libya, the Secretariat engaged the United Nations Office for Project Services in the process of procuring specialised equipment to facilitate the resumption of destruction operations in Libya, using funds made available through the Canadian contribution. Other States Parties, including

Germany and the United States of America, also provided assistance to Libya to fulfil its obligations under the Convention.

Russian Federation

- 1.16 In 2012, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 4,026.336 MTs (4,425.194 MTs in 2011) of Category 1 chemical weapons at four destruction facilities, namely, Leonidovka, Maradykovsky, Pochep, and Shchuchye. At the cut-off date for this report, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 28,014.556 MTs¹³ of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 70% of the declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons.
- 1.17 The CWDF under construction at Kizner in the Russian Federation was planned to be operational in the second half of 2013; at the end of August 2012, the Secretariat conducted an initial visit to Kizner to familiarise itself with the facility. The Russian Federation continued to implement its concept of gradually bringing CWDFs into operation by commissioning individual units, designed for the destruction of a particular type of chemical agent or munitions. New destruction capacities were being built at currently operational facilities. A final engineering review of the new destruction unit at Leonidovka was carried out in October 2012; this unit, which was designated for the destruction of aerial bomb blocks, became operational in December 2012. At Shchuchye CWDF, the second process building was planned to be operational at the end of February 2013. The unit for the destruction of aerial bomb blocks was under construction in Maradykovsky in 2012. Finally, the unit for the destruction of two types of warheads at Shchuchye was planned to start activities in 2014.

United States of America

- 1.18 In 2012, the OPCW verified the destruction of 8.808 MTs (1,995.579 MTs in 2011) of Category 1 chemical weapons and 46 items of Category 3 chemical weapons by the United States of America. At the cut-off date for this report, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 24,923.673 MTs¹¹ of chemical weapons, or 90% of the declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons. The United States of America has destroyed all of its Category 2 (0.010 MTs) and Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.19 The year 2012 marked the completion of chemical weapons destruction operations at the last of the incinerators and the longest-operated facility in the United States of America—the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF). The TOCDF commenced operations prior to entry into force of the Convention and destroyed the largest portion, around 12,118 MTs of a variety of nerve and blister chemical agents, or 44% of the stockpile of the United States of America.
- 1.20 As at 31 December 2012, a total of 11 CWDFs in the United States of America had completed operations, while two others, at Pueblo and Blue Grass, were expected to start destruction in December 2015 and April 2020, respectively.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.21 In 2012, the Secretariat conducted 14 inspections at nine CWSFs in three States Parties. This included one final inspection that took place at the Deseret CWSF in the

¹³ This includes quantities withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention.

United States of America, during which the Secretariat verified that all chemical weapons previously stored at this CWSF had either been transferred to a CWDF for destruction or withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks in accordance with the Convention. Therefore, the Desert CWSF was considered closed, and no longer subject to systematic verification. At the end of the review period, nine CWSFs remained subject to systematic verification.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.22 By 31 December 2012, of the 70 CWPFs declared by 13 States Parties, 43 had already been destroyed and 21 had been converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Eleven States Parties had completed the destruction or conversion of all their declared CWPFs. All converted production facilities remained under systematic verification by the OPCW to ensure that they were fully consistent with the approved conversion requests.
- 1.23 In 2012, the Secretariat carried out the initial inspection at the CWPF to be converted in Iraq, one systematic inspection in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and inspections at four converted CWPFs and one CWPF undergoing conversion in the Russian Federation, the latter having been inspected twice in 2012.
- 1.24 Following consultations on the nature of continued verification measures at converted CWPFs 10 years after certification of their conversion, the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session approved a decision on this issue (EC-67/DEC.7, dated 16 February 2012) and, from May 2012, the Secretariat resumed verification measures at those facilities. As at 31 December 2012, five such CWPFs in the Russian Federation and one in A State Party had already been inspected in accordance with this Council decision.

Abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.25 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2012, four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China. In 2012, the Secretariat conducted nine ACW inspections, eight of which were to China, and one visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the discovery of a suspected ACW¹⁴. Furthermore, two visits to recovery and excavation operations in China were conducted.
- 1.26 In June 2012, the mobile destruction facility (MDF) in Nanjing, China, completed the destruction of all 35,681 items of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China stored in the Nanjing Trust Warehouse, as well as those items from four surrounding temporary trust warehouses, consolidated at the MDF for destruction. China and Japan continue to work together to facilitate the redeployment of the MDF from Nanjing to Wuhan to continue destruction operations at that location. In December 2012, the MDF deployed at Shijiazhuang started destruction operations and, as at 14 December 2012, 250 items of chemical weapons abandoned

¹⁴ The visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran confirmed that the item did not contain chemical warfare agent.

by Japan on the territory of China had been destroyed in the first phase of operations at that site. The year 2012 saw preparations continue for the start of the excavation, recovery, and destruction operations in Haerbaling, China.

Old chemical weapons

- 1.27 Since entry into force of the Convention, 15 States Parties had declared OCWs. During 2012, the Secretariat conducted five OCW inspections: to Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry verification

- 1.28 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import, export, processing, and consumption of chemicals that are listed in the three Schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals, as well as OCPFs producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Table 2 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2012. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 facilities, and OCPFs.

TABLE 2: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹⁵	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities ¹⁶	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	28	28	23	23
Schedule 2	481	169	39	22
Schedule 3	445	412	35	34
OCPF	4,429	4,289	80	79
Total	5,383	4,898	80¹⁷	79¹⁸

- 1.29 As can be seen in Table 3, the Secretariat carried out 219 Article VI inspections in 2012. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (39% of the total of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (25%), 29 Schedule 3 plant sites (7%), and 137 OCPFs (3%). No uncertainties were recorded. Eighteen inspections resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 188 inspections required further information to be provided in declarations. Four inspections were carried out at facilities that were found not to be inspectable.

TABLE 3: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year										
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
85	132	150	162	180	200	200	208	208	209	219

¹⁵ Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹⁶ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities, and annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs).

¹⁷ Number of States Parties having declared any Article VI facility.

¹⁸ Number of States Parties having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

- 1.30 During 2012, the Secretariat continued the efforts to maximise the number of sequential inspections as a way of saving resources. Twelve of the 16 States Parties that received four or more industry inspections in 2012 had advised the Secretariat that they concurred with the use of sequential inspections on their territory. Two additional States Parties received trial sequential inspections. Of the 48 pairs of sequential inspections shown in Table 4, covering 96 individual inspections, in 46 cases the pair of inspections took place in the same country, while on two occasions the pair of inspections was carried out in two countries.

TABLE 4: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Sequential Inspections (on a Year-by-Year Basis)									
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47	48

- 1.31 In 2012, sampling and analysis (S&A) was conducted in nine Schedule 2 inspections. At the end of the reporting period, since the introduction of S&A, 55 inspections had been conducted with S&A in 22 of the 23 States Parties with inspectable Schedule 2 facilities (see Table 5).

TABLE 5: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS AT INDUSTRY PLANT SITES

Number of Inspections Completed with S&A							
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
2	9	9	9	9	8	9	55

Declarations

- 1.32 In 2012, 66% of States Parties submitted their required (ADPAs) for 2011 on time, the same as the preceding year. As at 31 December 2012, nine States Parties had yet to submit their initial Article VI declarations. Forty-one States Parties submitted their ADPAs for the year 2011 in electronic format, representing 91% of all facilities declared in 2011 pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.
- 1.33 In 2012, the Secretariat organised a third user-group forum for EDNA in the margins of the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Council, in which discussions took place on the secure electronic transmission of electronic declarations in addition to other related topics. Furthermore, 22 representatives from 18 States Parties attended EDNA training courses organised during the Seventeenth Session of the Conference. The Secretariat also provided a basic course on electronic declarations as part of the “Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases” organised by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in August 2012. A new version of EDNA (version 2.5) was made available to States Parties in September 2012, based on requests received from States Parties. The Secretariat would continue its work on other improvements requested by the States Parties, such as the inclusion of a module in EDNA for the declaration of Schedule 1 facilities.

Riot control agents

- 1.34 At the end of the review period, 131 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 7 provides more information.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.35 States Parties report to the Secretariat on the export or import of scheduled chemicals,¹⁹ including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals, to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given by both parties of a transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties. Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention, and States Parties are obliged to require end-user certificates in connection with transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party.
- 1.36 In 2012, the Secretariat received 14 notifications relating to seven transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals that were due to take place in 2012, involving five States Parties. Of these five States Parties, four were listed as sending and four as receiving States Parties (three States Parties were listed as both sending and receiving States Parties). The Secretariat also received one notification relating to a single transfer that was due to take place in 2013. ADPAs regarding Schedule 2 chemicals received in 2012 indicated that 50 States Parties had transferred a total of approximately 4,700 MTs of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2011. ADPAs regarding Schedule 3 chemicals indicated that 116 States Parties had transferred approximately 324,500 MTs of such chemicals in 2011. Eleven States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to four States not Party, with the chemical thionyl chloride accounting for 51% of the 2,054 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2011.

Informal consultations

- 1.37 States Parties undertook consultations on a number of outstanding verification-related topics, including:
- (a) “Declaration of salts of scheduled chemicals”, which was closed, but for which the option remains to re-open the issue if requested by States Parties;
 - (b) “Study of the need for a recommendation regarding the future treatment of salts of Schedule 1 chemicals that are not explicitly mentioned in Schedule 1”, which was closed;
 - (c) “Assessment of the risk posed by Schedule 2 plant sites to the object and purpose of the Convention”, which was closed;
 - (d) “Understanding on access to records during Schedule 2, Schedule 3 and DOC/PSF²⁰ plant-site inspections”, which was closed;
 - (e) “Consideration of whether to require information to be submitted in cases where plants or plant sites that have been declared to undertake activities in relation to Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 chemicals cease to do so” was discussed. A non-paper by the Secretariat (“Notification of Cessation of Declarable Activities at Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 Plant Sites”, dated 24 January 2012), stated that the primary use of this voluntary information was for resource

¹⁹ Subject to certain minimum quantities.

²⁰ DOC/PSF = discrete organic chemical/phosphorus, sulfur, and fluorine.

conservation (inspector time and correspondence) and that it does not have an impact on the selection of sites to be inspected. The Council agreed that this matter would be closed; and

- (f) The issue of “Guidelines for the number, intensity, duration, timing, and mode of inspections for Schedule 1 single small-scale facilities and at other Schedule 1 facilities” was documented in a draft decision of the Conference (C-17/DEC.8, dated 28 November 2012) and subsequently closed.

Challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use

- 1.38 A “Supplementary Arrangement Concerning the Implementation of Article II (2)(c) of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons” was concluded with the United Nations Secretary-General in September 2012. The aim of the Supplementary Arrangement is to ensure the readiness of the Secretariat to respond to a request to the Organisation to put its resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General, as required by paragraph 27 of Part XI of the Verification Annex, in the case of the alleged use of chemical weapons involving a State not Party or in territory not controlled by a State Party. The Director-General informed the Council of the conclusion of the Supplementary Arrangement at its Seventieth Session in September 2012.
- 1.39 No challenge inspections (CIs) or investigations of alleged use (IAUs) were requested in 2012. However, the Secretariat continued to maintain a high standard of readiness to conduct CIs or IAUs, as requested by the States Parties, for which a variety of means were employed:
 - (a) On 1 and 2 May 2012, a perimeter-monitoring and managed-access exercise was held in the Netherlands, in which 21 inspectors and Headquarters staff participated to practice the operational requirements for a CI, focusing especially on round-the-clock operations, command, control and communications, and negotiation of the appropriate access.
 - (b) On 5 and 6 July 2012, a one-and-a-half day workshop was held at OPCW Headquarters to bring together experts who had been directly involved in previous CI or IAU exercises, or who had specific expertise in CIs or IAUs. The aim was to identify best practices, lessons learned, and ideas for strategy and policy development for the benefit of both the Secretariat and States Parties—with a view to helping the OPCW and States Parties enhance preparedness for CIs and IAUs and benefiting future OPCW and national exercises. The workshop focussed on the areas for improvement that had been identified in the 16 CI/IAU/assistance exercises, which, until that point in time, had been organised with significant OPCW involvement. This was the first time that such a comprehensive review was carried out. The experts made several recommendations, some for the attention of the Secretariat, others for States Parties.
 - (c) From 1 to 4 October 2012, a CI field exercise was conducted at a military site in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to test and practise point-of-entry procedures, equipment approval, S&A,

perimeter-monitoring, and managed-access negotiations, Requesting State Observer handling, and interviews of site personnel.

- (d) An IAU field exercise was conducted from 15 to 19 October 2012, in cooperation with the Government of Serbia. This marked the first time that live chemical warfare agents were used during an IAU field exercise. Thirty-six inspectors and other Headquarters staff participated in the field exercise, supported by staff members at Headquarters. The exercise was conducted concurrently at two Serbian military sites and at OPCW Headquarters.

Other verification-related activities

Development of sampling and analysis

- 1.40 A workshop on confidence-building exercises for biomedical sample analysis was held during the year to discuss the findings from the second confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis, and to initiate planning for a third exercise, which was to be conducted in February 2013.
- 1.41 Preparations for conducting S&A during Schedule 3 and OCPF inspections progressed. The primary focus was on reducing the time required for analysis to less than the inspection period for these regimes, which is 24 hours. Enhanced procedures were tested during Schedule 2 inspections, with positive results.

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 Thirtieth, the holding of the Thirty-First, and the start of the Thirty-Second OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 22 designated laboratories from 17 Member States, four of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2012.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.43 Table 6 reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last four years²¹. Only the GC(RI)²² and MS²³ data were used in on-site analysis.

²¹ Unlike the OCAD tables included in annual reports before 2009, the number of data reported in Table 6 represents the number of distinct chemicals rather than the number of items of data in the database.

²² GC(RI) = gas chromatography (retention index).

²³ MS = mass spectrometry.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OCAD

Status at the End of	2009	2010	2011	2012
IR ²⁴	698	698	716	723
GC(RI)	2,894	3,018	3,470	3,560
NMR ²⁵	298	298	298	298
MS	3,214	3,321	3,657	3,731

Verification training

- 1.44 The 2012 training programme for inspectors commenced on 3 January and ran through to 19 December. The programme comprised 54 individual courses and topics, some of which were delivered multiple times, which amounted to 103 courses.
- 1.45 The following Member States assisted in the delivery of the training programme, either through voluntary contributions or through the provision of technical and/or administrative assistance: the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Jordan, the Netherlands, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- 1.46 Following the 2010 ASSISTEX 3 exercise in Tunisia and the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise in Thailand, and taking into consideration recommendations from the evaluation of those exercises, training was delivered to Secretariat staff to ensure readiness for the conduct of an IAU or a CI. This included table-top exercises in team leadership, together with field training and exercises in reconnaissance and sampling, command-and-control operations, decontamination, non-destructive evaluation, evidence collection and management, investigative interview skills, the conduct of medical investigations, media management, and risk communication. The training was conducted in the Netherlands, Serbia, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

²⁴ IR = infrared.

²⁵ NMR = nuclear-magnetic resonance.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

- 2.1 The international cooperation-and-assistance programmes implemented by the OPCW are based primarily on the provisions of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention, which relate to the rights and obligations of States Parties in respect of implementation, assistance and protection, and economic and technological development.

Implementation of Article XI

- 2.2 The decision on Article XI (C-16/DEC.10, dated 1 December 2011) adopted by the Conference at its Sixteenth Session provides a roadmap of components of an agreed framework to be implemented by the States Parties and the Secretariat. As a follow-up to this decision, and with the aim of bringing together a wide range of stakeholders to deliberate on the specific needs and priority areas of each region, so as to enable the Secretariat to maximise the effectiveness and impact of its international cooperation programmes, the Secretariat organised two regional workshops: one in Beijing, China, from 3 to 5 September 2012 for the Member States of the OPCW in the Asia region, and one in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 22 to 24 October 2012 for the Member States of the OPCW in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC).
- 2.3 Informal consultations among States Parties took place in April, July, September, and November.
- 2.4 The thirteenth edition of the Associate Programme took place from 2 August to 5 October 2012. Participants represented 32 States Parties, including 14 from the Africa region. The intensive nine-week programme involved modules at the OPCW Headquarters and the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as hands-on training at state-of-the-art plants in the chemical industry world wide. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and chemical companies in several industrialised Member States, including Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland, assisted in organising various components of the programme. Since the year 2000, the Associate Programme has provided 297 scientists and engineers from 102 developing countries and countries with economies in transition with both theoretical and practical training in modern production and in management and safety practices in the chemical industry.
- 2.5 In 2012, 22 events in 20 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. A total of 91 scientists were sponsored to attend the international events, which covered a variety of subjects, and included the International Conference on Global Trends in Pure and Applied Chemical Sciences, the POLYCHAR 20 World Forum on Advanced Materials, the Chemical Biological Medical Treatment Symposium, and the Conference on Present and Future Methods for Bio-molecular Crystallography.
- 2.6 Nine international courses were organised during 2012 to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. A total of 100 qualified analytical

chemists were trained through these courses. The courses were held in Helsinki, Finland, (five); Aqaba, Jordan; Pretoria, South Africa; Madrid, Spain; and Kyiv, Ukraine. Support was provided for these courses by the governments of Finland, South Africa, and Ukraine.

- 2.7 Under the Industry-Outreach Programme, six chemical-safety-management events were organised in 2012, involving 186 participants. The events were held in Wuppertal, Germany; Mumbai, India; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Kathmandu, Nepal; The Hague, the Netherlands; and Doha, Qatar. Support was provided by the governments of Germany, Malaysia, Qatar, and the United States of America.
- 2.8 A total of nine internships were supported in 2012. Two of the internships were funded through a voluntary contribution from China, and the others were directly supported from the regular Programme and Budget of the OPCW.
- 2.9 Under the Programme for Support of Research Projects, seven research projects directly funded by the OPCW were undertaken and 28 projects jointly funded with the International Foundation for Science (IFS) were approved at the 21st Review Committee Meeting of the IFS, held on 20 April 2012.
- 2.10 Under the Laboratory-Assistance Programme, technical assistance was extended to Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya.
- 2.11 Under the Equipment-Exchange Programme, several requests for laboratory and information technology (IT) equipment were received from different Member States. There were no donors of equipment in 2012.

National implementation and technical assistance

- 2.12 The technical assistance and assistance in capacity building provided by the Secretariat in 2012 focused on the following areas:
 - (a) strengthening the capacities of National Authorities to enable them to undertake a more effective role in liaising with the Secretariat;
 - (b) promoting and supporting the steps necessary for enacting legislation, including penal legislation, and the adoption of administrative measures required for the implementation of the Convention. This included the development of a new “initial measures” approach to national legislation implementation that was presented for States Parties’ consideration in the Article VII facilitation process;
 - (c) providing States Parties with the capacity to identify declarable chemical-industry and trade-related activities; and
 - (d) facilitating the submission of declarations.
- 2.13 The Secretariat provided training and workshops in the fields of customs, the implementation of the requirements of the transfers regime, the training of National Authority personnel to become national-inspection escorts, and Article VI declaration requirements.

- 2.14 The Secretariat also sought to obtain annual declarations and updates from States Parties in terms of the requirements under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention. States Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of their having fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs 1 (a, b and c), 2, and 3 of Article VII. At the cut-off date for this report, such submissions had been received from a total of 141 States Parties. The number of States Parties that had legislation covering all key areas identified as part of the plan of action for the implementation of Article VII stood at 89 at the end of 2012, while the number of States Parties that had confirmed that they had carried out their reviews under subparagraph 2(e) of Article XI was 65. The Secretariat continued to respond to requests submitted by States Parties for assistance in reviewing their legislative instruments.
- 2.15 The Secretariat selected five Member States to receive bilateral technical-assistance visits (TAVs) in 2012, although only one visit was actually undertaken. The remaining four planned visits were postponed due to the inability of the targeted States Parties to finalise arrangements required for these visits to be undertaken successfully. In an effort to ensure the best possible return on investment, the Secretariat applied a more stringent set of criteria for deciding where TAVs would take place. By focusing on those States Parties that have made a degree of progress likely to result in a concrete step forward, the Secretariat intends to ensure that technical assistance, when provided, results in measurable progress.
- 2.16 As part of its efforts to enhance the technical support and assistance provided to States Parties, the Secretariat supported, on a pilot basis, the National Authority Mentorship Programme. The pilot initiative entailed the partnership of two countries' National Authorities in Africa, and two in Asia.
- 2.17 The Secretariat also initiated an Internship Programme for Legal Drafters and National Authorities' Representatives in 2012, which supported four drafters from two States Parties and was held at the OPCW Headquarters. The Internship Programme was designed to equip legal drafters with the requisite skills and technical capacity to enable them not only to compile draft national implementing legislation, but also to pursue its adoption.

Regional meetings of the National Authorities

- 2.18 Four regional meetings for National Authorities and other government officials involved in the implementation of the Convention took place in Poland, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, and Sri Lanka for the Eastern Europe, Africa, GRULAC, and Asia regions, respectively. The meetings provided opportunities for National Authorities in these regions to exchange views and share experiences on practical matters related to implementation and to enhance implementation of the Convention at the regional and subregional levels. The meetings addressed specific areas of implementation, such as declarations and industry-verification issues.
- 2.19 Seven regional and subregional workshops for National Authority officials, customs officials, and other stakeholders of National Authorities were held in 2012: a training course for inspection escorts for Article VI inspections for National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile); six customs training courses (Argentina, Croatia, Ghana, India, Kenya, and Qatar) and a training

course in Qatar for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia involved in fulfilling Article VI declaration requirements under the Convention.

