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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 2003

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

First Review Conference

- 1. The First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the First Review Conference"), which was held from 28 April to 9 May, was a major milestone in the short history of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The First Review Conference noted, *inter alia*, that the Convention had been identified as one of the core treaties reflecting the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, that it is non-discriminatory in nature, and that it had set new standards for global disarmament under strict and effective international control, non-proliferation, assistance and protection against chemical weapons, and international cooperation in the chemical field for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. The First Review Conference also recognised the essential contribution that the Convention had made to confidence-building and cooperation among the States Parties, to international peace and security, and to the national security of the States Parties.
- 2. Other positive developments in 2003 included the adoption of two action plans. One, the action plan for the universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention"), was adopted by the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") in October at the recommendation of the First Review Conference; the other, the action plan regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, was adopted by the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter "the Conference") at its Eighth Session, in October.

Activities in support of the global fight against terrorism

3. The OPCW conducted a number of activities in support of the global struggle against terrorism in 2003, within the framework of a decision the Council adopted in 2001 on the OPCW's contribution to that struggle. In this connection the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") and the Council's Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism concentrated their efforts on promoting universal adherence to the Convention and on enhancing its full and effective implementation. Additionally, the mandate of the OPCW became increasingly relevant to the work of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee in the course of 2003.

Progress towards universal adherence

4. The period under review witnessed excellent progress towards achieving the universality of the Convention: Eleven new States Parties joined the Convention, for a total of 158 by 31 December. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Guatemala and Belize became the newest States Parties; in Africa, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe, also joined; but the highest number of new Member States was in Asia and the Pacific Islands, with accessions or ratifications by Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Palau, Timor-Leste, and Tonga. (In January the Convention entered into force for Thailand, which had ratified it in December 2002.) The announcement by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in December that it intended to join the Convention—an announcement it followed through on by acceding in early 2004—was a major step forward that will be covered in the 2004 Annual Report.

Progress in chemical weapons disarmament and non-proliferation

- 5. Chemical weapons destruction activities proceeded apace, so that over the course of the year the OPCW verified the destruction of 1,100 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents. By 31 December 2003, 11.4% of Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, and all Category 2 stockpiles, had been destroyed.
- 6. In 2003, new chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) started operations in the United States of America. India met the deadline set by the Convention for the destruction of 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons six months ahead of schedule, and destroyed all of its Category 2 chemical weapons stockpiles. The Russian Federation, the United States of America, and another State Party experienced delays in their Category 1 destruction programmes, and thus requested deadline extensions, which were granted by the Conference at its Eighth Session.
- 7. The destruction and conversion of chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) proceeded at a steady pace. By the end of the year, 31 of the 61 CWPFs had been certified as completely destroyed (3 in 2003); 10, as completely converted (2 in 2003). The latter remain subject to verification. By the end of the reporting period, 10 of the remaining 20 CWPFs had yet to be destroyed, while the conversion of the other 10 had yet to be completed or certified as completed.
- 8. Inspections of chemical industry and other inspectable facilities under Article VI of the Convention also proceeded smoothly; 46.15% of inspections in 2003 were carried out at Schedule 1, 2, and 3 facilities as well as at other chemical production facilities (OCPFs).
- 9. The verification activities conducted by the OPCW ensured that the destruction of chemical weapons proceeded in accordance with the requirements of the Convention. These activities also contributed to confidence that chemical activities undertaken by States Parties were for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. In addition, the OPCW maintained its readiness to conduct challenge inspections should it be requested to do so.

International cooperation and assistance

10. Notable progress was made in implementing cooperation and assistance programmes, which address core objectives of the OPCW. The Conference at its Seventh Session allocated increased funding to these programmes, thereby underscoring their importance.

Executive management and administration

11. Management initiated a number of procedures that led to efficiency gains and increased accountability in administrative matters. Key accomplishments included improvements in insurance coverage and in the recruitment and budgetary processes. At its Second Special Session, held in April, the Conference adopted a decision on the implementation of the OPCW's policy on tenure. That decision required the Director-General to start implementing the policy in 2003.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Initial declarations

1.1 By 31 December 2003, 150, or 95%, of the 158 States Parties had provided the OPCW with an initial declaration submission or an indication of no declarable activity. The Secretariat continued to engage States Parties regarding the completeness of their declaration submissions. The 8 that had yet to provide an initial declaration submission were Afghanistan, Belize, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, and Tonga.

Declarations under Article III

1.2 By the end of the year, 5 States Parties—Albania, India, Russian Federation, United States of America, and another State Party—had declared approximately 70,000 metric tonnes of Category 1 and 2 chemical-warfare agents in about 8,200,000 munitions and containers, and 410,000 Category 3 chemical weapons at 33 chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs). Information on these declarations and on chemical agents destroyed by 31 December 2003 appears in Annex 2. At the same time, 11 States Parties had declared 61 CWPFs and 8 had declared 25 facilities primarily for the development of chemical weapons.

Declarations of riot-control agents

1.3 In 2003 the Secretariat received one new declaration of riot-control agents. Thus, by year's end, 103 States Parties had declared such agents: 93 had declared CS/CB agents; 61, the CN type; and 33, other types. Further details appear in Annex 3.

Declarations under Article VI

1.4 At the end of 2003, 5,466 facilities were within the scope of the Convention's Article VI verification regime. The following table lists, by type, the number of facilities that had been declared by that date.

ARTICLE VI FACILITIES, BY TYPE, DECLARED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003

Type of Facility	Number of States Parties That Had Made Declarations	Number of Facilities Declared	Number of Facilities/States Parties Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	21	27	27/21
Schedule 2	35	432	153/21
Schedule 3	35	511	426/35
OCPF	63	4,496	4,161/61

1.5 As at 31 December 2003:

- (a) 21 States Parties had declared 27 Schedule 1 facilities subject to systematic verification: 8 single small-scale facilities, 17 other facilities for protective purposes, and 2 other facilities for medical, pharmaceutical, and research purposes;
- (b) 35 States Parties had declared 432 Schedule 2 plant sites in their annual declarations of past activities for the previous 3 years or in their annual declarations of anticipated activities for 2004;
- (c) 35 States Parties had declared 511 Schedule 3 plant sites in their annual declarations of past activities for 2002 or in their annual declarations of anticipated activities for 2004; and
- (d) 63 States Parties had declared 4,496 plant sites producing discrete organic chemicals (DOCs).
- 1.6 Further details on declared and inspectable facilities are provided in Annexes 4, 5, and 6.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.7 In 2003, six States Parties notified the Secretariat of a total of eight transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, three of which involved one State Party and the OPCW. Of the remaining five, only one was notified by both the sending and the receiving States Parties.
- 1.8 In their annual declarations of past activities for 2002, 57 States Parties declared approximately 400 aggregate transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to or from other States Parties. Transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to States not Party have been prohibited since 29 April 2000—and indeed declarations for 2002 indicate that no such transfers took place that year.
- 1.9 In addition, 101 States Parties declared approximately 1,200 aggregate transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to or from other States Parties. A review of these declarations also shows that 9 States Parties exported 5 Schedule 3 chemicals to 3 States not Party. Three of these chemicals—thionyl chloride, chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane, and triethanolamine—accounted for 93% of the 2,643 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party.

The declaration assistance project

1.10 The declaration assistance project has continued to prove its usefulness in helping more interested States Parties to identify facilities declarable under Article VI and then to make the corresponding declarations. In 2003, three States Parties made such declarations for the first time, and a few others that had already made declarations identified additional facilities or plant sites to be declared.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

Destruction of chemical weapons

- 1.11 In 2003, the Secretariat verified the destruction of approximately 1,145 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agent (1,048 metric tonnes of Category 1 and 97 metric tonnes of Category 2).
- 1.12 Nine destruction facilities operated during the reporting period. Four of these were continuously operating (one in the Russian Federation and three in the United States of America); five, non-continuously operating (one in India, three in the United States of America, and one in another State Party).
- 1.13 In spite of the progress achieved in the destruction of chemical weapons, operational difficulties forced the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and another State Party to request extensions of the intermediate and/or final deadlines for the destruction of their Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. At its Eighth Session, in October, the Conference granted the following extensions:
 - (a) A State Party was granted an extension of the deadline for the destruction of 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles on the understanding that it would destroy 45% of those stockpiles by the deadline established in the Convention for the destruction of 100% of its Category 1 chemical weapons.
 - (b) The Russian Federation was granted an extension of the 20% intermediate destruction deadline until 29 April 2007; it was also granted, in principle, an extension of the 45% intermediate deadline so that it would occur after the 20% deadline; and an extension of the final deadline so that it would occur after the 45% deadline.
 - (c) The United States of America was granted an extension of the 45% intermediate destruction deadline until 31 December 2007 and was granted, in principle, an extension of the final deadline so that it would fall after 31 December 2007.
- 1.14 The progress each State Party that had declared chemical weapons stockpiles had made by the end of the reporting period in destroying those stockpiles can be summarised as follows:

Albania

1.15 Albania had not commenced destruction operations by the end of the reporting period.

India

1.16 As at 31 December 2003, India had destroyed 45.57% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons, thus meeting ahead of time the phase 3 destruction deadline set by the Convention. It had also destroyed all of its Category 2 chemical weapons.

