



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Twelfth Session
5 – 9 November 2007

C-12/6
6 November 2007
Original: ENGLISH

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 2006



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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) had another busy year in 2006, making further progress in each area of activities it pursues under the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”): chemical disarmament, non-proliferation, and assistance and protection.
2. The destruction of chemical weapons continued in four of the six States Parties that have declared possession of chemical weapons. Six more States joined the Convention during the reporting period, thus bringing the total to 181. The OPCW continued to conduct a wide range of activities to assist States Parties in implementing the Convention. In this area it benefited, as in previous years, from the support of international, regional, and subregional organisations, as well as of individual States Parties.

Chemical disarmament and non-proliferation

3. The OPCW continued to face considerable challenges in the destruction of chemical weapons. Nevertheless, during the reporting period the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) verified the destruction of a further 3,800 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons—significantly more than in 2005.
4. In August 2006 the Director-General attended the opening ceremony that was held to mark the start of operations at a third Russian chemical weapons destruction facility (CWDF), in Maradykovsky—an addition that significantly increased that State Party’s destruction capacity.
5. States Parties also made considerable progress in eliminating the capacity to produce chemical weapons: 5 of the remaining 12 chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) were destroyed or converted in 2006.
6. During the reporting period, the number of chemical-industry facilities the Secretariat inspected under Article VI of the Convention continued to rise, to 180. To meet this growing challenge, the Secretariat also carried out more sequential inspections—that is, pairs of inspections carried out within a single mission—thereby optimising the use of resources. On some inspections, the Secretariat began using sampling and analysis.

International cooperation, assistance, and protection

7. During the reporting period, the OPCW continued to coordinate and deliver protection against chemical weapons under Article X of the Convention. Among the highlights in this area was an assistance-and-protection exercise, TRIPLEX, which was held in Finland in September and to which the OPCW and a number of other international organisations contributed. The exercise was designed to improve international cooperation in the event of an incident involving the release of toxic chemicals.
8. The OPCW also pursued its mandate under Article XI, which relates to economic and technological development. Equipment and assistance were offered to 5 publicly funded laboratories to allow them to strengthen their analytical capacities, while another 14 received assistance in improving their technical competencies. In addition, 55 new chemistry research projects were supported in 26 States Parties.

9. The OPCW also continued its programmes to help States Parties meet their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. During the reporting period, 38 States Parties received technical assistance in this area, in the form of workshops, courses, and visits. By the end of the year, 172 States Parties had notified the OPCW of the establishment or designation of their National Authority—25 more than at the end of 2005. One hundred and four National Authorities were represented at the Eighth Annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague in December 2006.
10. As at the end of the year, 74 States Parties had notified the OPCW that they had enacted comprehensive implementing legislation; another 40, that their legislation covered some, but not all, key areas. Further progress still had to be made in this area: 107 States Parties had yet to notify the OPCW of the enactment of comprehensive implementing legislation.

Universality

11. During the reporting period, four African States—Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, and Liberia—joined the Convention, as did Haiti and Montenegro. This increase resulted in part from the large number of bilateral and technical-assistance visits (TAVs), along with regional and subregional events that States Parties and the Secretariat organised during the reporting period to promote universality. By the end of the year, there were 14 States not Party, of which 6 were Signatory States.

Outreach

12. The OPCW has continued to benefit from close cooperation with other organisations. The signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Commission of the African Union (AU) is a case in point. The OPCW also hosted several high-level visitors to its headquarters, among them His Excellency Jan Peter Balkenende, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa.

Administration

13. At its Eleventh Session, in November 2006, the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) adopted, for the second year in a row, a zero-growth Programme and Budget for the following year. For its part, the Secretariat continued to follow the principles of results-based budgeting (RBB), which aims for a more focussed delivery of services.
14. The Secretariat also introduced a revised performance management and appraisal system (PMAS) to help staff members align their objectives more closely with those of the OPCW as a whole.
15. In addition, the Secretariat reduced the amount of time it takes to fill staff vacancies. At the end of the year it took it around 135 days to fill posts in the professional category—a figure that compares favourably with those for organisations in the UN common system.

The future

16. One of the key events that will take place in 2007 is the observance of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and of the establishment of the OPCW. This occasion will present opportunities to celebrate the successes of the past 10 years, but also to meet the challenges that lie ahead. Preparations for this event were already underway during the reporting period, as were those for the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Second Review Conference”), which will be held in 2008. These preparations are a further sign of the commitment of the OPCW as a whole to seeing to it that the object and purpose of the Convention are universally realised.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

Initial declarations

- 1.1 By the end of the reporting period, 165 of the 181 States Parties had submitted their initial declarations to the Secretariat.

Declarations under Article III

- 1.2 By the same date, 6 States Parties—Albania, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Russian Federation, United States of America, and A State Party—had between them declared 71,331 metric tonnes of Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons, contained in 8,262,912 munitions and containers, and 416,313 items of Category 3 chemical weapons. Information on the chemical-warfare agents declared and destroyed as at 31 December 2006 is provided in Annex 2.

Declarations of riot-control agents

- 1.3 In 2006, the Secretariat received 5 initial declarations of riot-control agents and 12 declarations in which the types of riot-control agent that had been declared were revised. Thus, by the end of the year, 117 States Parties had declared such agents: 100 had declared CS/CB agents ((2-chlorophenyl)-methylene propanedinitrile); 64, the CN type (2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone); and 43, other types. Annex 3 indicates the number of States Parties that had declared riot-control agents, by type of agent, as at 31 December 2006.

Declarations under Article VI

- 1.4 At the end of the period under review, 6,149 facilities worldwide 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 then.

TABLE 1: FACILITIES DECLARED, BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

Type of Facility	Number of States Parties That Had Made Declarations ¹	Number of Facilities Declared	Number of Facilities Subject to Inspection ²	Number of States Parties Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	21	27	27	21 ³
Schedule 2	37	471	161	22
Schedule 3	34	504	430	34
OCPF ⁴	77	5,147 ⁵	4,947	73

¹ These figures include annual declarations of anticipated activities and annual declarations of past activities.

² Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspection.

³ This figure comprises 8 single small-scale facilities, 17 facilities for protective purposes, and 2 facilities for medical, pharmaceutical, and research purposes.

⁴ Other chemical production facility.

⁵ Of this number, 5,124 turned out to be declarable.

- 1.5 Details on declared and inspectable facilities are provided in Annexes 4, 5, and 6.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.6 In 2006, the Secretariat received 22 notifications regarding 11 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving 6 States Parties. Of these 6, 4 were listed as sending and 3 as receiving States Parties.
- 1.7 In their annual declarations of past activities (ADPAs) for 2005, 46 States Parties made an approximate total of 586 aggregate-national-data (AND) declarations of imports and exports of Schedule 2 chemicals to or from other States Parties.⁶ Although transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to States not Party have been prohibited since 29 April 2000, declarations for 2005 indicate that 114 metric tonnes of such chemicals were transferred to 2 States not Party. The States Parties involved notified the Secretariat of the remedial steps that they had taken in each case.
- 1.8 In addition, 114 States Parties made an approximate total of 1,530 AND declarations of imports and exports of Schedule 3 chemicals to or from other States Parties.⁷ Twelve States Parties exported 7 Schedule 3 chemicals to 7 States not Party. One of these chemicals, triethanolamine, accounted for 48% of the 4,418 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

Destruction of chemical weapons

- 1.9 In 2006 the Secretariat verified the destruction of 3,821.694 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agent. No destruction of Category 2 or 3 chemical weapons took place during the reporting period.
- 1.10 During this period, 14 CWDFs were involved in the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. Nine of these operated continuously: 2 in the Russian Federation, and 7 in the United States of America. Of the 5 non-continuously operating CWDFs, 3 were in the United States of America, 1 in A State Party, and 1 in India.
- 1.11 The following paragraphs give an overview of the progress that each State Party that had declared possession of chemical weapons had made by the end of the reporting period in destroying its declared chemical weapons stockpiles.

⁶ These aggregate national data comprise, *inter alia*, the total quantities of imports and exports of each Schedule 2 chemical declared by sending and receiving States, in accordance with Section A, paragraph 1, of Part VII of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

⁷ These aggregate national data comprise, *inter alia*, the total quantities of imports and exports of each Schedule 3 chemical declared by sending and receiving States, in accordance with Section A, paragraph 1, of Part VIII of the Verification Annex.

A State Party

- 1.12 In 2006, A State Party destroyed 98.734 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons, and had destroyed approximately 83% of its entire chemical weapons stockpile by the end of the reporting period.
- 1.13 As recommended by the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) at its Forty-Fourth Session, the Conference at its Eleventh Session granted A State Party an extension of the deadline by which it must destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that it shall destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles no later than 31 December 2008.

Albania

- 1.14 By the end of the period under review, Albania had still not begun to destroy its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, because it had encountered technical difficulties while testing the equipment at its CWDF.
- 1.15 As recommended by the Council at its Forty-Seventh Session, the Conference at its Eleventh Session granted Albania further extensions of its intermediate destruction deadlines, on the understanding, *inter alia*, that that decision would not modify Albania’s obligation to destroy its entire Category 1 stockpile no later than 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention.

India

- 1.16 Destruction of chemical weapons continued apace in India during the reporting period, with the start of operations to destroy Category 1 chemical weapons at its second CWDF.
- 1.17 By the end of the reporting period, India had destroyed approximately 74% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles.
- 1.18 As recommended by the Council at its Forty-Fifth Session, the Conference at its Eleventh Session granted India an extension of the deadline for the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons, subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that it shall destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles no later than 28 April 2009.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- 1.19 By the end of the period under review, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had still not begun to destroy its declared Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, because it had encountered delays in the selection of the destruction technology and in the construction of its CWDF.
- 1.20 Based on a recommendation by the Council at its Forty-Sixth Session, the Conference at its Eleventh Session established specific dates for the intermediate deadlines for the destruction by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, granted it an extension of the deadline for the destruction of its entire Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile to 31 December 2010, and called upon it to complete the destruction of its Category 2 stockpile no later than 31 December 2011.

- 1.21 By the end of the reporting period, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had destroyed 39% of its Category 2 chemical weapons stockpile.

The Russian Federation

- 1.22 In 2006 the Russian Federation destroyed 2,270.651 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons.
- 1.23 By the end of the reporting period, the Russian Federation had two CWDFs in operation—one in Kambarka, the other in Maradykovsky. The latter began operations in August 2006, with the processing of large-calibre aerial munitions through hydrolysis of the chemical-warfare agent, followed by thermal destruction of the resulting reaction mass and the mutilation of the munitions bodies.
- 1.24 By the end of the reporting period, the Russian Federation had destroyed approximately 8.5% of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile.
- 1.25 At its Twenty-Sixth Meeting, in December 2006, the Council recommended to the Conference that it grant an extension of the deadlines by which the Russian Federation must destroy 45% and 100% of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. Accordingly, at its Eleventh Session the Conference set these deadlines: 31 December 2009 and 29 April 2012, respectively.

The United States of America

- 1.26 During the period under review, the United States of America destroyed 1,145.719 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons, and by the end of the year had destroyed approximately 39.6% of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile.
- 1.27 Based on a recommendation by the Council at its Twenty-Sixth Meeting, the Conference at its Eleventh Session established 29 April 2012 as the date by which the United States of America must destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.28 In 2006, 42 inspections were carried out at 27 chemical weapons storage facilities in 6 States Parties. Seven of these were final inspections.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.29 As at 31 December 2006, 12 States Parties had declared 65 CWPFs. Of these, 40 had been certified as destroyed (2 in 2006); 18, as converted (3 in 2006). The latter remain subject to systematic verification. Of the remaining 7, 3 had yet to be destroyed, while the conversion of the remaining 4 had yet to be completed or certified as completed.
- 1.30 According to Part V, subparagraphs 30(a) to (c), of the Verification Annex and a decision by the Conference at its First Session, the maximum permitted residual production capacity of Schedule 1 CWPFs at the end of the eighth year after entry into force of the Convention (29 April 2005) is 20% of the original. As at