- 2.20 The Secretariat continued to work with the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) and the World Customs Organization in the development of an e-learning course for customs officials on the transfers regime of the Convention.
- 2.21 To maximise their impact, the three National Authority basic courses organised by the Secretariat in 2012 were held at the OPCW Headquarters, enabling the Secretariat to expose new National Authority personnel to the broadest possible understanding of the work of the Secretariat and of the Convention.
- 2.22 As part of its efforts to increase the impact of its face-to-face training and capacity-building efforts, the Secretariat has since 2011 been engaged in efforts to establish an e-learning system consisting of a series of modules. The e-learning initiative targets primarily external audiences, including personnel of National Authorities and their associated stakeholders. In 2012, two modules were delivered, covering the history and background of the Convention and the structure and functions of the OPCW. They can be accessed through the OPCW public website.
- 2.23 The Secretariat regularly maintained and updated the database of activities undertaken by States Parties in support of the national implementation efforts of other States Parties, which is available on the OPCW external server. As part of the efforts of the Secretariat to make its activities more transparent to all States Parties, the database also includes activities undertaken by the Secretariat.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.24 The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities was held in November 2012, and covered the following thematic areas:
- (a) identification of declarable activities under Article VI of the Convention, and of ways to resolve transfer discrepancies under the transfers regime of the Convention;
 - (b) how to achieve effective national implementation, including drafting and enacting national-implementing legislation;
 - (c) management of inspections under Article VI of the Convention;
 - (d) receiving inspections involving S&A;
 - (e) management of chemical safety and security related to Article XI of the Convention; and
 - (f) education and outreach in science and technology.
- 2.25 The meeting, which attracted 206 participants from 118 States Parties, as well as representatives of two regional organisations, namely the Caribbean Community and the African Union, enabled participants to deliberate and share their experiences and best practices, and to also identify possible areas of future focus. The Secretariat

conducted 245 consultations with participating National Authorities on a wide range of issues of common interest.

Assistance and protection

- 2.26 The assistance-and-protection activities performed by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article X of the Convention, which gives States Parties the right to request assistance and protection in case of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. It also acknowledges the right of States Parties to receive expert advice on the development and improvement of protective capacities against chemical weapons.
- 2.27 The Secretariat continued to conduct long-term capacity-building projects on development and improvement of protection against chemical weapons for personnel who are involved in emergency response at the national and subregional levels. In summary, 14 international capacity-building activities conducted by the Secretariat during 2012 allowed the OPCW to build and enhance the skills of 269 relevant individuals from States Parties in basic, advanced, laboratory, medical, and refresher levels of training. These were:
- (a) Two planning meetings for new protection-capacity-building long-term projects in the Central American and the Southern Africa subregions were held in Honduras and Namibia, respectively.
 - (b) Three courses integrated into subregional projects were held: in Barbados for the Caribbean subregion, supported technically and financially by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; in Serbia for West African anglophone States Parties; and in South Africa for Southern African States Parties; the latter two with financial support from Norway and the technical support of the host countries.
 - (c) At the request of the National Authority of Sri Lanka, the fifth national training course for response specialists dealing with chemical weapons agents and toxic industrial chemicals was held in Colombo in April.
 - (d) A workshop on response to a chemical weapons incident was held in La Paz, Baja California, Mexico, in May, in preparation for the G-20 Summit.
 - (e) As part of the preparation for the UEFA European Football Championship, training on sampling and analysis was provided to Poland in May.
 - (f) International basic training courses on assistance and protection against chemical weapons were conducted by the Secretariat with the support of the National Authorities of Finland, Pakistan, Serbia, and South Korea.
 - (g) An advanced course on assistance and protection took place for the first time in Beijing, China.
 - (h) An advanced course in civil defence was conducted in the Czech Republic.
 - (i) An advanced laboratory skills training course was carried out in Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia, in October.

- (j) The second Swiss exercise course and the fourth edition of the Swiss laboratory course on protection against chemical weapons were held in March and November respectively, at the ABC²⁶ Training Centre of the Swiss Army in the city of Spiez.
 - (k) In February, the Secretariat and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) in Rakitje, Croatia, jointly organised the annual seminar for the States Parties of South Eastern Europe.
 - (l) Medical emergency response training was held at the Ukrainian Scientific and Practical Centre of Emergency Medical and Disaster Medicine in Kyiv.
 - (m) A basic and an advanced regional assistance-and-protection course on chemical emergency response for the Latin America and Caribbean region were conducted in Brazil and Argentina, respectively. These regional courses provided training in civilian defence in the event of chemical emergencies, as well as risk assessment and contingency planning in the event of incidents involving chemical warfare agents. The courses included field and table-top exercises containing chemical-emergency response activities.
 - (n) The first international training course for instructors was conducted in The Hague in November with an overall satisfactory evaluation and a set of recommendations for implementation in the second course, which will be organised in 2013, also in The Hague.
- 2.28 Furthermore, the thirteenth annual workshop to coordinate assistance under Article X of the Convention was conducted in Montenegro and focused on rights and obligations, the provision of expert advice under paragraph 5 of Article X, capacity building, Chemical Weapons Convention Assistance-and-Protection Centres, and the role of donors.
- 2.29 The tenth meeting of the protection network took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, in December and covered matters related to implementation of Article X, evaluation of the impact of capacity-building activities, Chemical Weapons Convention Assistance-and-Protection Centres, contingency operations, and the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, established in accordance with a decision by the Conference at its Sixteenth Session (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011).
- 2.30 The Secretariat also continued its close cooperation with other relevant international organisations, such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and other specialised agencies of the United Nations. Interface procedures between the Emergency Services Branch of the UNOCHA and the Secretariat of the OPCW were signed in November 2012, aimed at exploring possibilities for cooperation in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of the use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons.
- 2.31 The facilitator on Article X issues called for informal consultations to provide information and discuss the following matters: the report by the Director-General on

²⁶ ABC = atomic, biological, chemical.

the status of implementation of Article X as at 31 December 2011 (EC-67/DG.6, dated 20 January 2012 and Corr.1, dated 15 February 2012); the assessment of the results of the twelfth assistance-and-protection coordination workshop held in The Hague in late 2011; capacity building; the international coordination and networking aspects of Article X; and challenges and opportunities for donor and recipient States Parties, amongst others.

- 2.32 Side events on the subject of Article X of the Convention were conducted in the margins of the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Council and the Seventeenth Session of the Conference, aimed at boosting States Parties' awareness of the importance of the fulfilment of the assistance-and-protection provisions of the Convention; at providing a platform for an exchange among States Parties regarding the challenges that lie ahead of the Organisation in this key area; and at the formulation of relevant recommendations.
- 2.33 The Secretariat extended until August 2013 the contracts of the qualified experts with expertise in toxicology, the disposal of unexploded ordnance and of improvised explosive devices, and disaster management in the event of a request for assistance under Article X of the Convention.
- 2.34 In 2012, the Secretariat established the trust fund for the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with decision C-16/DEC.13. In this context, a voluntary contribution of EUR 15,000 for this trust fund was received from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 2.35 The Secretariat has established a page on the OPCW public website dedicated to the Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons. The page seeks to serve as a platform for exchange of information and ideas on the issue of chemical victims. Upon further development, the page will be converted into a self-standing website in 2013. Video profiles of chemical weapons victims and interested individuals will also be produced and displayed on the website and on the OPCW YouTube channel, as part of the "Fires" project for education and outreach. Furthermore, the Secretariat will once again offer a medical course for States Parties, focussing on the treatment of victims of chemical weapons and those exposed to toxic chemicals in 2013.
- 2.36 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2012:
- (a) 101 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X (see "Status of Implementation of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention as at 31 December 2012", EC-72/DG.1, dated 25 March 2013);
 - (b) 80 States Parties had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (EC-72/DG.1); and
 - (c) In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 47 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance (see Annex 9). As at 31 December 2012, the fund amounted to EUR 1,507,623.

The OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention

- 2.37 In 2011, the Director-General further extended the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Africa Programme”). During the year under review, the Africa Programme continued to be a central feature of the efforts of the Secretariat:
- (a) In the area of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, participants from African countries attended a variety of courses on assistance and protection against chemical weapons in China, the Czech Republic, Finland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Serbia, and Switzerland. The total number of African participants in such courses in 2012 was 50.
 - (b) The Secretariat continued to develop long-term capacity-building projects in assistance and protection for countries in Africa. The projects were intended to build synergy between the participating countries and to help them establish a network and share experiences and information. In 2012, two projects for two subregions in Africa were implemented with financial support from Norway and technical support from Serbia and South Africa.
 - (c) The project for the Southern African States Parties started with a planning meeting in Namibia on 7 and 8 June 2012. The focus of the meeting, which was attended by representatives from seven Southern African countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), was the development of national protective programmes against chemical weapons in the countries involved. The practical part of the project started with a basic training course for instructors in South Africa in September 2012.
 - (d) The basic course for capacity-building as part of the assistance-and-protection project for anglophone West African countries was held in Serbia in September.
 - (e) Six individuals from African Member States were supported under the Internship-Support Programme.
 - (f) Ten researchers who were supported under the research projects funded directly by the Secretariat and jointly with the IFS were from African Member States.
 - (g) The Secretariat, in collaboration with Protechnik Laboratory in Pretoria, South Africa and VERIFIN in Helsinki, Finland, held the fourth analytical-chemistry course under the Africa Programme. Twelve participants from 12 African States Parties successfully completed the course.
 - (h) Through a voluntary contribution from Norway, the second experts’ workshop for heads of laboratories in the Africa region was held at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague, from 25 to 27 June. The workshop drew participants from 11 African Member States; an expert from Sweden representing the International Science Programme also participated.

- (i) Also under the Norwegian voluntary funding, a natural products chemistry training and development programme was conducted at the Institute of Bioproduct Development, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), from 2 to 17 July. The training attracted participation from personnel 11 African Member States.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

Activities of the Conference of the States Parties

- 3.1 Among the decisions²⁷ the Conference adopted at its Seventeenth Session (26 to 29 November 2012), were the following:
- (a) The Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2013 (C-17/DEC.4, dated 27 November 2012);
 - (b) Scale of Assessments for 2013 (C-17/DEC.5, dated 27 November 2012);
 - (c) Amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the OPCW (C-17/DEC.6, dated 27 November 2012);
 - (d) Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the OPCW (C-17/DEC.7, dated 27 November 2012); and
 - (e) Guidelines for the number, intensity, duration, timing, and mode of inspections at Schedule 1 single small-scale facilities and at other Schedule 1 facilities (C-17/DEC.8).