The Russian Federation

1.17 By 26 April 2003, the Russian Federation had met its revised intermediate deadline (EC-32/DEC.2, dated 20 March 2003) for destroying at least 1% of its Category 1 stockpiles, and by the end of the reporting period had destroyed approximately 1.6% of those stockpiles.

The United States of America

1.18 As at 31 December 2003, the United States of America had destroyed approximately 24% of its Category 1 stockpiles.

A State Party

1.19 By the end of the reporting period a State Party had destroyed 35% of its declared Category 1 stockpiles.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

1.20 In 2003, 1 initial and 35 systematic inspections were conducted at the 31 chemical weapons storage facilities subject to verification that year in 5 States Parties.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.21 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2003, 11 States Parties declared 61 CWPFs. Of these, 31 were certified as completely destroyed (3 in 2003); 10, as completely converted (2 in 2003). The latter remain subject to verification. By the end of the reporting period, 10 of the remaining 20 CWPFs had yet to be destroyed, while the conversion of the other 10 had yet to be completed or certified as completed.
- 1.22 By the end of the reporting period, 8 States Parties had reduced their production capacity to below the required level—6 through destruction of their CWPFs, 1 through conversion, and 1 through destruction and conversion. Residual production capacity had been reduced to zero in 41 of the 61 declared CWPFs.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.23 By the end of the reporting period, 10 States Parties had declared old chemical weapons (OCWs) at 42 sites or facilities (26 of which were still inspectable), 3 had declared abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) on their territory, and 1 had declared them on the territory of another State Party.
- 1.24 The quantities declared were as follows: 58,700 OCWs produced before 1925, and 69,900 made between 1925 and 1946; and 1,269 metric tonnes of adamsite and 36,259 munitions declared as ACWs.
- 1.25 In 2003, seven OCW inspections were conducted in five States Parties. Although there were specific verification-related matters that still needed to be resolved at the end of the reporting period, and despite new discoveries, steady progress was being made in the destruction of declared OCWs. In addition, two ACW inspections were

conducted in one State Party in 2003, where progress was being made by the two States Parties concerned.

OVERVIEW OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- In 2003, 286 of the 319 inspections originally budgeted for were conducted at 207 sites in 45 States Parties. The main reason for this shortfall was a decrease in the number of operating CWDFs over what States Parties had predicted. A summary of inspections carried out in 2003 appears below; a detailed breakdown by country, in Annex 7.
- In view of past delays in destruction activities, and following a decision by the 1.27 Conference at its Seventh Session, cost calculations for the CWDF inspections budgeted for for 2003, including costs for human resources, assumed a 10% reduction against the declared programme.

INSPECTIONS BUDGETED FOR AND COMPLETED IN 20031

Type of Inspection	No. of Inspec-	No. of Inspections	Percentage of Budgeted-	No. of Facilities	No. of Inspector
inspection	tions Budgeted For	Completed	for Inspections	/Sites	Days ²
Chemical we	apons-related	inspections	Completed		
CWDF	110	74	67.27	11	11,086
CWPF	31	31	100	24	813
CWSF	38	36	94.74	31	966
ACW	3	2	66.67	2	76
OCW	5	7	140	7	103
DHCW ³	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	66
Totals, and av	verage percenta	ge completed:		•	
	187	154	82.35	75	13,110
Article VI in	spections				
Schedule 1	16	16	100	16	234
Schedule 2	38	35	92.11	35	717
Schedule 3	18	15	83.33	15	277
OCPF ⁴	60	66	110	66	1,049
Totals, and av	verage percenta	ge completed			
	132	132	100	132	2277
Combined to	otals, and aver	age percentage	completed over	all:	
	319	286	89.65	207	15,387

¹ Please note that more than one inspection may be conducted on a single mission. In 2003, for example, 31 CWPF inspections were budgeted for, and were conducted over the course of 11 missions, thus achieving greater cost-effectiveness in terms of travel and human resources.

² The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it

³ Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons

At the Eighth Session of the Conference, the Director-General provided an explanation for the discrepancy between the number of inspections budgeted for and the number actually completed.

Inspections of chemical weapons-related facilities

1.28 It is clear from the statistics on inspections of chemical weapons-related facilities that the verification of destruction takes up a substantial portion of the resources used by the Secretariat in its verification activities. In 2003, the Secretariat conducted 74 CWDF inspections, which accounted for 48.05% of all inspections of chemical weapons that year, 72.05% of all inspector days, and 84.56% of inspector days spent on chemical weapons-related activities.

Optimisation of verification activities at chemical weapons destruction facilities

- 1.29 The importance of verifying the destruction of chemical weapons, along with the limits on available resources (in particular, the number of inspectors), operational delays, and an anticipated increase in the number of CWDFs, prompted the need for a thorough review by the Secretariat, in close cooperation with interested States Parties and the Council of the way in which destruction is verified.
- 1.30 That review, which was still underway by the end of the reporting period, was undertaken pursuant to a request by the Conference at its Seventh Session, and is intended to optimise the use of available resources and thus to preserve the ability of the Secretariat to comply with its verification mandate in a context that is expected to be marked by constraints and by new demands and challenges. It aims to identify the key steps in the destruction process, the core verification activities associated with them, and possible ways of carrying out those activities in a more cost-effective manner.
- 1.31 This comprehensive and ongoing review is also a natural follow-up to the savings achieved in CWDFs already in operation. It also builds on the bilateral contacts undertaken in 2002 to explore different cost-saving methods, which should enable further reductions in the number of inspectors allocated to CWDF missions.

Article VI inspections

- 1.32 The aggregate number of Article VI inspections conducted in 2003—132, or 46.15% of all inspections—remained within budget. Sixteen Schedule 1, 35 Schedule 2, 15 Schedule 3, and 66 OCPF inspections were conducted.
- 1.33 In 2003 the number of issues still outstanding from industry inspections continued the decline that had been seen the year before. Indeed, only one file remained open from the period under review, and that was because the State Party in question had yet to submit amendments to its initial declaration.

Challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use

1.34 During the period under review, the OPCW maintained its readiness to conduct challenge inspections should it be requested to do so. Secretariat staff also participated in a training exercise on the investigation of alleged use, which took place in the Czech Republic from 28 March to 4 April 2003.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Official OPCW Proficiency Tests

- 1.35 In 2003 the OPCW Laboratory completed the Twelfth Official OPCW Proficiency Test; organised, evaluated, and reported on the Thirteenth; and organised the Fourteenth the evaluation of which was expected to be completed by early 2004.
- 1.36 Annex 8 to this report lists the designated laboratories after the Thirteenth Test and shows the status of each.

The OPCW Central Analytical Database

1.37 In 2003 the OPCW continued to expand the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD). The following table shows the number of analytical data in the OCAD for each analytical technique at the end of each year from 1999 to 2003.

CONTENTS OF THE OCAD

Data Type	Number of Analytical Data in the OCAD As at the end of:									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
MS	900	1169	1495	2138	2824					
IR	329	422	670	670	713					
NMR	966	1058	1255	1305	1391					
GC(RI)	175	805	2011	2598	3482					

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.1 The OPCW's international-cooperation programmes stem from the provisions of Article XI of the Convention relating to the economic and technological development of States Parties. During the period under review, these programmes focussed on strengthening economic and technological development through capacity-building, and on facilitating exchanges of chemicals, equipment, and scientific and technical information on the development and uses of chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

Associate Programme

2.2 This Programme facilitates capacity-building and national implementation of the Convention in the chemical industry, and research and development related to the industry. It also aims to promote good practices in chemical manufacturing and safety, and to enlarge the pool of human resources from which the National Authorities and the OPCW can draw in the future. In 2003 the number of associates accepted into the Programme was doubled to 24, each one from a different Member State. The governments of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland provided financial support for the Programme. The National Authorities and the chemical-industry associations of Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC); the World Customs Organisation, and several Dutch organisations also cooperated in organising various components of the Programme. Even greater participation by the chemical industry in the Programme will be crucial to its continuing success.