31 December 2006, 1 State Party still had to meet this requirement. Residual production capacity had been reduced to 0 in 58 of the 65 declared CWPFs.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.31 As at 31 December 2006, 9 States Parties had declared old chemical weapons (OCWs); 3 had declared abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) on their territory; and 1 had declared ACWs on the territory of another State Party.
- 1.32 The quantities declared were as follows: 50,700 OCWs produced before 1925, and 66,700 produced between 1925 and 1946; and 1,106.982 metric tonnes of adamsite and approximately 37,600 munitions declared as ACWs.
- 1.33 In 2006, eight OCW inspections were carried out in eight States Parties. Despite further discoveries, steady progress was being made in the destruction of declared OCWs at the end of the reporting period. In addition, six ACW inspections were conducted in one State Party in 2006, where progress was being made by the two States Parties concerned.

OVERVIEW OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 1.34 In 2006, 419 inspections were conducted at 251 sites in 55 States Parties. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2006 is provided below.

TABLE 2: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2006

Type of Facility	No. of Inspections Completed	No. of Facilities or Sites Inspected	No. of Inspector Days ⁸
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	161	15	15,531
CWPF	21	16	322
CWSF	42	27	977
ACW	6	6	120
OCW	8	8	121
DHCW ⁹	1	0	56
Totals	<u>239</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>17,127</u>
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	16	16	275
Schedule 2	46	46	967
Schedule 3	28	28	487
OCPF	90	90	1,374
Totals	<u>180</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>3,103</u>
Combined totals	419	252	20,230

- 1.35 Of the 419 inspections conducted in 2006, 57% were chemical weapons-related, and 43% were conducted under Article VI.

⁸ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

⁹ Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

Inspections of chemical weapons-related facilities

- 1.36 During the reporting period, verification of the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles continued to take up a substantial portion of the resources used by the Secretariat in its verification activities. In 2006, the Secretariat conducted 161 inspections or rotations to operating CWDFs, which accounted for 68% of all inspections of chemical weapons that year, 77% of all inspector days, and 91% of inspector days spent on chemical weapons-related activities.

Optimisation of verification activities at chemical weapons destruction facilities

- 1.37 In 2006, the Secretariat continued to work closely with the States Parties that are destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles, to optimise the use of verification resources and thus increase the cost-effectiveness of the verification regimes in place at their CWDFs.

Article VI inspections

- 1.38 The period under review saw a continued increase in the number of Article VI inspections. This number rose from 162 in 2005 to 180 in 2006.
- 1.39 As was reported in last year's annual report, this rise has presented the Secretariat with the difficult challenge of planning and carrying out all inspections efficiently. It therefore continued during the period under review to carry out two inspections per mission whenever possible—each pair referred to as a sequential inspection. This arrangement allows it to optimise the use of its human and material resources. The number of sequential inspections has risen steadily since they were first carried out—from 1 in 2003 to 26 in 2006.

Challenge inspections

- 1.40 In accordance with a request of 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”), in 2006 the Secretariat maintained its readiness to conduct challenge inspections should it be requested to do so, kept the Council informed of its readiness, and reported any problems that arose in this regard.
- 1.41 In this connection, the Secretariat undertook the following internal activities:
- (a) a workshop in February to review the status of preparations in the External Relations Division and the Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs; and
 - (b) the designation of newly recruited inspectors for challenge inspections, and the provision of in-house training to inspectors.

- 1.42 Secretariat staff also participated in an exercise in Germany in March, and in a second in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in April.

Investigations of alleged use

- 1.43 The First Review Conference stressed the importance of investigations of alleged use or threat of use of chemical weapons, and noted in its report: “For such situations, the

OPCW must have the capacity, and be ready at all times, to investigate the need for follow-on action by the OPCW and by individual Member States, and to facilitate the delivery of assistance”. Accordingly, the Secretariat held a week-long training course for staff in October and November 2006 on the delivery of assistance, implemented an internal plan on follow-up to Joint Assistance 2005—an assistance exercise that was held in Ukraine—and took part in an exercise in Finland that focussed on the delivery of assistance.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

OPCW Proficiency Tests

- 1.44 During the reporting period, the OPCW Laboratory completed the Eighteenth Official OPCW Proficiency Test; organised, conducted, evaluated, and reported on the Nineteenth, and organised and conducted the Twentieth, whose evaluation was expected to be completed early in 2007.
- 1.45 Annex 7 to this report lists the designated laboratories as at 31 December 2006, and shows the status of each.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.46 In 2006 the OPCW continued to expand the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD). The following table shows, by analytical technique, the number of analytical data in the OCAD as at the end of each year from 1999 to 2006.

TABLE 3: CONTENTS OF THE OCAD

Data Type	Number of Analytical Data in the OCAD As at the End of:							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003¹⁰	2004	2005	2006
MS ¹¹	900	1169	1495	2138	2824	3372	3476	3571
IR ¹²	329	422	670	670	713	811	859	903
NMR ¹³	966	1058	1255	1305	1391	1389	1389	1389
GC(RI) ¹⁴	175	805	2011	2598	3482	4244	4250	4356

Procurement of equipment

- 1.47 In 2006, the OPCW purchased equipment that inspection teams needed in order to carry out their inspections effectively and efficiently. Secretariat staff members familiarised themselves with the new equipment.

10 Four mass spectra that had previously been omitted were included in the OCAD in 2003.

11 Mass spectrometry.

12 Infrared.

13 Nuclear-magnetic resonance.

14 Gas chromatography (retention index).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Verification Information System

- 1.48 In 2006, the Verification Information System (VIS) project focussed on the finalisation of the industry component, known as VIS-Industry, and by the end of the year the modules for the import, validation, and evaluation of Article VI declarations were in production, with the exception of those for the Schedule 1 regime. In September, the Secretariat held a workshop, open to all Member States, on the submission of electronic industry declarations. It also gave a presentation on the subject during the Eighth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, which took place from 2 to 4 December 2006. By the end of the reporting period, the VIS was ready to process ADPAs for 2006, which would be due on 31 March 2007.