Activities of the Executive Council

- 3.2 In 2012, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including verification activities and the implementation of Articles, VII, X, and XI.
- 3.3 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General of the Secretariat, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit to the Russian Federation from 19 to 23 March, visiting the Kizner CWDF to consider the progress and efforts made towards achieving complete destruction (EC-68/2, dated 24 April 2012).
- 3.4 Regarding destruction of chemical weapons, the Council:²⁷
- (a) reviewed progress in the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) considered and adopted the decision proposed by Japan and China on the deadline of 29 April 2012 and future destruction of the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China (EC-67/DEC.6);
 - (c) considered and approved a request by Italy for modification of decision EC-48/DEC.2, concerning the destruction of all its old chemical weapons (EC-67/DEC.8);
 - (d) approved a decision on the nature of continued verification measures at converted facilities ten years after the Director-General's certification of their conversion (EC-67/DEC.7);

²⁷

Other (unclassified) decisions can be found on the public website of the OPCW.

- (e) approved a decision on the declaration of chemical weapons in Libya not previously declared (EC-67/DEC.9); and
- (f) considered and noted detailed plans for the destruction of remaining chemical weapons by the Russian Federation (EC-68/P/NAT.1, dated 11 April 2012); the United States of America (EC-68/NAT.2, dated 13 April 2012); and Libya (EC-68/NAT.4, dated 18 April 2012).

Activities of subsidiary bodies

- 3.5 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Fourteenth Meeting from 23 to 25 May.
- 3.6 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Thirty-Second Session in June, and its Thirty-Third in August.
- 3.7 The Conference at its Seventeenth Session considered and noted reports by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities (EC-67/HCC/1 C-17/HCC/1, dated 14 February 2012; and EC-70/HCC/1/Rev.1 C-17/HCC/2/Rev.1, dated 27 September 2012).

Activities of the Open-Ended Working Group for the preparation of the Third Review Conference

- 3.8 Following the recommendation of the Conference at its Sixteenth Session (paragraph 21.1 of C-16/5, dated 2 December 2011), the Council its Sixty-Eighth Session, decided to establish a bureau of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) for the preparation of the Third Review Conference, and agreed on the guidelines for the OEWG and its bureau (paragraphs 9.2 and 9.3 of EC-68/3, dated 4 May 2012).
- 3.9 The OEWG, chaired by H.E. Mrs Nassima Baghli of Algeria, held 19 meetings from May to November 2012, and had informal discussions on the full range of issues on the operation of the Convention since the Second Review Conference, held in 2008. The Chairperson reported orally on the progress of the group's work to the Council at each of its regular sessions, beginning with its Sixty-Ninth Session, as well as to the Conference at its Seventeenth Session.
- 3.10 The OEWG received from the Secretariat a reference list of relevant documents in advance of its meetings and was briefed by the Secretariat on specific subjects during the meetings. The Secretariat also submitted a comprehensive document (WGRC-3/S/1), which analysed the progress that the OPCW had made since the Second Review Conference, and which included an analysis of the challenges ahead. Discussions of the OEWG were further based on documents submitted by States Parties and the SAB.
- 3.11 Furthermore, in the context of preparations for the Third Review Conference, States Parties also heard perspectives from the chemical industry and civil society:
 - (a) On 24 September 2012, an informal meeting with representatives of the chemical industry was held. All national industry associations were invited by the Chairperson of the OEWG. Fifteen industry representatives attended the

meeting, together with representatives of around forty States Parties from all the five geographic regions.

- (b) On 29 November 2012, an informal meeting with representatives of civil society took place. Representatives of around 30 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) participated in this event, together with representatives of States Parties.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Universality

- 4.1 As at 31 December 2012, the Convention counted 188 States Parties as its members, representing near-universal adherence to the Convention. Six States were yet to accede to the Convention and two signatory States had yet to ratify the Convention. (See Annex 1 for the status of participation in the Convention). The Secretariat continued to implement the action plan on universality as a priority.
- 4.2 On 8 November, the United Nations Secretary-General and the Director-General jointly addressed letters to leaders of the States not Party, stressing the imperative of joining the Convention as part of the internationally endorsed objective of creating a chemical-weapons-free world. The Director-General, furthermore, addressed a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterating the appeal to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Convention without delay.
- 4.3 The Director-General met with representatives of States not Party to discuss their accession to the Convention, including Angola, Myanmar, Somalia, and South Sudan, and encouraged these countries to join the Convention at an early date. Myanmar, a signatory State, agreed to receive a TAV by the Secretariat, to be held in early 2013. The Secretariat also contacted the South Sudanese authorities as regards a TAV to that country. The Secretariat continued to sponsor the attendance of representatives from States not Party at OPCW events.
- 4.4 Contacts between the Secretariat and the facilitator for the planned conference regarding the establishment of a WMD²⁸-free zone in the Middle East, H.E. Mr Jaakko Laajava of Finland, and his team, were maintained throughout 2012. The Secretariat provided a background document to the facilitator, and supported activities held in the context of this initiative.

Outreach activities

- 4.5 For the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention in 2012, a series of commemorative events was held in The Hague. On 3 September, which was the date on which the Convention was adopted by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in 1992, a high-level meeting was held at the OPCW Headquarters. The Mayor of the city of The Hague, Mr Jozias van Aartsen; the Chairperson of the Conference, Ambassador Paul Arkwright of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and Mr Karel J.G. van Oosterom, Director-General for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands were among the dignitaries who addressed the gathering. There were also video messages from Ms Angela Kane, High Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Mr Yukiya Amano, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency; and Sir Harold Kroto, the 1996 Nobel Prize Laureate for Chemistry. This commemorative event was followed by The Hague Week on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation—a series of public events co-organised with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the Municipality of The

²⁸ WMD = weapon(s) of mass destruction.

Hague, the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, and other local partners. Other public events included an open day at the OPCW and the third annual Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction for a Changing World.

- 4.6 High-level visits to the OPCW continued in 2012. The Presidents of Senegal and Turkey were the most prominent visitors in that year. Other notable visitors included: the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, H.E. Mr Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, on 4 April; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, H.E. Mr Elmar Mammadyarov, on 11 June; the Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal, H.E. Mr Durga Prasad Bhattarai on 18 July; the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations of the Kenyan National Assembly, Hon. Aden Keynan, M.P., on 27 July; the Acting Under-Secretary for Arms Control and International Security of the State Department of the United States of America, Ms Rose Gottemoeller, on 6 September; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, Mr Morris Rosenberg, on 14 September; the Under Secretary for Political Affairs of Argentina, H.E. Maria del Carmen Squeff, on 15 October; the Minister of Science and Technology of Iraq, H.E. Abdul Karim Ali Yasin Al-Samarra, on 26 November; the Minister of Economy of Slovakia, H.E. Mr Tomáš Malatinský, on 21 November; and the Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, H.E. Mr Mohammad Mehdi Akhundzadeh Basti, on 26 November.
- 4.7 On 1 October, the anniversary celebrations culminated in a high-level meeting held in New York in the margins of the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The theme of the meeting summarised the OPCW's core anniversary message: "Fifteen Years of the Chemical Weapons Convention: Celebrating Success. Committing to the Future." The United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, addressed the meeting, along with over 40 high officials of States Parties. States Parties firmly underscored their dedication to the goals and objectives of the Convention and their resolve to take this collective endeavour forward.
- 4.8 The Director-General and Deputy Director-General continued to conduct bilateral visits and meetings, addressing various international, academic, and scientific fora. These included the delivery of statements at the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly, a high-level exchange in the context of the 2012 Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and the Wilton Park Conference entitled "The Chemical Weapons Convention: Third Review Conference and Beyond."
- 4.9 On 16 November 2012, the Secretariat convened the twelfth consecutive induction workshop for new diplomatic personnel at OPCW Headquarters, providing more than 60 participants from 44 countries with an overview of the core aspects of the Convention.
- 4.10 Public diplomacy activities increased in the form of special events, outreach to news media, upgrading the OPCW website and social-media sites, audiovisual production, and engagement with civil society. These activities increased the visibility of the OPCW and its contributions to global peace and security.

- 4.11 The Director-General was interviewed during the course of 2012 by the Al Jazeera Network, Australia National Television, BBC World Television, and Sky TV.
- 4.12 Since the OPCW launched its first social-media sites in February 2011, growth in traffic has been observed, as indicated in Table 7 below:

TABLE 7: GROWTH IN SOCIAL-MEDIA TRAFFIC

	2011	2012
Facebook/Likes	565	1,383
Twitter/Followers	460	1,021
YouTube/Video views	6,455	9,305

- 4.13 The internet bandwidth of the Secretariat was expanded to enable live webcasts of events and more efficient uploads and downloads of audio and video material. The fifteenth anniversary commemoration and The Hague Week on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation events were filmed in their entirety for use as e-learning materials, as were the lectures given in the Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction for a Changing World. The “Fires” project, a series of videos telling individual human stories, was launched with a well-received film focusing on Chrétien Schouteten, a Dutch high-school chemistry teacher. For the first time, all national statements read out at the regular session of the Conference were filmed and the video clips were uploaded onto the OPCW public website. More than 140 videos have now been produced by the OPCW and uploaded to the YouTube channel.
- 4.14 In June 2012, the OPCW organised a round-table meeting with representatives of 15 think tanks from all regions to discuss measures the Secretariat can take to facilitate their engagement with the OPCW. During the Seventeenth Session of the Conference, a record total of 35 NGOs were given approval to attend the session, and a special open forum with a wide range of NGO representatives exchanged information on preparations for the Third Review Conference.
- 4.15 Throughout 2012, the Secretariat hosted educational visits by 44 groups comprising university students, members of professional societies, young diplomats, and others, representing a 50% increase compared to 2011.
- 4.16 The Director-General corresponded with the president of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), with a view to reinvigorating the dialogue between the OPCW and the chemical industry.
- 4.17 On 7 and 8 June 2012, the OPCW convened an experts’ meeting on chemical safety and chemical security to explore the role of the OPCW on this topic. The meeting was attended by 20 experts from various professional backgrounds in both chemical safety and chemical security—representing a wide range of views—as well as staff members of the Secretariat. The discussion among the experts was rich and fruitful, and several recommendations were made.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative and budgetary matters

- 5.1 The International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) were fully introduced in 2011 and the first IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2011) were produced in the first quarter of 2012. The OPCW External Auditor placed an unqualified opinion on the Financial Statements, and commented that the statements present an accurate and complete financial position of the Organisation.
- 5.2 Automation of processes within the Human Resources Branch include the following:
- (a) paperless processing of staff benefits through an electronic benefits system;
 - (b) an electronic leave-management system; and
 - (c) a new online performance-management system;
- 5.3 In addition, all staff who leave the Secretariat are offered an in-house programme in which they are provided all the tools and resources they need to be ready for the next phase of their careers. New IT systems were introduced for the Verification Division and the Inspectorate Division, including the chemical weapons module of the Verification Information System.
- 5.4 Annex 10 provides the (unaudited) financial position and results of the Organisation as at 31 December 2012. Total income received under the General Fund was EUR 70.1 million and expenditure was EUR 68.1 million, which resulted in net income over expenditure for the period of EUR 2.0 million. Total assets on hand, including cash and term deposits, and assessed contributions receivable from Member States, stood at EUR 29,078,600.