Conference Support Programme

2.3 This Programme facilitates the exchange of scientific and technical information about the development and application of chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Twenty-one conferences, and participants from 95 Member States, were supported in 2003. Events supported included an international workshop on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention, which was organised by the Secretariat and the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) and held in September in Helsinki, Finland; and a thematic seminar for National Authorities, which took place in October in The Hague, and at which international-cooperation programmes were reviewed.

Internship Support Programme

2.4 The main objective of this Programme is to help scientists and engineers from Member States whose economies are either developing or in transition to gain experience by working for a limited period in an advanced laboratory or research facility in another Member State. For the first time in 2003, the OPCW offered an internship, designed to foster the development of analytical skills, at the OPCW Laboratory. Internships were also offered by VERIFIN and the Spiez Laboratory,

Switzerland. Eight interns from Member States in Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe received support under the Programme.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

2.5 Under this Programme, support is extended to small-scale research projects in countries whose economies are either developing or in transition, to promote the development of scientific and technical knowledge in chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Forty-two such projects were supported in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; 5 were funded solely by the OPCW, and the remaining 37 were funded jointly by the OPCW and the International Foundation for Science.

Laboratory Support Programme

2.6 This Programme extends support to analytical laboratories in countries whose economies are either developing or in transition, so as to strengthen their capacities for chemical analysis and monitoring. In 2003, support was extended to a laboratory in Latvia so that it could upgrade its technical capabilities in pharmaceutical analysis.

Equipment Exchange Programme

2.7 This Programme facilitates the transfer of used but still-functional equipment from institutions in States Parties that have phased it out and are ready to donate it to publicly funded laboratories and research or academic institutions, most of which are in countries whose economies are either developing or in transition. Seven institutions in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, and one in Western Europe, benefited under this Programme in 2003.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

2.8 The Convention's provisions on assistance and protection recognise the continued right, and the need, that States Parties have to maintain a capacity to protect themselves against chemical weapons, to participate in international activities in this field, and to receive expert advice and assistance from the OPCW. The possibility that terrorists might use chemical weapons has underscored the importance of these provisions. The OPCW can provide expert advice and training to Member States on methods of improving their national capacities to protect against the use, or threat of use, of chemical weapons. Assistance and protection programmes aim to strengthen national capacities to respond to the use or threat of use of chemical weapons, to facilitate the international response to any such use, and to strengthen the Secretariat's capacity to manage that response and coordinate and deliver assistance to the requesting State Party or Parties.

Strengthening national capacities

2.9 The situation in the Middle East in the early part of the year prompted Member States in the region—Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia—to request advice, assessment visits, and training programmes for their civilian populations. The Secretariat could not meet all these requests, but it was able to make several assessment visits, offer two training programmes designed to build awareness

- of chemical weapons, and initiate long-term training programmes in two Member States on the development of response teams.
- 2.10 In the year under review the Secretariat launched a three-year project on national capacity-building in the Central Asian Member States—Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan—with support from the governments of Norway and Switzerland. Under this project four national protection courses were held in the target region. The Secretariat was also able to hold protection courses in Southeast Asia, the Baltic States, and Eastern Europe, as well as annual protection courses in Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), and Switzerland.
- 2.11 In 1999 the OPCW established a Protection Network to maintain its data bank on protection and to be able to provide expert advice on request. The Network is composed of experts who are highly qualified in the area of protection against chemical-warfare agents and who can generate ideas on the development of the data bank, serve as lecturers at protection-related training courses, and contribute in other ways to the OPCW's assistance operations. In 2003 members of the Network continued to support these programmes as resource persons and lecturers at the various national training courses. In addition, the first regional workshop on assistance and protection for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Chile in November, and proposed the establishment of a protection network for the region.
- 2.12 The number of declarations made in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article X remained low: By the end of the reporting period only 45 Member States, or 28%, had submitted information on national programmes for civil protection (see Annex 9). The procedures for these submissions, which were designed to increase the transparency of national protection programmes, have yet to be agreed by the Conference. The Secretariat stands ready to offer assistance, through the Protection Network, to any Member State that requests advice in preparing its national information.
- 2.13 The First Review Conference noted concerns, *inter alia*, about the possibility that chemical facilities might become targets of attacks that could lead to the deliberate release or the theft of toxic chemicals. While some Member States have taken measures to minimise these risks, several others have looked to the OPCW for guidance and support. In recognition of this need among most Member States, but especially among those whose economies are either developing or in transition, the theme for the annual protection workshop and the associated exhibition of equipment was "National Response Systems to Protect against Chemical Emergencies". Over 100 participants attended this two-day event, which is now a feature in the annual calendar.

Coordinating and mobilising the international response mechanism

2.14 An international workshop on the coordination and provision of assistance under Article X was held in Slovakia in June, and evaluated the technical and organisational aspects of the OPCW's first exercise on the delivery of assistance, Assistex 1.

2.15 The Annual Assistance Coordination Workshop, held in Sweden in October, drew representatives from Member States interested in discussing the offers of assistance submitted under paragraph 7 of Article X. Discussions focussed on efforts to broaden the geographic scope of the offers, and on elaborating on the terms under which they were made. The Secretariat has developed a baseline document for bilateral agreements between Member States and the OPCW pertaining to any offers of assistance they make. By the end of the year, only 59 Member States, or 37%, had met their obligations under Article X, paragraph 7 (see Annex 10).

Strengthening the Secretariat's capacity to manage the international response to the use of chemical weapons

2.16 The Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) participated in an exercise in Sozopol, Bulgaria, in September. During the exercise, which was coordinated by the Bulgarian State Agency for Civil Protection, a mock terrorist attack was staged on an industrial complex. ACAT members continued to train and to maintain their level of preparedness to respond to the use of chemical weapons.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 2.17 During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided practical implementation support to States Parties. Such activities included providing advice on the administrative measures required to establish an effectively functioning National Authority, the development and adoption of adequate national implementing legislation, the identification of declarable facilities, and the submission of accurate declarations on relevant chemical industries and trade in scheduled chemicals. The Secretariat also provided bilateral assistance in the form of national training courses, workshops, awareness seminars, and expert advice in specific areas of interest to requesting State Parties. Other projects included promoting the exchange of experiences among National Authorities, thematic workshops on implementation-related issues, and regional and subregional meetings of National Authorities. As part of this assistance, the OPCW Network of Legal Experts was established to facilitate both the sharing of experiences and offers of assistance to those States Parties that requested it.
- 2.18 At its Eighth Session the Conference adopted a plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations—a plan that had been called for by the First Review Conference. In its decision, the Conference stated that it was imperative that those States Parties that still needed to do so take the necessary steps and set realistic target dates for these steps, leading to the enactment of the necessary legislation, including penal legislation, and/or the adoption of administrative measures to implement the Convention no later than the Tenth Session of the Conference, in The Conference also requested the Secretariat, inter alia, to November 2005. intensify its work with those States Parties that had difficulties in adopting the measures required under Article VII of the Convention, and requested the Council, inter alia, to monitor the implementation of the action plan. Work on implementing the action plan had begun by the end of the year. The Secretariat reviewed its existing implementation-support activities in order to provide targeted and sustainable implementation support to States Parties.

Technical workshops

- 2.19 Two workshops on Article VI industry verification held at OPCW headquarters trained 43 representatives from 25 Member States in identifying declarable industry facilities and completing the declaration forms.
- 2.20 In November the first meeting of the OPCW Network of Legal Experts was held in The Hague. Experts from 42 Member States participated.
- 2.21 In September, 77 experts from 48 Member States took part in a technical meeting in Barcelona, Spain, on the application of the Convention's transfers regime. The meeting focussed on transfers of scheduled chemicals through free zones and free ports.