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

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 2.1 The OPCW's international-cooperation programmes are based on Article XI of the Convention, which relates to the economic and technological development of States Parties. These programmes facilitate the building of skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful uses of chemistry through the exchange of scientific and technical information, as well as through internships, research projects, and the strengthening of the analytical skills and technical capabilities of laboratories in States Parties whose economies are developing.

Associate Programme

- 2.2 Under the Associate Programme, which was held from 21 July to 29 September, technically qualified individuals from 24 States Parties received training in various aspects of the Convention and in modern chemical-industry practices and chemical safety. National Authorities, specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and companies in several industrialised States Parties including the Netherlands assisted in organising the various components of the Programme. Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also made voluntary financial contributions to the Programme.

Conference Support Programme

- 2.3 During the period under review, 230 scientists, researchers and other technical personnel from 87 Member States were supported under the Conference Support Programme, which facilitates the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful uses of chemistry. The 26 events that were supported during the reporting period included a thematic workshop on chemicals and waste management, a workshop and laboratory exercise on the analysis of chemicals relevant to the Convention, and a workshop on chemistry in nature.

Internship Support Programme

- 2.4 Seven internships were supported under this Programme during the reporting period. Interns gained experience working in advanced laboratories and research institutions in industrialised Member States, in areas related to the peaceful uses of chemistry. Three of the internships were funded with the help of a voluntary contribution from the Netherlands.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

- 2.5 Under the Programme for Support of Research Projects, which promotes the development of scientific and technical knowledge through research in areas related to the use of chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, 55 new projects in 26 States Parties were supported in 2006.

Laboratory Assistance Programme

- 2.6 With the help of a voluntary contribution from the European Union (EU), 5 publicly funded laboratories in various Member States were offered analytical equipment and related technical assistance in order to strengthen their capacities for chemical analysis and monitoring. Another 14 received technical assistance under the Programme so as to enable them to upgrade their technical competencies.

Courses on the development of analytical skills

- 2.7 In 2006, 47 qualified analytical chemists from 42 Member States received training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. Four such courses were held, each lasting 2 weeks. Two were partially funded through a voluntary financial contribution from the EU, while the other 2 were arranged with the help of the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Helsinki, Finland.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

- 2.8 The OPCW has a significant role to play, under Article X of the Convention, in promoting international peace and security, dealing with potential threats of the use of weapons by strengthening national protection capacities and coordinating emergency-assistance operations, when requested.

Strengthening national capacities

- 2.9 During the reporting period, assistance-and-protection courses were conducted to support national protection capacities in Colombia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Uruguay. TAVs were made to Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru to assess their national and regional response systems.
- 2.10 The Secretariat organised international assistance-and-protection courses for first responders, in collaboration with the Governments of Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, and Switzerland. Regional courses were conducted in Croatia for Southeast European States Parties, in South Africa for African States Parties, and in Spain for Spanish-speaking States Parties.

Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism

- 2.11 During the period under review, the Secretariat took part in TRIPLEX 2006, an exercise that was held in Kankaanpää, Finland. The exercise focussed on international cooperation in delivering assistance in the face of a complex emergency in which a release of toxic industrial chemicals causes mass casualties.
- 2.12 The exercise was hosted by the Finnish Ministry of the Interior, and was co-organised by it, the International Humanitarian Partnership, and the United Nations (UN) Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA). Secretariat officials joined teams from the World Health Organization, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the

Civil-Military Co-operation Centre of Excellence, and several States that had been invited by the UN-OCHA.

- 2.13 At the end of October, training was provided to members of the Secretariat's Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team, which was set up as part of the response mechanism the OPCW has developed to handle the use or threat of use of chemical weapons and to maintain the Secretariat's readiness in this connection.

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

- 2.14 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 108 States Parties, or 59.6%, submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to Article X, paragraph 4. The number of declarations made during the reporting period was 12.6% higher than that for 2005 (see Annex 8).
- 2.15 In accordance with Article X, subparagraph 7(a), 40 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance. As at 31 December 2006, the fund amounted to EUR 1,223,181.66, a small increase over the figure at the end of 2005 (see Annex 9).
- 2.16 By the end of the reporting period, 73 Member States, or 40%, had met their obligations under Article X, paragraph 7 (see Annex 10).

Data bank on protection

- 2.17 The Secretariat has finalised the setting up of the data bank on protection, as required under Article X, paragraph 5, and pursuant to a decision of the Council at its Forty-Sixth Session. The data bank is now on the Secretariat's intranet, which is available to delegates, and will be updated as necessary.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 2.18 In 2006, the Secretariat's implementation-support programmes helped States Parties to meet their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. The focus continued to be on establishing National Authorities for effective liaison with the OPCW; on taking the necessary steps to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention; on identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities; and on submitting accurate declarations.

Technical assistance

- 2.19 Assistance was offered to 38 States Parties through a combination of technical-assistance workshops and visits, national training courses, and national-awareness workshops.

Regional and subregional meetings

- 2.20 Regional and subregional meetings and workshops for National Authorities were held in Mexico, Netherlands, and United Arab Emirates (May), Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan (September), and the United Republic of Tanzania (October), to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention.

Specialised workshops and training courses

- 2.21 A series of technical meetings that were held during the reporting period helped National Authorities gain a better understanding of national implementation. Regional meetings of legal drafters aimed at facilitating the development of national drafts of implementing legislation were held in April, in Saint Kitts and Nevis (jointly with the Caribbean Forum) and in Peru (jointly with the Andean Community); and in July in Burkina Faso.
- 2.22 A number of regional courses for customs officials on how to track transfers of scheduled chemicals were organised in Croatia, jointly with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre, and in Uzbekistan, jointly with the Green Customs Initiative of the UN Environment Programme, both in February; in Saint Kitts and Nevis, jointly with the Caribbean Forum, in April; in Nepal and Peru, in August; and in Algeria in December. Regional seminars on chemical-industry issues were held in Colombia in June and in the Republic of Korea in November. In addition, five training courses for National Authority personnel were held during the reporting period. One was hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in January; two by France, in March and October; and one each by Portugal and Spain, in June and July respectively.