Internal oversight

- 5.5 In 2012, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) completed 12 audit/evaluation assignments. Internal audits covered removal entitlements, controls in managing trust funds, controls in organising training courses by the International Cooperation and Assistance Division, and official hospitality expenses.
- 5.6 Confidentiality audits covered the mission logistical planning process, the inspection planning process, planning for an IAU, and the implementation of the confidentiality regime in the Industry Verification Branch and the Chemical Demilitarisation Branch.
- 5.7 Evaluations covered programmes and activities of the Media and Public Affairs Branch and of the Procurement and Support Services Branch, and the management of consultants. Furthermore, Administrative Directive AD/ADM/32 (dated 27 January 2012) on “OPCW Evaluation Policy” was issued.
- 5.8 Eighty-two recommendations were issued. The implementation rate of all OIO recommendations was 85.0 %, compared to 84.2% at the end of 2011.
- 5.9 In 2012, the Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA) confirmed in its three-yearly re-assessment the effectiveness of the quality management system (QMS). The QMS

audit programme included audits of the certification of the OPCW Central Analytical Database and on-site databases, preparation and testing of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) inspection equipment, proficiency testing, management requirements, and the management and control of QMS documents. In addition, a training course for QMS internal auditors was organised.

Legal affairs

- 5.10 In 2012, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, the Director-General, and units of the Secretariat.
- 5.11 The LAO prepared the Director-General's responses to appeals brought by staff members in cases before the Appeals Council or the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation (ILOAT). In addition, the LAO provided advice with regard to the Organisation's commercial matters, including procurement of goods and services.
- 5.12 The LAO provided support on matters related to the implementation and interpretation of the Convention and its verification regime, which included support in negotiations of facility agreements and advice on cooperation with other international organisations. It also provided advice, as requested, to the policy-making organs and in the context of informal consultations on a wide variety of issues.
- 5.13 The LAO continued to negotiate privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention. In 2012, the Council concluded four such agreements between the OPCW and States Parties and approved one amendment to an existing agreement. Accordingly, the total number of agreements concluded by the OPCW stands at 49. In addition, another five such agreements with States Parties entered into force, increasing to 28 the number of agreements in force.
- 5.14 The Secretariat registered 41 international agreements and legal instruments in 2012 and four amendments to international agreements, as reflected in Annex 11.

Confidentiality and security

- 5.15 For the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS), the emphasis in 2012 lay on the following:
- (a) incorporating risk-based security processes within the existing stringent confidentiality regime whilst re-aligning the staff resources to meet emerging risks, which entailed increasing the emphasis on the monitoring regime within the OPCW's information systems, complemented by the introduction of a new security monitoring tool; and
 - (b) further augmenting the capability to support the OPCW on its missions and operations, whilst maintaining the responsibilities of the OCS in respect of the security of the Headquarters, staff, delegates, and visitors. The OCS supported OPCW missions and exercises by providing security risk

assessments, and by liaising with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and security advisors.

- 5.16 The OCS hosted and provided support to the Security Audit and Assessment Team (SAAT) during two visits to OPCW Headquarters, to facilitate its ongoing assessment of the security-related aspects of the IT infrastructure of the Secretariat. The OCS also hosted and provided secretarial support to the Fourteenth Meeting of the Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality, held in May 2012.

Health and safety

- 5.17 There were no significant health-and-safety incidents in the Secretariat in 2012. There were neither delays in mission health-and-safety preparedness nor significant time loss due to accidents or incidents. There were no reported incidents involving exposure to chemical agents.
- 5.18 The annual workplace inspection showed that the Secretariat is a safe workplace. Issues that had been highlighted in the 2011 report were addressed.
- 5.19 In 2012, the Health and Safety Branch developed a “Radiation Safety Report,” outlining all radiation safety-related aspects of the Organisation, and carried out a noise-level survey and an air-quality survey. No radiation safety-related issues, excessive noise-level issues, or poor air-quality issues were reported or identified.

Special projects

- 5.20 The Secretariat continued to enhance the contribution of the OPCW to global anti-terrorism efforts, and also continued to support the Council’s Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism. An annual Note by the Director-General entitled “Status of the OPCW’s Contribution to Global Anti-Terrorism Efforts” (EC-67/DG.9, dated 7 February 2012) was submitted to the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session.
- 5.21 The Secretariat continued to provide support to the United Nations counter-terrorism strategy by participating in the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and co-chairing its Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks. The Secretariat also participated as an observer in meetings of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 6.1 A thorough understanding of relevant aspects of science and technology underpins full and effective implementation of several Articles of the Convention, from Article III (in, for example, ensuring the completeness of declarations), to Article IV (for example, destruction methodologies), to Article VI (for example, verification methodologies such as sampling and analysis), to Article XI (for example, outreach to the scientific communities to help ensure the peaceful use of chemistry). The year 2012 saw a significant intensification of the consideration by the Organisation of relevant developments in science and technology.
- 6.2 In 2012, the Director-General continued to seek the advice of the SAB in respect of reviewing and keeping abreast of relevant scientific and technological developments, notably by requesting the SAB to produce a report on developments in science and technology for the Third Review Conference (RC-3/DG.1). This report is available on the public website of the OPCW²⁹. The report of the SAB represented a sound analysis of relevant developments, and provided the foundation for the Director-General to develop policy advice for States Parties and the policy-making organs.
- 6.3 Furthermore, the SAB met twice in 2012 (for its Eighteenth Session in April and its Nineteenth Session in September). Additionally, three temporary working groups (TWGs) of the SAB deliberated and provided in-depth advice on S&A, the convergence of chemistry and biology, and education and outreach in science and technology. The TWG on S&A met once in 2012 and concluded its work, the TWG on education and outreach was set up in 2012 and held two meetings in that year, and the TWG on the convergence of chemistry and biology held its second meeting in 2012. The reports of all of these meetings are available on the public website of the OPCW³⁰.
- 6.4 It is apparent that the scientific and technological environment in which the Convention exists has changed significantly since the time of its negotiation. While scientific and technological convergence does not imply legal or political convergence of any of the relevant treaty regimes, it has implications for them and requires closer collaboration and more intensive dialogue. In 2012, increased interaction took place between the chemical and biological communities, demonstrated through, for example, the organisation of side events during the IUPAC³¹ workshop held in Spiez, Switzerland, in February, the BWC Meeting of Experts in July, and the Meeting of States Parties to the BWC in December.
- 6.5 Awareness of the Convention is relatively high among those most directly involved in its implementation. However, it is widely acknowledged as being low among other communities, including those that should have a higher level of awareness, namely, practising chemists; those working in the chemical industry; those trading, transporting, and otherwise handling chemicals; those responsible for regulating chemicals; and chemistry educators and students.

29 www.opcw.org/rc3; <http://www.opcw.org/rc3/documents-from-the-third-review-conference>

30 <http://www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/>

31 IUPAC = International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

- 6.6 In this regard, the experience of international organisations, professional associations, and other relevant bodies (including the IAEA,³² CTBTO,³³ ICCA, and IUPAC) was considered by the Secretariat. A close working relationship has been established with IUPAC, particularly its Committee on Chemistry Education.
- 6.7 The Secretariat undertook 12 outreach events related to science and technology in 2012, including a presentation by the Director-General at the International Conference on Chemistry Education in Rome on 16 July, and video messages from the Director-General for the “Joint 7th Singapore International Symposium on Protection Against Toxic Substances” (7th SISPAT) and the “3rd International Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Explosives Operations Conference” (3rd ICOC) on 4 December. Furthermore, a panel discussion on science and technology was organised during the events to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Convention on 3 September. Additional outreach activities were carried out by individual members of the SAB and were further augmented using social media.
- 6.8 The increased engagement with the scientific communities is helping to augment the identification and monitoring of developments in science and technology relevant to the Convention. The intention is to identify more clearly and earlier which scientific advances are of the greatest relevance to full and effective implementation of the Convention, how these developments could manifest themselves, and what States Parties, the Secretariat, and other relevant entities should do in anticipation and response.
- 6.9 Looking to the future, it will be necessary for the OPCW to further strengthen its monitoring of scientific and technological advances, which will require calling on the expertise of a broader network of stakeholders than has previously been the case. Preventing the re-emergence of chemical weapons and the misuse of toxic chemicals will require a broader, deeper, and more sustained engagement by the Secretariat and States Parties with a range of actors at many levels, from the international to the individual. Education and outreach is an important tool in this respect.

³² IAEA = International Atomic Energy Agency.

³³ CTBTO = Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

Annex 1

**STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012**

**TABLE 1: STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012³⁴**

	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

³⁴

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”.