Training courses

- 2.22 Eighty-one experts from all the regional groups received basic and advanced training at OPCW headquarters for National Authority personnel who are responsible for national implementation of the Convention. The basic course serves the needs of new personnel who have limited experience with implementation at the national level, while the advanced course is intended for those who already have some experience in this regard.
- 2.23 Eight national training courses on the practical implementation of the Convention were conducted in Bolivia (May), Colombia (July), Cyprus (November), Ecuador (April), Malaysia (September), Philippines (April), Portugal, with support from Spain (November), and Republic of Moldova, with support from Romania (September).

Regional seminars

2.24 Representatives from the National Authorities of 20 Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean met for the first time with their counterparts from the chemical industry in the region at a seminar in Mexico City on the role of the industry in implementing the Convention.

Regional and subregional meetings

- 2.25 Czech Republic, Panama, Singapore, and Sudan hosted regional meetings of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa, respectively, while Costa Rica and Uzbekistan hosted subregional workshops in Central America and Central Asia on the practical aspects of implementing the Convention. At these events, participants:
 - (a) focussed on national implementing legislation, including cooperation and legal assistance;
 - (b) discussed the requirements governing the declaration of industry activities;
 - (c) reviewed the status of implementation of the Convention in the regions in question;

- (d) identified priority areas where support from the Secretariat was required in order to improve national implementation; and
- (e) suggested in some cases the establishment of regional mechanisms to support national implementation and promote the object and purpose of the Convention.

Annual meeting of National Authorities

2.26 This pre-Conference meeting has become a regular and valued feature of the OPCW's annual calendar of work. The fifth meeting took place in The Hague in October, with 104 participants representing 67 National Authorities from all the regional groups. As noted above, the meeting included a thematic workshop on international cooperation, regional discussions on national-implementation matters, and 138 bilateral consultations between the Secretariat and representatives of 65 National Authorities.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

First Review Conference

3.1 The First Review Conference, which was held from 28 April to 9 May, reviewed the operation of the Convention since its entry into force in April 1997. Among the key documents it produced were a political declaration, a document on the review of the operation of the Convention, and its own final report. The political declaration reaffirmed, *inter alia*, the commitment of all States Parties to the Convention and the OPCW, while the final report addressed all aspects of the Convention and made important recommendations on its continued implementation.

Second Special Session

3.2 At this Session, held in April, the Conference adopted a decision on the implementation of the OPCW's policy on tenure. That decision required the Director-General to start implementing the policy in 2003.

Eighth Regular Session

- 3.3 At its Eighth Session, held in October, the Conference, *inter alia*:
 - (a) approved a plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and noted an action plan on universality;
 - (b) approved three requests for the extension of deadlines for the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons:
 - (i) by the Russian Federation and by the United States of America, each for its intermediate and final deadlines; and
 - (ii) by a State Party, for its intermediate deadline; and
 - (c) adopted the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2004.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 3.4 Throughout the year the Council considered reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and Articles X and XI.
- 3.5 The Council also:
 - (a) reviewed progress in and adopted decisions on the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of chemical weapons production facilities;
 - (b) made a recommendation to the Conference on the tenure policy of the OPCW (see paragraph 3.2 above), and requested the Director-General to report fully

- to the Council at least annually on the implementation of the decisions of the Council and of the Conference with respect to tenure;
- (c) adopted a plan of action on the universality of the Convention; and
- (d) approved facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

- 3.6 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Fifth Meeting in May and October and, *inter alia*, reviewed proposed amendments to the OPCW Policy on Confidentiality.
- 3.7 The Scientific Advisory Board completed its Fifth Session in February, at which it concluded its report to the First Review Conference on developments in science and technology relevant to the Convention.
- 3.8 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Fourteenth Session in June and its Fifteenth in November. It made recommendations in a number of areas, including the OPCW Programme and Budget and the introduction of the 2005 Programme and Budget in results-based budgeting format.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Activities to promote the universality of the Convention

- 4.1 The OPCW made major strides in 2003 in its quest to achieve the universality of the Convention; and the geographical boundaries of the Convention's regime were thus extended further.
- 4.2 As noted above, in October the Council acted upon the recommendation of the First Review Conference and adopted an action plan for the universality of the Convention. The action plan helped focus the efforts of the States Parties and the Secretariat to achieve the universality of the Convention, and gave an additional political impetus to that goal. The designation of the focal point on universality within the Secretariat, and the Secretariat's subsequent invitation to States Parties to designate voluntary and informal points of contact in all regions and subregions relevant to the effective promotion of universality, were of particular importance to the implementation of the action plan, which was well underway by the end of 2003.
- 4.3 Eleven new States Parties joined the Convention in 2003, thereby increasing the number of States Parties from 147 to 158. This rate of increase was greater than in the previous two years combined. New States Parties included 5 signatory States—Afghanistan, Cape Verde, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, and Thailand (which had ratified the Convention in December 2002)—and 6 non-signatory States: Andorra, Belize, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, Timor-Leste, and Tonga. The year under review thus saw more accessions by non-signatory States than in any previous calendar year. By the end of the year there were 36 States not Party, including 22 signatory States and 14 non-signatory States. The announcement by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in December that it intended to join the Convention—an announcement it followed through on by acceding in early 2004—was a major step forward that will be covered in the 2004 Annual Report.
- 4.4 Membership in the OPCW now includes all States in Europe, all members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, all States in North and South America, almost all countries in Central America, and almost all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. States Parties include within their borders well over 90% of the world's population and nearly 98% of the world's chemical industry.
- 4.5 Regional and subregional universality workshops were held in 2003 in Thailand (for Asia and the Pacific Islands) and in the Netherlands Antilles (for Central America and the Caribbean) with the financial support of Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and contributed significantly to the effort to achieve universality. Indeed, 8 of the 11 States Parties that joined in 2003 belong to these regions.
- 4.6 In 2003 the OPCW continued to enjoy the strong backing of its membership and the international community. The OPCW's cohesion was further strengthened as a result of an intensive high-level dialogue between the leadership of the Secretariat and the States Parties: The Director-General visited 13 States Parties in all regions at the invitation of his hosts—Austria, Chile, Czech Republic, Cuba, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, and Switzerland.

- 4.7 The year under review also saw increased cooperation between the OPCW and regional and other international organisations. Thus the Director-General attended meetings or sessions of a number of important international bodies: the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the UN, and the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL). He also met with the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, and delivered his annual statement on the OPCW's work to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.
- 4.8 The reporting period was also marked by an increased emphasis on targeted bilateral assistance to States not Party in underrepresented regions. Two such visits, to Chad and Haiti, were conducted with the assistance and participation of France. By the end of the year, every State not Party that had received bilateral assistance in 2003 or earlier had either joined the Convention, as in the case of Belize, or was accelerating its preparations to do so in 2004, as was the case with Chad, Haiti, Madagascar, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Media and public relations

- 4.9 In 2003 the Secretariat, and the OPCW as a whole, engaged in a public-outreach effort over a much wider geographical area than in previous years, and were thus able to further increase public awareness of the OPCW's mission and of the Convention itself. The number of publications that recognised the contributions of the OPCW was higher in 2003 than in any previous year since the Convention's entry into force.
- 4.10 In addition, during the reporting period a number of Member States and the Secretariat took advantage of the appreciable rise in Internet use by the general public by providing extensive information on their respective Internet sites about the benefits of the chemical weapons ban. The Secretariat also expanded its Internet offerings significantly.
- 4.11 Many Member States and the Secretariat also continued to diversify their media and public-relations outreach, focussing on regional and international audiences. In addition to those publications intended for a wider audience and already in its catalogue, such as "OPCW Profiles" and "OPCW Basic Facts", the Secretariat also launched the OPCW regional series, comprising the brochures "Africa and the OPCW", "Asia and the OPCW", and "Latin America and the Caribbean and the OPCW"—each in the official languages of the OPCW in use in the corresponding region. These brochures, which the Secretariat updated periodically in cooperation with the various regional groups, detail *inter alia* the contributions the regions involved make to the OPCW's work. All of these publications helped bring the Convention closer to home for many countries. The periodical "Chemical Disarmament Quarterly" was also launched in March in both hard-copy and on-line editions.