Eighth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.23 A record 175 participants from 104 States Parties discussed practical approaches to achieving the objectives of the Article VII plan of action at this year's pre-Conference Meeting. This year the thematic focus was on enforcement measures required by the Convention. Regional discussions also took place, as well as 136 consultations between the Secretariat and 76 individual National Authorities.

Other regional workshops

- 2.24 Implementation-related issues were discussed at a seminar organised by the European Chemical Industry Council and held in Brussels in February on European regulations governing trade controls, at a meeting in Fiji in June of the Pacific Forum Security Committee, and at a workshop in Italy in October on universality and the implementation of the Convention in the Mediterranean.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Eleventh Regular Session

- 3.1 Among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Eleventh Session, which was held from 5 to 8 December 2006, were the following:
- (a) sustaining follow-up to the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations;
 - (b) the universality of the Convention and the implementation of the universality action plan;
 - (c) a recommendation on the full implementation of Article XI;
 - (d) a request by A State Party for an extension of the final deadline for the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (e) a request by India for an extension of the deadline for the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (f) proposals by the Russian Federation regarding the setting of dates for the intermediate and final deadlines for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (g) a proposal by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the establishment of dates for its intermediate destruction deadlines, and its request for an extension of the final deadline for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (h) a request by the United States of America for the establishment of a revised date for the final deadline for the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (i) a request by Albania for an extension of the intermediate deadlines for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons;
 - (j) visits by representatives of the Council to CWDFs, CWDF construction sites, or both;
 - (k) follow-up on the establishment of an OPCW Office in Africa;
 - (l) a mechanism to encourage States Parties that are in arrears to regularise the payment of their outstanding annual contributions to the OPCW;
 - (m) amendments to the OPCW Financial Regulations;
 - (n) the future implementation of the OPCW policy on tenure;
 - (o) the establishment of a Committee on Relations with the Host Country; and
 - (p) the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2007.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 3.2 During the reporting period, the Council considered reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.
- 3.3 The Council also:
- (a) reviewed progress in, and adopted decisions on, the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) monitored the progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and forwarded recommendations on the matter to the Conference;
 - (c) approved the Financial Rules of the OPCW, and took a number of other decisions on financial matters;
 - (d) took decisions on matters related to the chemical industry;
 - (e) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention;
 - (f) approved facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties; and
 - (g) established an open-ended working group to begin preparations for the Second Review Conference.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

- 3.4 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Eighth Meeting in May and, *inter alia*, further reviewed its operating procedures.
- 3.5 In February the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) completed its Eighth Session, at which it reviewed, and made recommendations on, a number of issues, including the following: the work of the temporary working group on biomedical samples, the need to resume activities of the temporary working group on sampling and analysis, and the convening in 2007 of a seminar on trends in science and technology and their possible impact on the implementation of the Convention.
- 3.6 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Twentieth Session in May, and its Twenty-First in September. At these Sessions it made recommendations in a number of areas, including the Medium-Term Plan for 2007 to 2009 and the 2007 Programme and Budget.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSALITY

- 4.1 Six new States joined the Convention in 2006: Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Haiti, Liberia, and Montenegro, and by the end of the reporting period the number of States Parties stood at 181. There were 14 States not Party: 6 Signatory States—Bahamas, Congo, Dominican Republic, Guinea Bissau, Israel, and Myanmar—and 8 Non-Signatory States: Angola, Barbados, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, and Syrian Arab Republic.
- 4.2 The universality-related activities of the OPCW focussed on the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention, and a related decision that the Conference at its Tenth session adopted in November 2005. A regional workshop on the Convention, funded under the EU 2006 Joint Action, was held for States not Party in the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East. In addition, bilateral visits were made to six States not Party: Bahamas, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Dominican Republic, and Myanmar. These activities were designed to promote awareness of the Convention, of States Parties' obligations under it, and of the benefits it affords.
- 4.3 The Secretariat held two courses on the Convention for Iraqi officials in Amman, Jordan, in February and December 2006. The courses were designed to assist Iraq with capacity-building and to help it fulfil its implementation obligations once it joins the Convention.
- 4.4 The Director-General intensified his contacts with officials from States not Party in order to encourage them to join the Convention. He met with senior representatives of several of these States during his official visits to New York for the sixty-first session of the UN General Assembly in October; at the 6th AU Summit, which was held in Khartoum, the Sudan, in January; and at a meeting of the Organization of American States that was held in Washington DC, the United States of America, in December 2006. Secretariat officials also visited diplomatic missions of States not Party based in Brussels and in London, and the Secretariat sponsored the attendance at OPCW events of 14 representatives from 8 States not Party.¹⁵

¹⁵ Representatives of States not Party participated in the following events during the reporting period: a training course for National Authorities, which was held in Paris, France, in March (Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, and Liberia); a workshop for customs officials in the Caribbean, which was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis in April (the Bahamas); an advanced course for personnel from lusophone States Parties, which was held in Lisbon, Portugal, in June (Angola and Guinea Bissau); a training course for National Authorities, which was held in Paris, France, in October (Montenegro, which deposited its instrument of succession to the Convention on 23 October); and a subregional workshop for customs authorities in South Asia, which was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, in August (Myanmar).