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
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
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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
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
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	Libya		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		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06
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	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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
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
148	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
149	Serbia		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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
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	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
179	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
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
181	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

TABLE 2: SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	State	Date of Signature
1	Israel	13-01-93
2	Myanmar	14-01-93

TABLE 3: STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

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

Annex 2

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR
UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2012**

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party	
Libya	Ruwagha Chemicals Reloading System and Rabta Toxic Chemical Disposal Facility (RCRS-RTCDF)*
Russian Federation	Kizner CWDF** Leonidovka CWDF*** Maradykovsky CWDF*** Pochev CWDF*** Shchuchye CWDF***
United States of America	Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)** Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)** Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility (PDTDF) Recovered Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (RCWDF) Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF)****

* No chemical weapons destruction took place in 2012; the facility has been serviced and maintained in preparation for destruction

** CWDF under construction

*** Capabilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons under way in parallel with chemical weapons destruction operations

**** Destruction operations concluded during 2012

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED³⁵
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012**

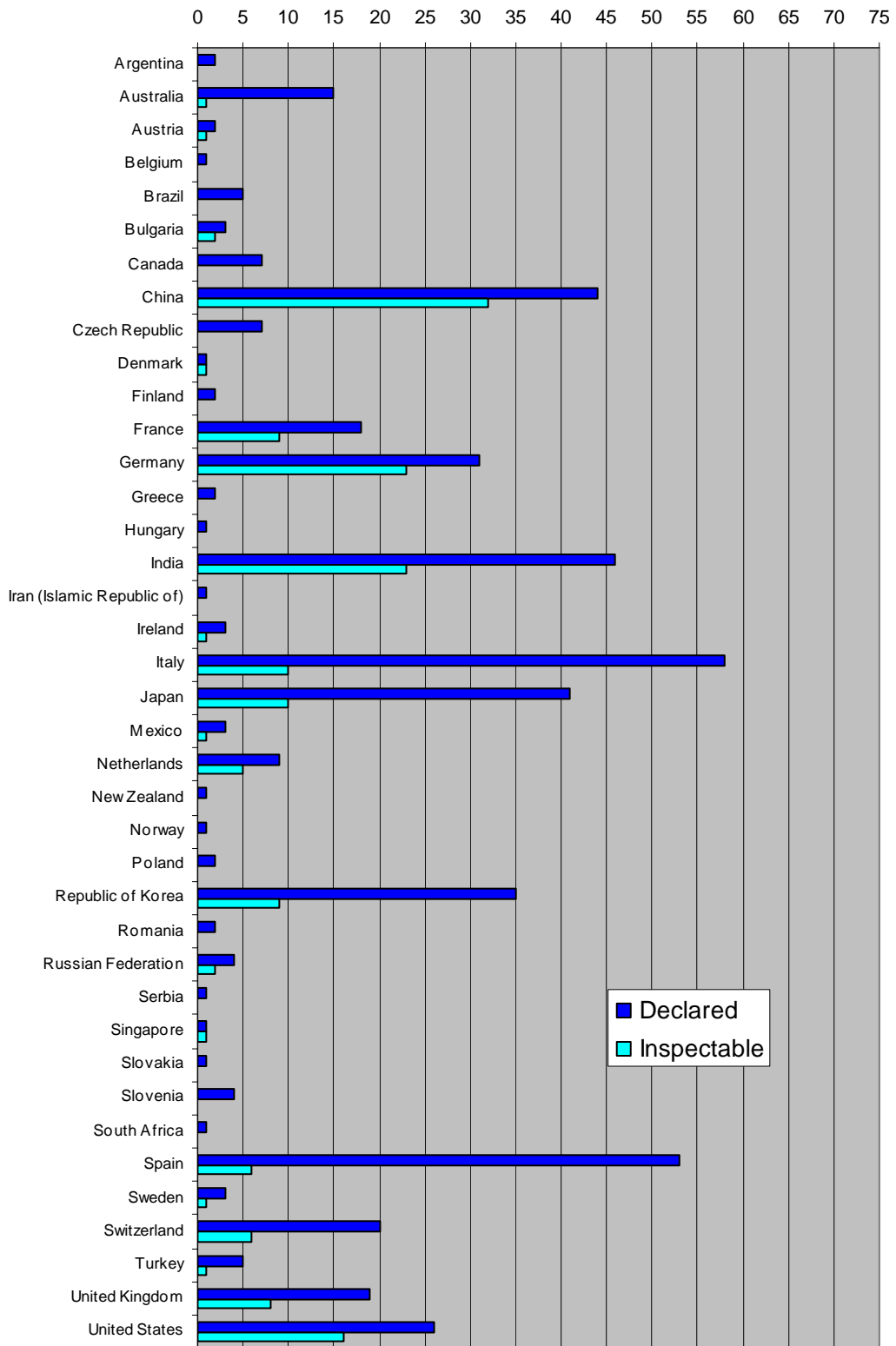
Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed ³⁶
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	10,605.499
Soman (GD)	9,057.203	3,264.533
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	2.244
VX/Vx	19,586.722	17,604.515
EA 1699	0.002	0.0
Sulfur mustard (sulfur mustard, H, HD, HT, sulfur mustard in oil product)	17,420.004	14,953.238
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,617.588
DF	443.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.779
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.139	3.126
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Total Category 1:	69,430.336	54,617.088
Category 2		
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	0.0
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	4.356
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0.0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0.0
Total Category 2:	1,766.083	919.931
Totals	71,196.419	55,537.019

³⁵ Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

³⁶ Not including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks (2.913 MTs).

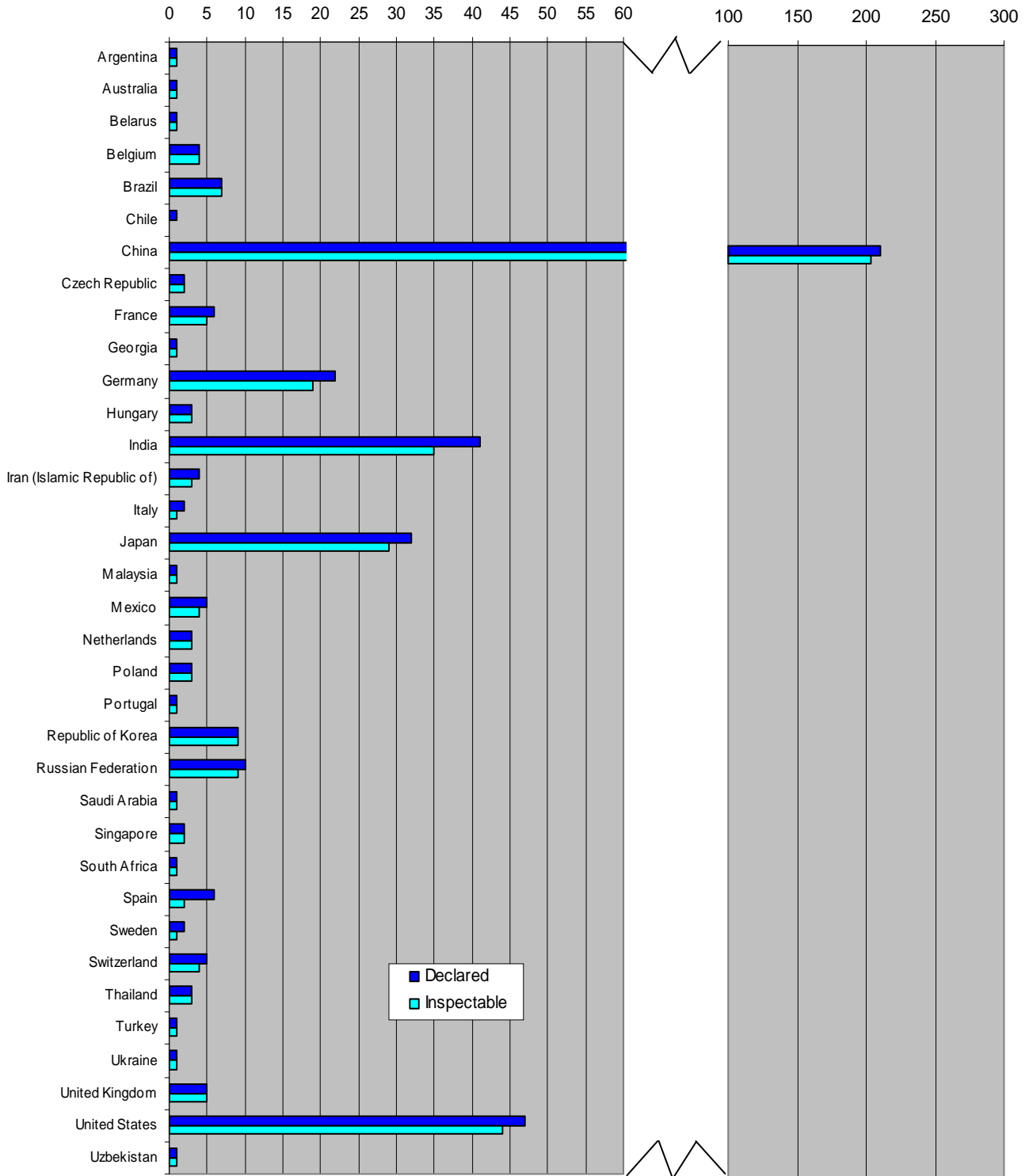
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012**