Headquarters Agreement

4.12 As the Director-General indicated in his report to the Council at its Thirty-Fifth Session, relations between the OPCW and the host country, including as regards the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the resolution of issues associated with it, have been close and constructive.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

Budget

- 5.1 Working in close consultation with Member States, and following a recommendation of the First Review Conference, the Secretariat made considerable progress in introducing results-based budgeting (RBB) in a stepwise fashion. Starting with the preparation of the 2005 Programme and Budget, RBB will make the financial administration of the OPCW more transparent and help it remain accountable to the Member States.
- 5.2 By the end of 2003, 91.55 % of the budgetary appropriation of EUR 68.6 million had been spent, so that there was an unobligated balance remaining of EUR 5.8 million. Regular-budget cash resources for 2003 stood at EUR 63.6 million.
- 5.3 Approved assessed contributions for 2003 came to EUR 64 million, with a collection rate of 94.4 %. As at 31 December 2003, outstanding assessed contributions thus amounted to EUR 3.6 million.
- Income from reimbursements for Article IV and V inspections in 2003 came to EUR 4.3 million, of which EUR 3.97 million had been invoiced by the end of the year. Outstanding reimbursements totalled EUR 1.72 million, so that the collection rate for the year (calculated against the amount invoiced in 2003) was 56.7%.
- 5.5 An automated solution for producing the OPCW's annual financial statements was introduced during the reporting period, together with new management and reporting tools, to improve the quality and integrity of financial and human-resources data. Work also began on a new integrated payroll system, and on a project allowing Member States to submit their industry declarations electronically. Both projects were expected to become operational in the second half of 2004.

Human resources

5.6 Following the Conference decision on the implementation of the OPCW's policy on tenure (see paragraph 3.2 and subparagraph 3.5(b) above), the Director-General began implementing the policy, which entailed the turnover in a full year of an average of one-seventh of its professional staff, or some 40 to 50 employees. Consequently, the level of activity and the volume of transactions for human-resources services such as recruitment, employee entitlements, induction and orientation, and repatriation more than doubled in 2003 over the previous year. The Human Resources Branch initiated a comprehensive review of what would be required in terms of its structure, the range of services it offered, and its delivery capacity in order to ensure that an effective and pro-active approach could be taken to the new and changing demands that implementing the tenure policy was placing on the Secretariat.

Procurement and services

- 5.7 The value of goods and services procured in 2003 was EUR 5,463,477; contracts were awarded to companies from 14 different countries.
- 5.8 The Secretariat renegotiated its medical and non-service incurred death and disability insurance policies on more-favourable terms, thereby saving over EUR 600,000. Responding to a recommendation by the Office of Internal Oversight, the Secretariat also took steps to integrate its three separate travel units into a single operation, and signed a new travel contract that will create a better and more cost-effective travel service.

Staff training

5.9 Over 200 training programmes in various areas were organised for Secretariat Staff. The Secretariat also held specialised training, funded by voluntary contributions, in the investigation of the alleged use of chemical weapons, thus enabling 32 staff members to participate in training with live agents at a specialised facility made available by the Czech Republic. Preparations were also made to allow 25 staff members to take part in a mock challenge inspection in Switzerland in 2004.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 5.10 The Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued nine audit reports, including two drafts, in the following areas: finance, the budget, human resources, and confidentiality and security. The cumulative rate of implementation of audit recommendations improved, thus leading to significant savings in insurance and a reform of the travel-management function. Internal controls were strengthened further, and efficiency was enhanced in administration and in the handling of classified information.
- 5.11 The OPCW's quality system remained accredited to standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, and five audits covering the scope of accredited activities were conducted during the period under review. The OIO assisted the OPCW Laboratory in expanding the scope of activities to be accredited, helped the Declarations Branch formalise its own quality system, and offered training and advice throughout the Secretariat.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

5.12 As in previous years, the Secretariat provided assistance on request to Member States on draft national implementing legislation. Additional drafting aids were developed in 2003, principally the Implementation Kit, and the legal section of the OPCW website was expanded to provide access to guidance documents and sample legislation. Implementing legislation featured in 11 courses held at OPCW headquarters, and 18 legal technical-assistance visits were made to States Parties. The OPCW Network of Legal Experts will further enhance the implementation-support activities under the action plan. States Parties were invited to inform the Secretariat about their requirements for implementation support and/or their plans to assist other States Parties in drafting national implementation measures.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

5.13 In February 2003, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) moved back to the Office of the Director-General, and the Security Office was incorporated into the OCS as the Physical Security Section. This consolidation facilitated the close coordination of all aspects of OPCW confidentiality and security. The OCS then took steps to merge confidentiality and security incident-reporting mechanisms, implement the ISO 17799 Code of Practice for Information Security Management, and improve external information technology security auditing processes. It also began to implement physical-security policies modelled on those of the UN—a move that resulted in the provisional acceptance of the OPCW into the UN Security and Safety Service Network (UNSSSNet), the body endorsed by the UN General Assembly to harmonise policies and procedures in the field of security and safety.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

5.14 The favourable health and safety record previously logged by the OPCW continued throughout the reporting period. There were no lost-time accidents, either during inspections or on headquarters premises, and no significant incidents of concern from a health and safety standpoint. The overall reported sick-leave percentage for the Secretariat was 2.3%, well within acceptable norms for comparable organisations. While highlighting a number of issues requiring ongoing attention, the annual health and safety inspection required by the OPCW Health and Safety Policy and Regulations revealed an acceptable level of compliance with the OPCW's health and safety standards.

Annex 1

STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003⁵

1.	Afghanistan
2.	Albania
<u>3</u> .	Algeria
J. 1	Andorra
Ţ. 5	Andorra Argentina
6	Armenia
7	Australia
3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Austria
9.	Azerbaijan
ĺ0.	Bahrain
11.	Bangladesh
12.	Belarus
13.	Belgium
14.	Belize
15.	Benin
16.	Bolivia
17.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
18.	Botswana
19.	Brazil
20.	Brunei Darussalam
21.	Bahrain Bangladesh Belarus Belgium Belize Benin Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Brunei Darussalam Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon
22.	Burkina Faso
23.	Burundi
24.	Cameroon Canada
25. 26.	Canada Cana Varda
20. 27	Cape Verde Chile
70	China
29. 30. 31. 32.	Colombia
30	Colombia Cook Islands
31	Costa Rica
32	Côte d'Ivoire
33. 34. 35.	Croatia
34.	Cuba
35.	Cuba Cyprus Czech Republic
36.	Czech Republic
37.	Denmark
36. 37. 38.	Dominica
39.	Ecuador
40	El Salvador
41.	Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia
42.	Eritrea
43.	Estonia
44.	Ethiopia Fiji Finland
45.	
46.	Finland
4/.	Caban
48.	Cambia
47. 50	Gaorgia
5U.	Germany
51. 52	Ghana
<i>5</i> ∠.	Greece
55. 54	Finland France Gabon Gambia Georgia Germany Ghana Greece Guatemala Guinea
5 1 .	Guinea
56	Currono

59. Iceland 60. India 61. Indonesia 62. Iran (Islamic Republic of) 63. Ireland 64. Italy 65. Jamaica 66. Japan 67. Jordan 68. Kazakhstan 69. Kenya 70. Kiribati 71. Kuwait 72. Kyrgyzstan 73. Lao People's Democratic Republic 74. Latvia 75. Lesotho 76. Liechtenstein 77. Lithuania 78. Luxembourg 79. Malawi 80. Malaysia 81. Maldives 82. Mali 83. Malta 84. Mauritania 85. Mauritius 86. Mexico 87. Micronesia (Federated States of) 88. Monaco 89. Mongolia 90. Morocco 91. Mozambique 92. Namibia 93. Nauru 94. Nepal 95. Netherlands 96. New Zealand 97. Nicaragua 98. Niger 99. Nigeria 100.Norway 101.Oman 102.Pakistan 103.Palau

104.Panama

106. Paraguay 107. Peru 108. Philippines 109. Poland 110. Portugal 111. Qatar

114 Romania

105. Papua New Guinea

112.Republic of Korea 113.Republic of Moldova

Grenadines 118.Samoa 119.San Marino 120.Sao Tome and Principe 121.Saudi Arabia 122.Senegal 123. Serbia and Montenegro⁶ 124. Seychelles 125.Singapore 126. Slovakia 127. Slovenia 128. South Africa 129.Spain 130.Sri Lanka 131.Sudan 132.Suriname 133.Swaziland 134.Sweden 135.Switzerland 136.Tajikistan 137.Thailand 138. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 139.Timor-Leste 140.Togo 141.Tonga 142. Trinidad and Tobago 143. Tunisia 144. Turkey 145. Turkmenistan 146.Uganda 147.Ukraine 148.United Arab Emirates 149.United Kingdom 150.United Republic of Tanzania 151. United States 152.Uruguay 153.Uzbekistan 154. Venezuela 155. Viet Nam 156. Yemen 157. Zambia 158. Zimbabwe

115.Russian Federation

117. Saint Vincent and the

116.Saint Lucia

5 States not Dorty: As at

56. Guyana57. Holy See

58. Hungary

As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has changed its name to "Serbia and Montenegro".