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- 4.5 The Director-General visited 13 States Parties during the reporting period.¹⁶ The Secretariat also hosted several high-level visits by officials from States Parties, including His Excellency Jan Peter Balkenende, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Rwanda, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, and the Under-Secretary of Commerce of the United States of America.
- 4.6 The Director-General attended the Seventh High-Level Meeting between the UN and Regional and Other Intergovernmental Organizations, which was held in September 2006. He delivered his annual statement on the work of the OPCW to the First Committee of the General Assembly, and later to the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly, and signed a memorandum of understanding with the Chairperson of the AU Commission.
- 4.7 The OPCW cooperated with the UN in promoting the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, *inter alia* by participating in regional workshops in Beijing, China; Vienna, Austria; Accra, Ghana; and Lima, Peru.
- 4.8 Other outreach activities included briefings to visiting delegations from States Parties, international organisations, and academic and research institutions. In addition, the Secretariat organised its sixth induction workshop for new members of delegations to the OPCW,¹⁷ and a two-day meeting on the Convention with the annual UN Disarmament Fellowship Programme.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- 4.9 During the reporting period, approximately 600 reports and articles on the OPCW appeared in print media in all regions, in addition to television, radio, and Internet reports. These articles and reports raised awareness of the Convention's contribution to international peace and security and of the OPCW's role in pursuing the full and effective implementation of the Convention. Media briefings and interviews were conducted in conjunction with official visits by the Director-General to States Parties, and with OPCW events, thereby raising awareness of the work States Parties are doing to implement the chemical weapons ban worldwide.
- 4.10 The OPCW Web site (www.opcw.org) remains the most cost-effective distribution channel for OPCW documentation and public information. During the reporting period, approximately 2,240,000 page views were recorded. The OPCW's expanding outreach in all regions generated the highest level of demand for information about it and the Convention since entry into force.

¹⁶ The States Parties visited were Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sudan, Switzerland, United States, and Vietnam.

¹⁷ The sixth induction workshop was attended by States Parties and two States not Party, Lebanon and Myanmar.

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

- 4.11 As noted above, the Conference at its Eleventh Session adopted a decision establishing a Committee on Relations with the Host Country, to address, *inter alia*, the privileges and immunities of the OPCW and its organs.
- 4.12 The Conference requested the Committee to report to it at its Twelfth Session, through the Council, on the progress it has made, and requested the Director-General to provide the Committee with all necessary assistance, and to bring to its attention issues of concern related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

Budget, planning, and finance

- 5.1 At the beginning of the reporting period, a new system came online that integrates payroll preparation with the Secretariat's core financial system. The 2005 financial statements earned an unqualified opinion from the External Auditor. Under improved accounting procedures, the 2006 financial statements were completed within a month of year's end, in keeping with international best practice.
- 5.2 Annex 11 provides an overview of the financial situation of the OPCW as at the end of the reporting period.

Human resources

- 5.3 The Human Resources Branch (HRB) improved a number of policies and procedures, cutting average recruitment time for a P-level post to 135 days, to take one example. A new PMAS strengthened the link between the OPCW's objectives, under RBB, and those of individual staff members.

Training and development

- 5.4 The enhanced training of inspectors during the reporting period allowed them to maintain and improve their technical competence. New inspectors completed their initial training in just two months.
- 5.5 Partly in response to the OPCW policy on tenure, managers took courses in knowledge management, and staff throughout the Secretariat received training in the new PMAS.

Information technology

- 5.6 The reorganisation of the Information Services Branch improved the quality of its services. Developments in 2006 included the following:
- (a) the completion of the industry component of the VIS, known as VIS-Industry, following which the Security Audit Team IV (SAT-IV) gave its provisional approval for the module to go into production pending its final audit;
 - (b) the completion of the first phase of development of the new OPCW Central Analytical Database;
 - (c) the completion of several automated solutions for the HRB, including one that allows the electronic submission of job applications through the OPCW Web site;

- (d) the installation of a new security-monitoring tool on the Secretariat's Security-Critical Network;
- (e) the replacement of more than one-third of personal computers in the Secretariat;
- (f) the installation of an issue-tracking system to allow users to register and monitor all information-services troubleshooting activity; and
- (g) the expansion of intranet-based services.

Procurement and support services

- 5.7 In 2006 the Secretariat processed 674 purchases with a combined value of more than EUR 9 million. Orders were placed with vendors in 22 countries (an increase of 4 over the figure for 2005), thus continuing the trend whereby purchases are made on a wider geographical basis. That said, the majority of these purchases (81% by value), were made in the Netherlands.
- 5.8 The Secretariat concluded a contract with an outside vendor to provide a more cost-effective and more efficient in-house travel service. This arrangement was expected to save the Secretariat about EUR 100,000 in travel-agency fees in 2007.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 5.9 In 2006, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued 11 final reports on the following topics: the organisation of the travel function; staffing levels, the allocation of tasks, and the workload in the HRB; the Secretariat's procurement system and the conduct of transactions; the preparation of official-series documents for the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council; the process of planning inspections; the implementation of the confidentiality regime in the Industry Verification Branch; coordination between the Verification and Inspectorate Divisions during inspections; a preliminary inquiry on a complaint made by some security staff members; the preservation of institutional memory and the transfer of knowledge within the Secretariat; and the use of voluntary contributions and the hiring of consultants. Three draft reports were circulated for the comments of the auditees. The cumulative rate of implementation of the OIO's recommendations for 2006 and previous years was still high by the end of the reporting period, standing at 81%.
- 5.10 Although the Quality Assurance Manager resigned during the reporting period, the Secretariat was able to find a temporary replacement, and thus succeeded in arranging the annual audit by the Dutch Accreditation Council, *Raad voor Accreditatie* (RvA), of the Secretariat's Quality Management System (QMS) in both the OPCW Laboratory and the OIO. Only two non-conformities with the accreditation standards were pointed out by the RvA, which also made a number of minor observations. The Secretariat expected that it would be able to implement all the corrective actions by the end of January 2007. The Quality Steering Committee reviewed how to improve the effectiveness of the QMS, and also considered the quality-assurance training programme, certification activities in the OPCW Laboratory, and the results of internal audits.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

- 5.11 Throughout the reporting period, contributions by the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) were central to the assistance the Secretariat offered to States Parties pursuant to the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations and to follow-up decisions by the policy-making organs. LAO contributed to 46 training courses, workshops, TAVs, and other activities related to national implementation. It also commented on 64 drafts of legislation that had been submitted by 45 States Parties, and sent proposals regarding draft legislation to 22 States Parties at their request.
- 5.12 The Secretariat continued to negotiate bilateral privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under Article VIII of the Convention. Four such agreements were concluded by the Council.
- 5.13 LAO represented the interests of the OPCW before the Secretariat's Appeals Council in one case, and provided advice to the HRB on a number of other cases before the Appeals Council. It represented the OPCW in eight cases before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal. It also provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, and other units of the Secretariat.
- 5.14 Annex 12 to the present report lists the international agreements and legal instruments that the Secretariat registered during the year under review.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