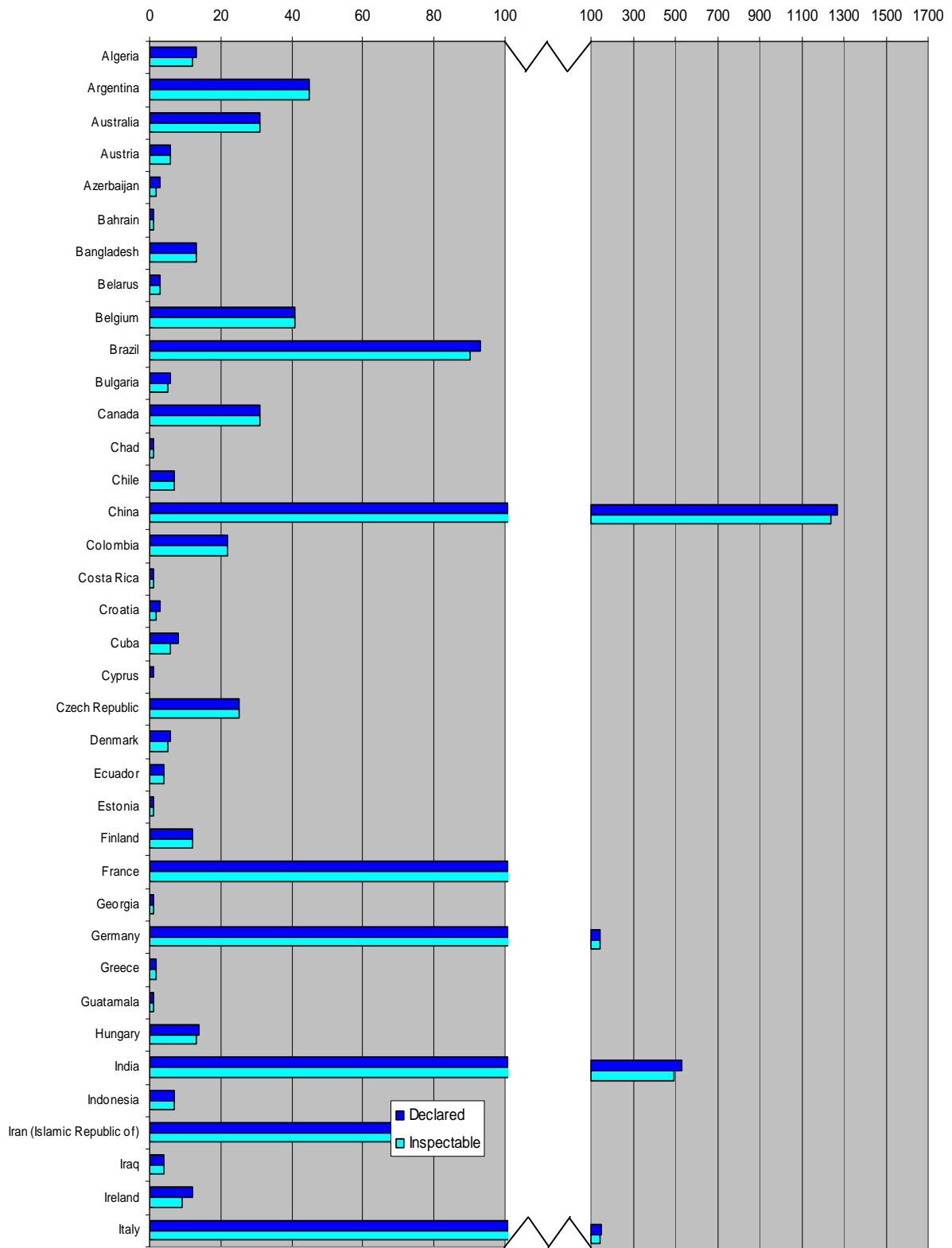
Annex 5

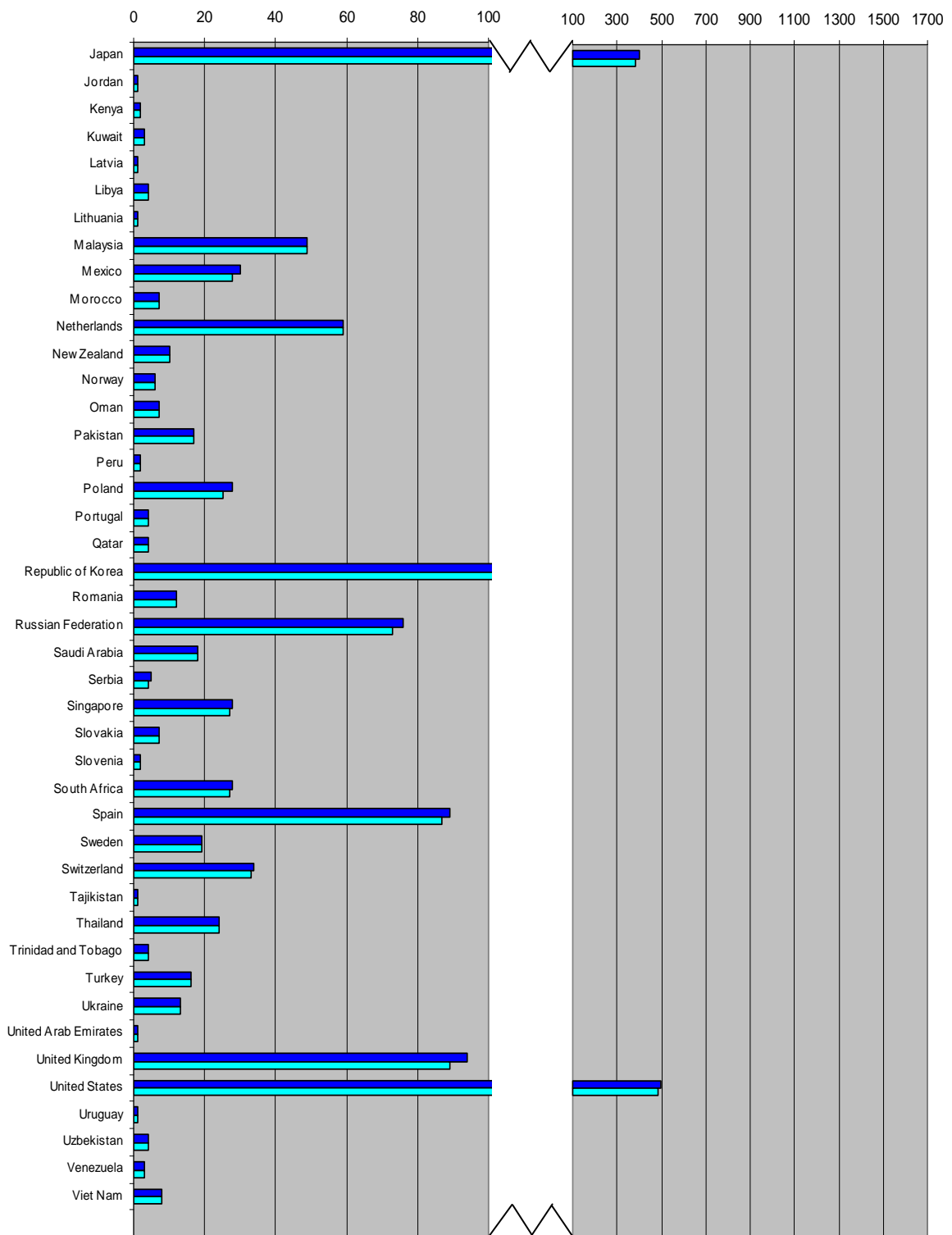
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012**



Annex 6

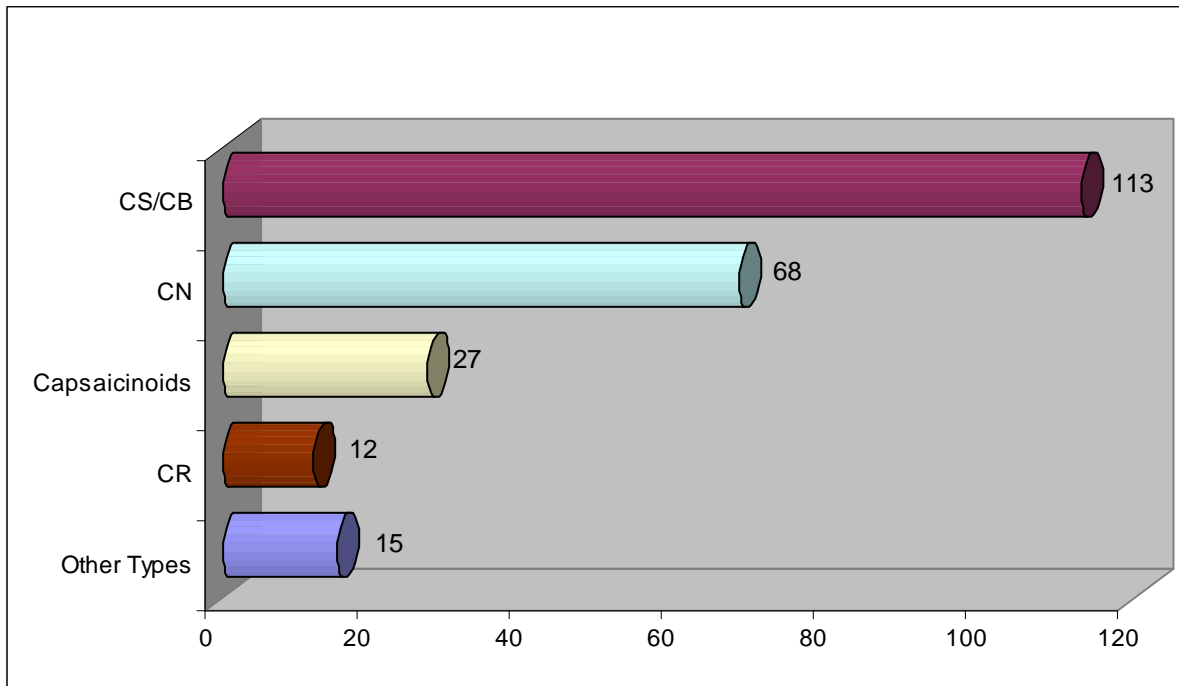
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012





Annex 7

**NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED
RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012³⁷**



³⁷

The CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) nomenclature for the riot control agents listed in this chart is as follows:

CS/CB: CAS number 2698-41-1

CN: CAS number 532-27-4

CR: CAS number 257-07-8.

Annex 8

DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012³⁸

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department*	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences	14 Sept 2007
4.	Finland	VERIFIN, Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC Département d'analyses chimiques	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC 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.	India	Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology*	3 Aug 2011
10.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defence Chemical Research Laboratory	3 Aug 2011
11.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
12.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	3 Aug 2011
13.	Republic of Korea	The Chemical Defence Research Institute	4 Sept 2012
14.	Romania	Chemical Analysis and Testing Laboratory Scientific Research Centre for CBRN Defence and Ecology	4 Sept 2012
15.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
16.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute, DSO National Laboratories	14 Apr 2003
17.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas (LAVEMA), Instituto Tecnológico, La Marañosa*	16 Aug 2004
18.	Sweden	FOI, CBRN Defence and Security Swedish Defence Research Agency	17 Nov 1998
19.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
20.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
21.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre	17 Nov 1998
22.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*	14 Apr 2003

38

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

Annex 9

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012³⁹**

	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	Cyprus	3,500.00
8	Czech Republic	9,873.00
9	Denmark	7,454.25
10	Estonia	2,000.00
11	Ethiopia	5,275.93
12	Fiji	4,920.00
13	Finland	25,333.86
14	Greece	36,344.51
15	Hungary	4,410.34
16	Indonesia	6,868.13
17	Ireland	11,344.51
18	Italy	172,442.18
19	Japan	45,378.02
20	Kenya	2,942.00
21	Kuwait	45,378.02
22	Lesotho	60,240.00
23	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
24	Lithuania	2,328.42
25	Luxembourg	12,389.33
26	Malta	2,490.30
27	Mexico	22,185.16
28	Netherlands	234,033.52
29	New Zealand	7,237.43
30	Norway	22,689.01
31	Oman	9,257.12
32	Pakistan	3,000.00
33	Peru	4,628.56
34	Poland	22,689.01
35	Qatar	14,953.00
36	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
37	Romania	5,000.00
38	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
39	Slovenia	2,299.30
40	Sweden	11,591.82
41	Switzerland	49,066.12
42	Thailand	4,000.00
43	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
44	Turkey	11,108.54
45	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
46	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
47	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
	Voluntary contributions	1,174,135.05
	Interest	333,488.68
	Total	1,507,623.73

³⁹

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

Annex 10

**BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS
(UNAUDITED)⁴⁰ FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2012 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions ⁴¹	67,389,600	68,368,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,389,600	68,368,500
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	90,067	5,000	5,635,641	1,824,645	5,725,708	1,829,645
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	2,534,202	4,210,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,534,202	4,210,101
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	74,533	278,875	-	-	7,514	26,208	8,299	25,111	90,346	330,194
Currency exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	106,394	142,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,394	142,293
TOTAL INCOME	70,104,729	72,999,769	-	-	97,581	31,208	5,643,940	1,849,756	75,846,250	74,880,733
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	49,632,215	52,439,557	-	-	-	-	72,343	96,538	49,704,558	52,536,095
Travel costs	7,034,363	7,208,313	-	-	-	-	854,043	920,452	7,888,406	8,128,765
Contractual services	4,230,758	5,097,507	-	-	45,000	44,955	303,523	280,747	4,579,281	5,423,209
Workshops, seminars and meetings	511,388	424,838	-	-	-	-	28,749	34,946	540,137	459,784
General operating expenses	5,679,604	5,800,374	-	-	520	713	85,442	66,136	5,765,566	5,867,223
Furniture and equipment	985,116	1,074,628	-	-	137,614	29,487	205,703	-	1,328,433	1,104,115
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	68,073,444	72,045,217	-	-	183,134	75,155	1,549,803	1,398,819	69,806,381	73,519,191
EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXP.	2,031,285	954,552	-	-	(85,553)	(43,947)	4,094,137	450,937	6,039,869	1,361,542
Prior period adjustments	(47,040)	(88,255)	-	-	(935)	-	(226,898)	(3,352)	(274,873)	(91,607)
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXP.	1,984,245	866,297	-	-	(86,488)	(43,947)	3,867,239	447,585	5,764,996	1,269,935
Savings on prior period's obligations	651,973	512,929	-	-	-	86,198	32,413	31,162	684,386	630,289
Transfers to/from other funds	-	(181,254)	-	-	-	181,302	-	(48)	-	-
Credits to Member States ⁴²	(1,544,493)	(4,904,164)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,544,493)	(4,904,164)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	3,914,098	7,620,290	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,837,941	2,614,388	2,685,710	2,207,011	19,350,219	22,354,159
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	5,005,823	3,914,098	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,751,453	2,837,941	6,585,362	2,685,710	24,255,108	19,350,219

⁴⁰ The OPCW adopted IPSAS with effect from 2011, but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1 (d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements. This statement had not yet been audited by the External Auditor of the OPCW as at the date of preparation of this report.