States not Party: As at 31 December 2003, 22 signatory States had not yet ratified the Convention: Bahamas, Bhutan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Liberia, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Sierra Leone. In addition, as at that date, 14 States had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niue, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Annex 2
LIST OF CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003

IUPAC ⁷ Name for Chemical	Common Name of Chemical	Convention Schedule	Quantity Declared (MTs)	Quantity Destroyed (MTs)
	Category 1	Schedule	Declared (W11s)	Destroyed (M13)
O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	GB (sarin)	Sch.1: A (1)	15,048.177	5,504.390
O-pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate;	GD (soman)	Sch.1: A (1)	9,174.819	
(O-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyl)-methylphosphonofluoridate)				
O-ethyl N,N-dimethyl Phosphoramidocyanidate	GA (tabun)	Sch.1: A (2)	2.283	0.379
O-ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl	VX	Sch.1: A (3)	4,032.224	443.239
phosphonothiolate				
O-isobutyl-S-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl]	VX	Sch.1: A (3)	15,557.937	
methylthiophosphonate				
O-ethyl S-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl	EA 1699	Sch.1: A (3)	0.002	
methylphosphonothiolate				
bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide	Sulfur mustard, mustard gas,	Sch.1: A (4)	13,852.527	1,320.578
	H, HD, mustard gas in oil			
	product			
Mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and	Mixture of mustard gas and	Sch.1: A (4)	273.259	
2-chlorovinyldichloroarsine	lewisite	Sch.1: A (5)		
Mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and	Mixture of mustard gas and	Sch.1: A (4)	71.392	
2-chlorovinyldichloroarsine in 1,2-dichloroethane	lewisite in dichloroethane	Sch.1: A (5)		
Mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and	Mixture of distilled mustard	Sch.1: A (4)	0.400	
2-chlorovinyldichloroarsine	and lewisite	Sch.1: A (5)		
2-chlorovinyldichlorarsine	Lewisite, L	Sch.1: A (5)	6,745.615	9.223
Methylphosphonyl difluoride	DF	Sch.1: B (9)	443.967	103.281
O-ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite	QL	Sch.1: B (10)	46.185	0.477
Mixture of 60% bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 40%	HT	Sch.1: A (4)	3,535.536	0.174
bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether				

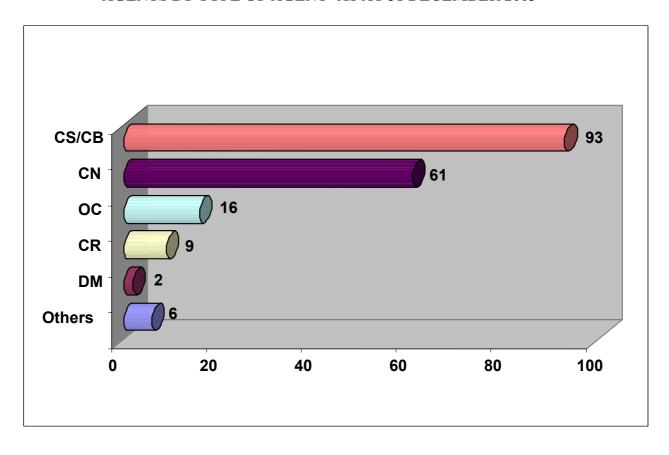
7

⁷ International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

IUPAC ⁷ Name for Chemical	Common Name of Chemical	Convention Schedule	Quantity Declared (MTs)	Quantity Destroyed (MTs)
Mixture of 72% isopropyl alcohol and 28% isopropylamine	OPA	Unscheduled	730.545	566.749
Unknown	Unknown		4.645	0.046
	Toxic waste (degraded sulfur mustard)		1.705	1.705
Total Category 1			69,521.218	7,950.241
	Category 2			
2-chloro-ethane -1-ol	2-chloroethanol	Unscheduled	301.300	301.300
bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide	Thiodiglycol	Sch.2 : B (13)	51	51.000
Carbonyl dichloride	Phosgene	Sch.3: A(1)	10.622	10.622
Total Category 2			362.922	362.922

Annex 3

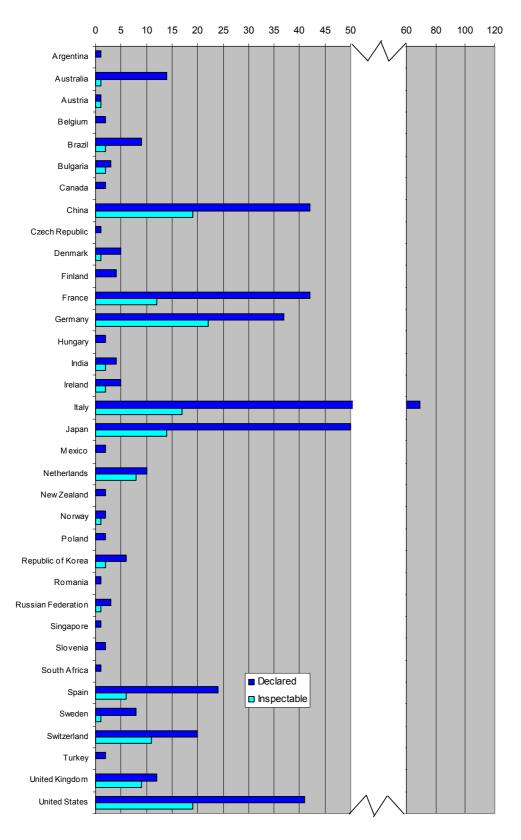
NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT-CONTROL
AGENTS BY TYPE OF AGENT8 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003



In this chart, "Others" includes ethylbromoacetate, MPA, pelargonic acid vanillylamid, pepper spray, and a mixture of OC and CS.