- 5.15 In 2006, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) continued to facilitate the work of the Secretariat in a number of areas. The Confidentiality Section worked to improve the efficiency of the OPCW's confidentiality regime while still ensuring the safe-keeping of the confidential material held by the Secretariat. It also contributed to negotiations on an agreement with States Parties on practical ways to avoid the over-classification of information provided to the Secretariat or obtained by it during the course of on-site inspections.
- 5.16 The Information Security Section led the Secretariat through three external audits by SAT-IV, which expressed satisfaction with all security-related aspects of the VIS.
- 5.17 The Physical Security Section upgraded or replaced many of the Secretariat's aging physical-security installations. It also made further improvements to the Secretariat's travel-security programme, which aims to ensure the safety of Secretariat staff travelling on official business.
- 5.18 Together, these steps improved the OCS's ability to meet all the requirements of its mandate.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.19 The Secretariat experienced an uneventful year as regards health and safety. No lost-time accidents or significant incidents occurred in 2006, either at OPCW headquarters or on inspections. The proportion of time lost because of sick leave was 2.1% (2.2% in 2005, 2.03% in 2004, and 2.3% in 2003). The annual inspection of

OPCW headquarters revealed satisfactory compliance with the OPCW's health-and-safety standards.

- 5.20 Despite international shortages, the Secretariat was able to complete its acquisition of the anti-viral medication Tamiflu,¹⁸ thus bringing the OPCW's medical preparedness for potential pandemic influenza in line with UN recommendations.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- 5.21 In 2006 the Secretariat coordinated the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and of the establishment of the OPCW. These preparations involved all key stakeholders, including the governments of States Parties and Signatory States, industry associations, civil society, international organisations and the media.
- 5.22 The Secretariat continued to provide support as requested by the Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism. It also maintained its contacts with relevant organisations, and participated in the work of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.
- 5.23 As requested by the Open-Ended Working Group on an OPCW Office in Africa, the Secretariat provided support for the implementation of a decision the Conference had taken at its Tenth Session on the establishment of such an Office, for example by providing background information and materials to States Parties on the administrative, financial, and legal aspects of the matter.

¹⁸ Tamiflu is a registered trademark owned by F. Hoffman-La Roche AG, Basel, Switzerland.

Annex 1

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2006¹⁹**

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

¹⁹ States not Party: As at 31 December 2006, 6 signatory States had not yet ratified the Convention: Bahamas, Congo, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, and Myanmar. In addition, as at that date, 8 States had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention: Angola, Barbados, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, and Syrian Arab Republic. Throughout the table, "[a]" means "deposit of instrument of accession", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

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

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
77.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
78.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
79.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
80.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
81.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
82.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
83.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
84.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
85.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
86.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
87.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
88.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
89.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
90.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
91.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
92.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
93.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
94.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
95.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
96.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
97.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
98.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
99.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
100.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
101.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
102.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
103.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
104.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
105.	Montenegro		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06
106.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
107.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
108.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
109.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
110.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
111.	Netherlands	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
112.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
113.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
114.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
115.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
116.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
117.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
118.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
119.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
120.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
121.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
122.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
123.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
124.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
125.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
126.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
127.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
128.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
129.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
130.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
131.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
132.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
133.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
134.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
135.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
136.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
137.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
138.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
139.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[a]	09-10-03
140.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
141.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
142.	Serbia ²⁰		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
143.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
144.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
145.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
146.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
147.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
148.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
149.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
150.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
151.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
152.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
153.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
154.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
155.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
156.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
157.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
158.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
159.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97

²⁰ The UN Secretary-General has indicated that all treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue in force with respect to Serbia with effect from 3 June 2006.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
160.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
161.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
162.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
163.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
164.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
165.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
166.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
167.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
168.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
169.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
170.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
171.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
172.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
173.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
174.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
175.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
176.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
177.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
178.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
179.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
180.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
181.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