⁴¹ Assessed annual contributions received in advance, during the reporting period, are considered as a liability owed to the State Party when initially received, and are recognised as income in subsequent periods to which the contributions relate.

⁴² The amount of EUR 1,544,493 (2011: EUR 4,904,164) represents final cash surpluses from 2009 and previous years, applied during the reporting period to States Parties which owed amounts to the OPCW and which have paid their assessed annual contributions in full for the financial period to which the surplus relates.

**BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES
AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED)⁴³
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
ASSETS										
Cash and term deposits	1,660,198	3,290,496	9,906,317	9,921,722	2,752,769	2,699,781	7,717,979	2,707,499	22,037,263	18,619,498
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	4,133,595	3,436,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,133,595	3,436,872
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,439	-	6,439
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V ⁴⁴	764,688	2,000,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	764,688	2,000,354
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	6,853	7,970	-	-	-	-	6,853	7,970
Inter-fund balances	58,750	59,053	504	-	9	181,865	17,587	90,186	76,850	331,104
Other receivables	1,506,302	2,118,139	276	5,646	-	1,248	291,344	12,331	1,797,922	2,137,364
Other assets	2,557,291	2,538,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,557,291	2,538,999
TOTAL ASSETS	10,680,824	13,443,913	9,913,950	9,935,338	2,752,778	2,882,894	8,026,910	2,816,455	31,374,462	29,078,600
LIABILITIES										
Contributions received in advance	1,722,007	4,006,159	-	-	-	-	584,300	67,500	2,306,307	4,073,659
Unliquidated obligations	3,070,146	4,265,456	-	-	1,316	30,000	578,020	49,170	3,649,482	4,344,626
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	18,102	279,369	1,480	22,867	9	14,955	57,259	13,912	76,850	331,103
Other payables	864,746	978,830	-	-	-	-	221,969	161	1,086,715	978,991
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,675,001	9,529,814	1,480	22,867	1,325	44,955	1,441,548	130,743	7,119,354	9,728,379
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	5,005,823	3,914,098	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,751,453	2,837,941	6,585,362	2,685,710	24,255,108	19,350,219
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	5,005,823	3,914,098	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,751,453	2,837,941	6,585,362	2,685,710	24,255,108	19,350,219
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	10,680,824	13,443,912	9,913,950	9,935,337	2,752,778	2,882,896	8,026,910	2,816,453	31,374,462	29,078,598

⁴³ The OPCW adopted IPSAS in 2011 but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1(d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements. This statement had not yet been audited by the External Auditor of the OPCW as at the drafting date for this report.

⁴⁴ Receivables pertaining to reimbursement of verification costs under Articles IV and V of the Convention include accruals for inspection missions that were in progress as at 31 December 2012 or missions for which billing information had not yet been fully received as at the same date.

Annex 11

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012**

International Agreements Registered in 2012				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR248	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Thailand	02-03-12	[not yet in force]
IAR249	Technical agreement concerning sample preparation for the Thirty-First Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies & NBC Protection WIS Laboratory	15-03-12 24-02-12	15-03-12
IAR250	Technical agreement concerning evaluation of the results of the Thirty-First Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW CSIR Indian Institute of Chemical Technology Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins	15-03-12 08-02-12	15-03-12
IAR251	United Kingdom voluntary contribution “Science for CWC Implementation” (exchange of letters)	United Kingdom OPCW	14-03-12 02-04-12	02-04-12
IAR252	United Kingdom voluntary contribution “Regional Chemical Emergency for Caribbean States Parties Training Project” (exchange of letters)	United Kingdom OPCW	14-03-12 19-04-12	19-04-12
IAR253	Contribution arrangement between Canada and the OPCW (assistance to Libya)	Canada OPCW	22-03-12 27-03-12	27-03-12
IAR254	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Paraguay	28-03-12	[not yet in force]
IAR255	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Lao People’s Democratic Republic	30-03-12	[not yet in force]
IAR256	Exchange of letters concerning assistance of the OPCW in the implementation of an electronic recruitment management system	OPCW Special Tribunal for Lebanon	31-05-12 28-02-12	31-05-12

International Agreements Registered in 2012				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR257	Exchange of letters concerning Turkey's voluntary contribution to support the activities of the Scientific Advisory Board	OPCW Turkey	03-05-12 05-06-12	05-06-12
IAR258	Technical Arrangement concerning the training of personnel of the OPCW at the field live chemical agents training and testing facility "Kamenna Chaloupka" in Vyskov, Czech Republic	OPCW VOP-026 Sternberk, s.p. Czech Republic	05-04-12 06-04-12	06-04-12
IAR259	European Union Contribution Agreement with an International Organisation	OPCW European Commission	06-06-12 13-06-12	13-06-12
IAR260	Memorandum of understanding on joint inter-agency fire and safety training	OPCW Special Tribunal for Lebanon	19-06-12	19-06-12
IAR261	Technical arrangement concerning training of personnel of the OPCW at the Training and Testing Centre of NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostol'any	OPCW The Ministry of Economy of Slovakia	20-06-12 07-06-12	20-06-12
IAR262	Technical arrangement concerning evaluation of the results of the Thirty-Second Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Instituto Tecnológico "La Marañosa" Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas	No date 24-05-12	24-05-12
IAR263	Exchange of letters concerning the voluntary contribution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the trust fund in support of activities of the SAB	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16-07-12 22-06-12	16-07-12
IAR264	Memorandum of understanding concerning a seminar on the Chemical Weapons Convention	OPCW RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation	16-05-12 14-03-12	16-05-12
IAR265	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Dominica	12-07-12	[not yet in force]
IAR266	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Mozambique	12-07-12	[not yet in force]
IAR267	Technical agreement concerning sample preparation for the Thirty-Second Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Defence Research & Development Establishment, Vertox Laboratory	18-07-12 02-07-12	18-07-12

International Agreements Registered in 2012				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR268	Supplementary Arrangement Concerning the Implementation of Article II (2)(c) of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Director-General United Nations Secretary-General	14-09-12 20-09-12	20-09-12
IAR269	Arrangement for the training of personnel of the OPCW IAU exercise at the NBCD Personnel Advancement Centre in Kruševac and at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade in 2012	OPCW Serbia	21-09-12	21-09-12
IAR270	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	Bulgaria OPCW	02-10-12	[not yet in force]
IAR271	Technical agreement concerning the sample preparation for the Thirty-Third Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Laboratory for Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence, Beijing, China	19-10-12 25-09-12	19-10-12
IAR272	Interface procedures between the Emergency Services Branch of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA-ESB) and the OPCW	OCHA-ESB OPCW	20-11-12	20-11-12
IAR273	Contribution agreement between Canada and the OPCW (Syrian Arab Republic)	Canada OPCW	04-12-12 13-12-12	13-12-12
IAR275	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW H.E.J. Research Institute of Chemistry, International Centre for Chemical Biological Sciences, University of Karachi	10-03-12	10-03-12
IAR276	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW H.E.J. Research Institute of Chemistry, International Centre for Chemical Biological Sciences, University of Karachi	15-03-12 20-03-12	20-03-12

International Agreements Registered in 2012				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR277	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW Facultad de Química, Universidad de la República, Uruguay	20-03-12 13-03-12	20-03-12
IAR278	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, India	20-03-12 15-03-12	20-03-12
IAR279	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa	20-03-12 13-03-12	20-03-12
IAR280	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW Facultad de Química, Universidad de la República, Uruguay	29-03-12 22-03-12	29-03-12
IAR281	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Support for Research Projects)	OPCW Science Institute, National University of General Sarmiento, Argentina	10-07-12 18-06-12	10-07-12
IAR282	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Brazilian Army Technological Centre – CBRN Defence	31-07-12	31-07-12
IAR283	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory, Gaborone, Botswana	02-08-12	02-08-12
IAR284	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Laboratorio de Ecología Química, Facultad de Química, Universidad de la República, Uruguay	03-08-12	03-08-12
IAR285	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Nigerian Institute of Science Laboratory Technology (NISLT)	08-08-12 02-08-12	08-08-12

International Agreements Registered in 2012				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR286	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines	22-08-12 15-08-12	22-08-12
IAR287	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the OPCW Laboratory-Assistance Programme)	OPCW Pan African Chemistry Network (PACN)	10-09-12 21-08-12	10-09-12
IAR288	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Ministry of Science and Technology, Iraq	28-09-12	28-09-12
IAR289	Memorandum of understanding (agreement concluded under the Internship-Support Programme)	OPCW Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN), Helsinki, Finland	18-10-12 04-10-12	18-10-12

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2012				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry into Force
IAR95(a)	Amendments to the facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at a Schedule 1 facility for protective purposes	OPCW Spain	10-05-12	10-05-12
IAR274	Annual amendment to the 2007 arrangement concerning the training of personnel of the OPCW at the Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia	OPCW Ministry of Defence of Serbia	13-07-12	13-07-12
IAR260(a)	Amendment to the memorandum of understanding on joint inter-agency fire and safety training	OPCW Special Tribunal for Lebanon	21-08-12 28-08-12	28-08-12
IAR253(a)	Amendment to the contribution arrangement (assistance to Libya)	Canada OPCW	27-11-12	27-11-12

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