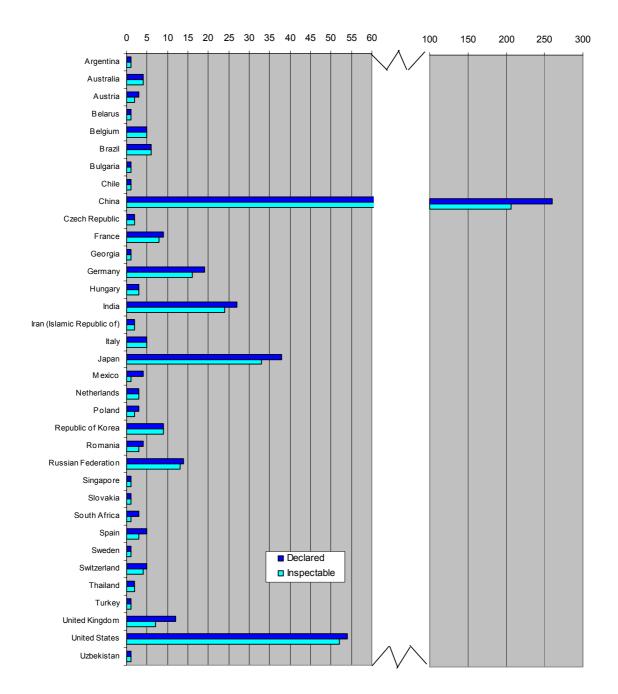
Annex 4

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003



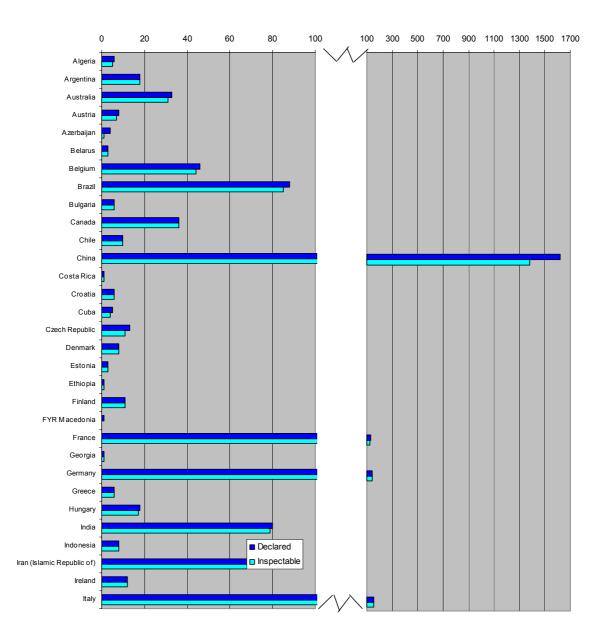
Annex 5

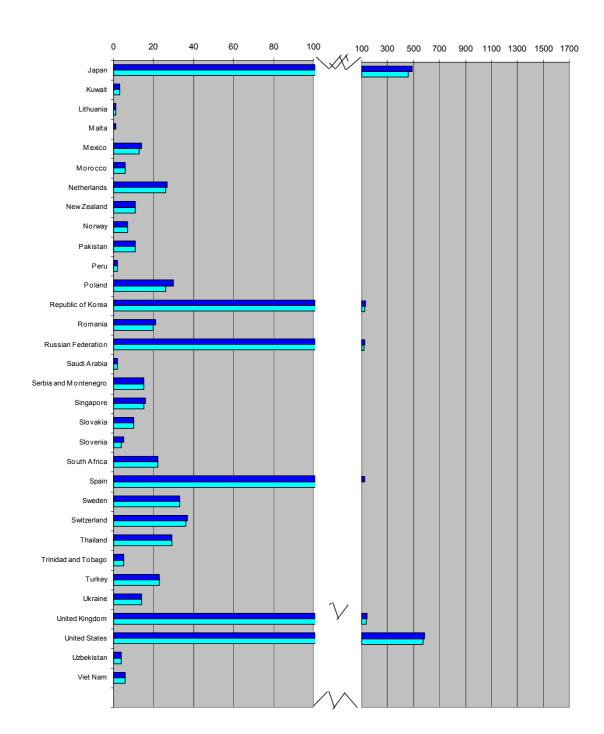
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003



Annex 6

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003





Annex 7

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS IN 2003

State Party	Type of Inspection										Totals
-	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	DHCW	OCW	Sched 1	Sched 2	Sched 3	DOC	
Albania				1							1
Algeria										1	1
Argentina										2	2
Australia								1		3	4
Belarus										1	1
Belgium						1	1			2	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1								1
Brazil								2		2	4
Bulgaria								1			1
Canada					1					1	2
Chile										2	2
China	2							3	4	2	11
Croatia										2	2
Cuba										2	2
Denmark								1		1	2
Estonia										1	1
France						3	1	1			5
Georgia										1	1
Germany						1		2	1	3	7
Greece										2	2
Hungary										1	1
India		10	2	3			1	2		3	21
Iran (Islamic Republic of)							1		1		2
Ireland								1		1	2
Italy						1		5		3	9
Japan							1	3	2	1	7
Kuwait										1	1
Morocco										2	2
Netherlands							1	2		1	4
Norway							1			1	2
Pakistan										2	2
Republic of Korea											28
Russian Federation		13	15	8	2				1	4	43
Serbia and Montenegro			2				1			3	6
Singapore										2	2
Slovakia							1				1
South Africa							1				1
Spain		1	1	İ			1	3	1	1	6
Sweden		1		1			-	1	1	2	2

State Party		Type of Inspection T								Totals	
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	DHCW	OCW	Sched 1	Sched 2	Sched 3	DOC	
Switzerland							1	2	1		4
Turkey										2	2
United Kingdom			1			1	1	2		1	6
United States		41	9	13	1		1	2	4	1	72
Uzbekistan										2	2
Viet Nam										2	2
TOTAL											286

Annex 8
LIST OF DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 20039

	State Party	Laboratory
1.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute
		of Chemical Defence
2.	Czech Republic*	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Centre of
		Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics, Analytical Department
3.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons
		Convention (VERIFIN)
4.	France	DGA, Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB)
5.	Germany	Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien,
		ABC – Schutz
6.	Netherlands	TNO Prins Maurits Laboratory
7.	Poland*	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification,
		Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry
8.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for
	*	Defence Development
9.	Russian Federation*	Laboratory for the Chemical and Analytical Control of
		Military University for the Radioactive, Chemical and
		Biological Protection
10.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory, Centre for Chemical Defence
	*	(CCD), DSO National Laboratories
11.	Sweden*	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Division of
		NBC-Defence
12.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory
13.	United Kingdom	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Porton
		Down
14.	United States	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical
		Center
15.	United States	University of California, Lawrence Livermore National
		Laboratory

An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended as at the end of the reporting period because of unsuccessful performance in a recent Official OPCW Proficiency Test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future OPCW Proficiency Tests.

Annex 9

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM STATES PARTIES REGARDING THEIR NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH

ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION¹⁰ (INFORMATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003)

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1.	Albania		✓ Oct					
2.	Algeria					✓ Jan		
3.	Armenia							✓ Feb
4.	Australia			✓ Sep	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sep	✓ Jun
5.	Austria							✓ Jan
6.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb
7.	Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar
8.	Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sep	✓ April
9.	Brazil							x Mar
10.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr
11.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan
12.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar				
13.	China						✓ Sep	✓ Aug
14.	Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug	
15.	Czech		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
	Republic							
16.	Denmark			✓ Jun				✓ Feb
17.	Ethiopia							✓ Mar
18.	Finland			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr		
19.	France	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar			
20.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan
21.	India							✓ Oct
22.	Italy						✓ Jul	✓ *
23.	Iran (Islamic							✓ Sep
	Republic of)							
24.	Japan					✓ Sep	✓ Dec	✓ Dec
25.	Latvia						x Nov	
26.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan
27.	Lithuania		✓ Dec					
28.	Morocco							x Apr
29.	Netherlands					✓ Sep		
30.	Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	

¹⁰

A tick indicates that the State Party in question had a national protection programme in place for the year in question; an x, that the submission reported that no programme was in place for that year; the month(s), when the Secretariat received the declaration(s); and an asterisk in the 2003 column, that the submissions were received after 31 December 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
31.	Portugal							✓ Apr
32.	Republic of					✓ Nov		✓ Jan,
	Korea							Nov
33.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓ Feb,
								Oct
34.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov	
35.	Serbia and					✓ Dec		
	Montenegro							
36.	Slovakia						✓ Feb	
37.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr
38.	South Africa ¹¹	~	~	~	✓	~	✓	~
		Nov 02	Nov 02	Nov 02	Nov 02	Nov 02	Nov 02	Nov 02
39.	Spain			~	✓ Sep	✓ Dec		✓ May
				Aug				
40.	Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec
41.	Switzerland		✓ Sep	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Oct
42.	Turkey						✓ Oct	
43.	Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July
44.	United	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
	Kingdom							
45.	United States			✓ Aug		✓ Sep	✓ Oct	
	Subtotal of	3	10	11	14	19	19	25
	protection							
	programmes	1	10	12	4.5	21		24
	Total number of declarations	4	12	13	15	21	22	31

¹¹ South Africa's declaration of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

Annex 10
ASSISTANCE MEASURES ELECTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

	State Party	State Party Submission Type of Measure Selected					
	·	Date	Voluntary	Bilateral	Unilateral		
1.	Albania	May 2002	Fund 🗸	Agreement	Offer		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			→		
3.	Australia	Oct 1997			V		
3. 4.		Oct 1997			V		
5.	Austria				V		
	Belarus	May 1997	-		•		
6.	Belgium	Dec 1997			✓		
7.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998	~		•		
8.	Canada	Sep 1997	V				
9.	Chile	May 1997	V				
10.	China	Sept 1999			•		
11.	Croatia	Jul 1999			•		
12.	Cuba	Nov 1997			•		
	Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓		
14.		Jan 1998	✓				
	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓				
16.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	~				
17.	Finland	Dec 1997	~				
18.	France	Oct 1997			~		
19.	Georgia	Oct 2000			~		
20.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓		
21.	Greece	Jun 2000	•				
		Jun 2003	~				
22.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓				
23.	India	Nov 1997			~		
24.	Iran (Islamic	Jun 1998		~	~		
	Republic of)						
	Ireland	Jan 1998	~				
	Italy	Oct 1997	✓				
27.	1	Mar 1999	~				
	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓				
	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓				
	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓		
	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓				
	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		~		
33.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓				
	Malta	Dec 2000	✓				
35.	Moldova	Jan 2001			✓		
36.	Mongolia	Jan 1998			✓		

	State Party	Submission	Type of Measure Selected						
		Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer				
37.	Netherlands	July 1997	~						
		Nov 2001	✓						
38.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓						
39.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓						
40.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓						
41.	Pakistan	Aug 1998			~				
42.	Peru	Apr 1998	✓						
43.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		~				
44.	Portugal	Mar 1999			~				
45.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997	~						
_		Oct 1998	~						
46.	Romania	Oct 1997			✓				
47.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999			~				
48.	Singapore	Dec 1997			~				
49.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			~				
50.		Jul 1998	~		~				
51.	South Africa	Nov 1997			~				
52.	Spain	Nov 1997			~				
		Sept 2003			✓				
53.		Oct 1997	~		~				
54.	Switzerland	Oct 1997	✓		~				
55.	3	Apr 1998	✓						
56.		Jan 2000			~				
57.	United Kingdom	Oct 1997			~				
!		Dec 2001	✓						
58.	United States of	Oct 1997			~				
	America								
59.		Jan 2001	~						
[TOTAL	59	32	1	33				

Annex 11
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2003

Statement I	Statement of Income and Expenditure and Changes in Reserves and Fund Balances												
	Schedule/Note General Fund			_ _ _		pecial Accounts		Trust Funds		Total			
				Capital Fund		(Statement V)		(Statement VII)					
		31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec- 03	31-Dec- 02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02		
INCOME													
Assessed contributions	S1,N4	64,026,741	58,232,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,026,741	58,232,600		
Voluntary contributions	N5	185,820	125,000	-	-	-	_	983,507	2,623,084	1,169,327	2,748,084		
Other/miscellaneous income										-	-		
Allocations from other funds						-	-	-	1	-	-		
Assessed contributions: new Member States	N6	207,808	3,782	_	_	_	_	_	_	207,808	3,782		
Interest income	N7	480,280	738,712	_	_	38,235	48,584	82,054	47,387	600,569	834,683		
Currency exchange adjustments		-	1,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,044		
Other/miscellaneous	N8	4,347,541	2,446,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,347,541	2,446,017		
TOTAL INCOME		69,248,190	61,547,155	-	-	38,235	48,584	1,065,561	2,670,471	70,351,986	64,266,210		
EXPENDITURE		62,715,184	58,905,975	-	-	885,710	-	1,385,054	262,104	64,985,948	59,168,079		
EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		6,533,006	2,641,180	-	-	(847,475)	48,584	(319,493)	2,408,367	5,366,038	5,098,131		
Prior period adjustments		12,061	43,595	-	-	-	-	161	100,368	12,222	143,963		
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		6,545,067	2,684,775	-	-	(847,475)	48,584	(319,332)	2,508,735	5,378,260	5,242,094		
Savings on obligations from prior periods		543,840	528,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	543,840	528,459		
Transfers to/from other funds	N9	(3,405,968)	-	-	-	3,405,968	-	-	(100,380)	-	(100,380)		
Credits to Member States	N10	(27,114)	(27,582)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,114)	(27,582)		
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances		-	-	15,461	90	-	-		-	15,461	90		
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period		7,509,957	4,324,305	4,827,445	4,827,355	1,452,282	1,403,698	3,545,139	1,136,784	17,334,823	11,692,142		
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD		11,165,782	7,509,957	4,842,906	4,827,445	4,010,775	1,452,282	3,225,807	3,545,139	23,245,270	17,334,823		

Statement II	Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and Reserves and Fund Balances										
	Schedule/Notes	General Fund			king	Spe	cial	Trust	Funds	TOTAL	
				Capital Fund		Accounts		(Statement			
				(Notes	27, 28)	(Statem	ent VI)	VI	II)		
		31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02	31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02
ASSETS	ASSETS										
Cash and term deposits	N11	4,634,458	11,634,402	4,914,533	4,793,819	4,872,418	1,402,028	3,818,793	3,705,223	18,240,202	21,535,472
Accounts receivable						-	-			-	-
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	S1, N12	5,913,813	3,357,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,913,813	3,357,348
Voluntary contributions receivable		-	28,796	-	-	-	-	350,324	552,371	350,324	581,167
Advances receivable		-	-	24,747	25,334	-	-	-	-	24,747	25,334
Inter-fund balances	N13	866,803	182,448	-	8,292	-	49,885	42,194	76,855	908,997	317,480
Inter-entity balances	N13	21,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,278	-
Other	N14	3,149,644	2,438,751	-	-	10,709	369	15,082	-	3,175,435	2,439,120
Other assets	N15	1,838,536	2,766,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,838,536	2,766,063
TOTAL ASSETS		16,424,532	20,407,808	4,939,280	4,827,445	4,883,127	1,452,282	4,226,393	4,334,449	30,473,332	31,021,984
LIABILITIES											
Contributions or payments received in advance	N16	839,295	8,900,298	-	i	1	-	466,788	596,497	1,306,083	9,496,795
Unliquidated obligations	N17	2,612,805	2,737,189	-	-	316,517	-	319,204	10,365	3,248,526	2,747,554
Accounts payable										-	-
Inter-fund balances	N18	42,194	135,031	96,374	-	555,835	-	214,594	182,448	908,997	317,479
Inter-entity balances		-	34,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,201
Other	N19	1,764,456	1,091,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,764,456	1,091,132
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,258,750	12,897,851	96,374	-	872,352	-	1,000,586	789,310	7,228,062	13,687,161
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	N26	11,165,782	7,509,957	4,842,906	4,827,445	4,010,775	1,452,282	3,225,807	3,545,139	23,245,270	17,334,823
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		11,165,782	7,509,957	4,842,906	4,827,445	4,010,775	1,452,282	3,225,807	3,545,139	23,245,270	17,334,823
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FU BALANCES	ND	16,424,532	20,407,808	4,939,280	4,827,445	4,883,127	1,452,282	4,226,393	4,334,449	30,473,332	31,021,984

Statement III General Fund												
Statement of Appropriations for the Period Ending 31 December 2003												
		Appropriation	n	Expenditure								
Programme	Approved Budget	pproved Transfers Allotment Unliquidated Di		Disbursements	bursements Expenditure							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5+6)	8(4-7)					
Programme 1. Verification	7,770,578	97,000	7,867,578	467,234	6,543,886	7,011,120	856,458					
Programme 2. Inspection Management and Operations	27,793,650	(97,000)	27,696,650	418,374	23,926,465	24,344,839	3,351,811					
Total verification costs	35,564,228	-	35,564,228	885,608	30,470,351	31,355,959	4,208,269					
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	4,166,950	336,000	4,502,950	116,801	4,178,711	4,295,512	207,438					
Programme 4. Policy-Making and Subsidiary Bodies	5,631,656	(626,800)	5,004,856	216,725	4,335,111	4,551,836	453,020					
Programme 5. External Relations	1,754,110	(49,000)	1,705,110	9,429	1,618,238	1,627,667	77,443					
Programme 6. Executive Management	6,138,193	(74,200)	6,063,993	71,434	5,561,294	5,632,728	431,265					
Programme 7. Administration	7,506,129	(138,700)	7,367,429	353,579	6,638,734	6,992,313	375,116					
Programme 8. Common Services Not Distributed to Programmes	7,801,700	552,700	8,354,400	959,229	7,299,940	8,259,169	95,231					
Total administrative and other costs	32,998,738	-	32,998,738	1,727,197	29,632,028	31,359,225	1,639,513					
Total regular budget	68,562,966	-	68,562,966	2,612,805	60,102,379	62,715,184	5,847,782					

Annex 12

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2003

OPCW	Subject of Agreement or	Parties	Dates		Publications
Registra	Instrument ¹²		Signature Entry into Force		Containing the Text or Remarks
-tion					
Number					
IAR76	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Finland OPCW	10-02-03	[Not yet in force]	Annex to C-7/DEC.21, dated 11 October 2002
IAR 80	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Spain OPCW	16-09-03	[Not yet in force]	Annex to C-7/DEC.23*, dated 11 October 2002

¹² The legal basis for privileges and immunities agreements is Article VIII, subparagraph 34(a), and Article VIII, paragraph 50, which requires them for all States Parties.