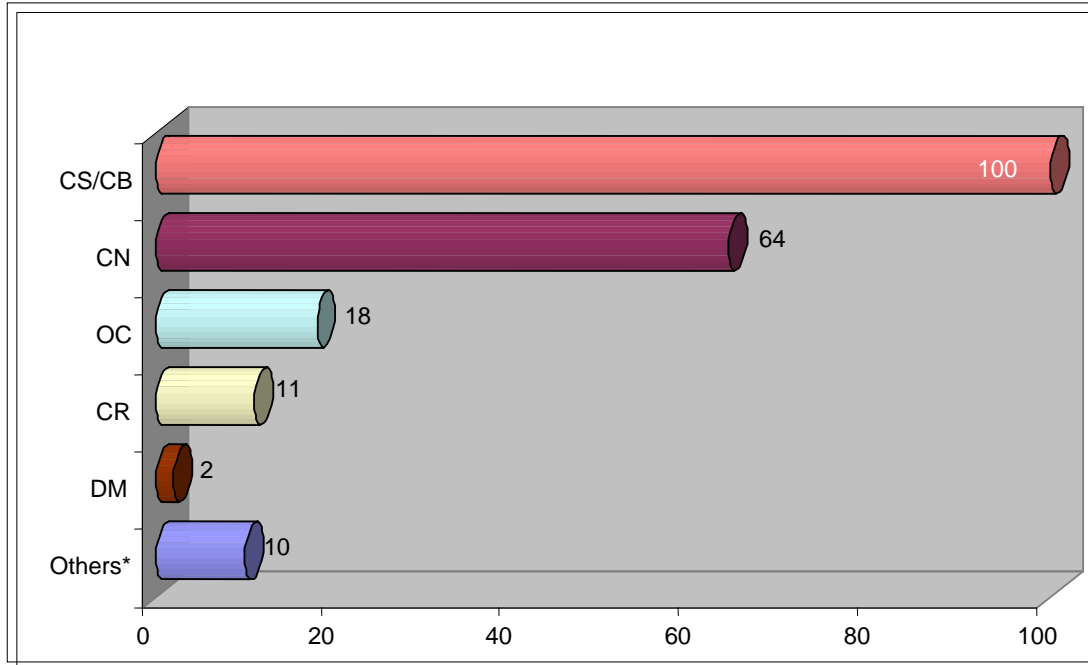
Annex 2

LIST OF CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

Common Name of Chemical	Convention Schedule	Number of Metric Tonnes Declared	Number of Metric Tonnes Destroyed
Category 1			
GB (sarin)	Sch.1: A (1)	15,074.039	6,967.127
GD (soman)	Sch.1: A (1)	9,147.819	0.015752
GA (tabun)	Sch.1: A (2)	2.283	0.379
VX	Sch.1: A (3)	19,590.208	1,646.252
EA 1699	Sch.1: A (3)	0.002	
Sulfur mustard, mustard gas, H, HD, mustard gas in oil product	Sch.1: A (4)	17,419.160	3,393.396
Mixtures of mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	Sch.1: A (4) Sch.1: A (5)	345.051	194.592
Lewisite	Sch.1: A (5)	6,746.891	2,528.285
DF	Sch.1: B (9)	443.967	258.815
QL	Sch.1: B (10)	46.185	0.477
OPA	Unscheduled	730.545	699.864
Unknown		3.170	0.30977
Toxic waste (degraded sulfur mustard)		1.705	1.705
		69,551.026	15,691.218

Annex 3

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT-CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006²¹



²¹ The names used by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry for the riot-control agents listed in this chart are as follows:

CN: 2-chloro-1-phenyl-ethanone

CS/CB: (2-chlorophenyl)-methylene propanedinitrile

CR: Dibenz(b,f)-1,4-oxazepine

DM: Diphenylaminochloroarsine (Adamsite)

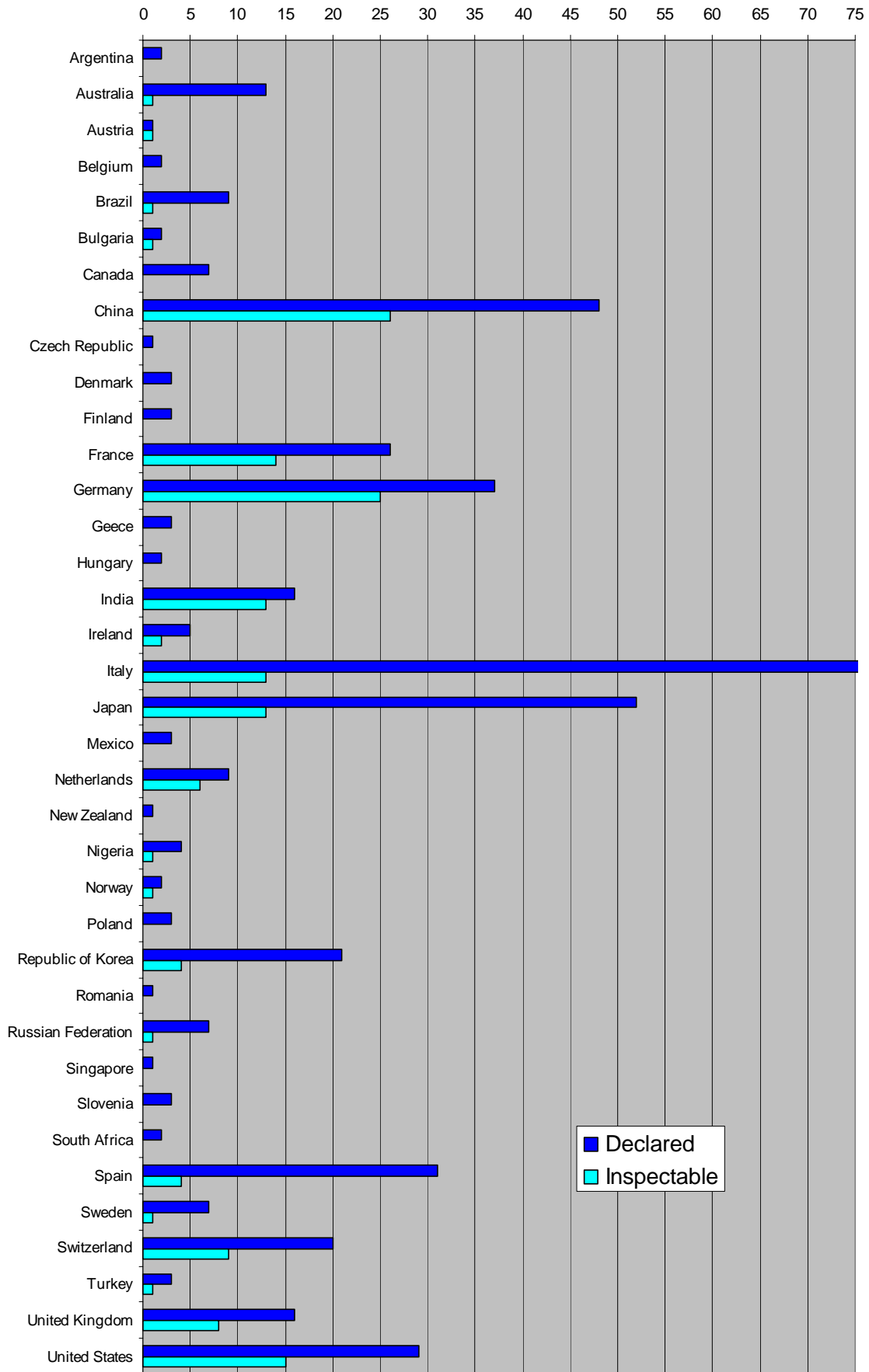
MPA: N-nanonylmorpholine

OC: N-((4-hydroxy-3-methoxy phenyl)3-8-methyl-6-nonenamid

“Others” includes ethylbromoacetate, MPA, pelargonic acid vanillylamid, pepper spray, phenyl chloride, and a mixture of OC and CS.

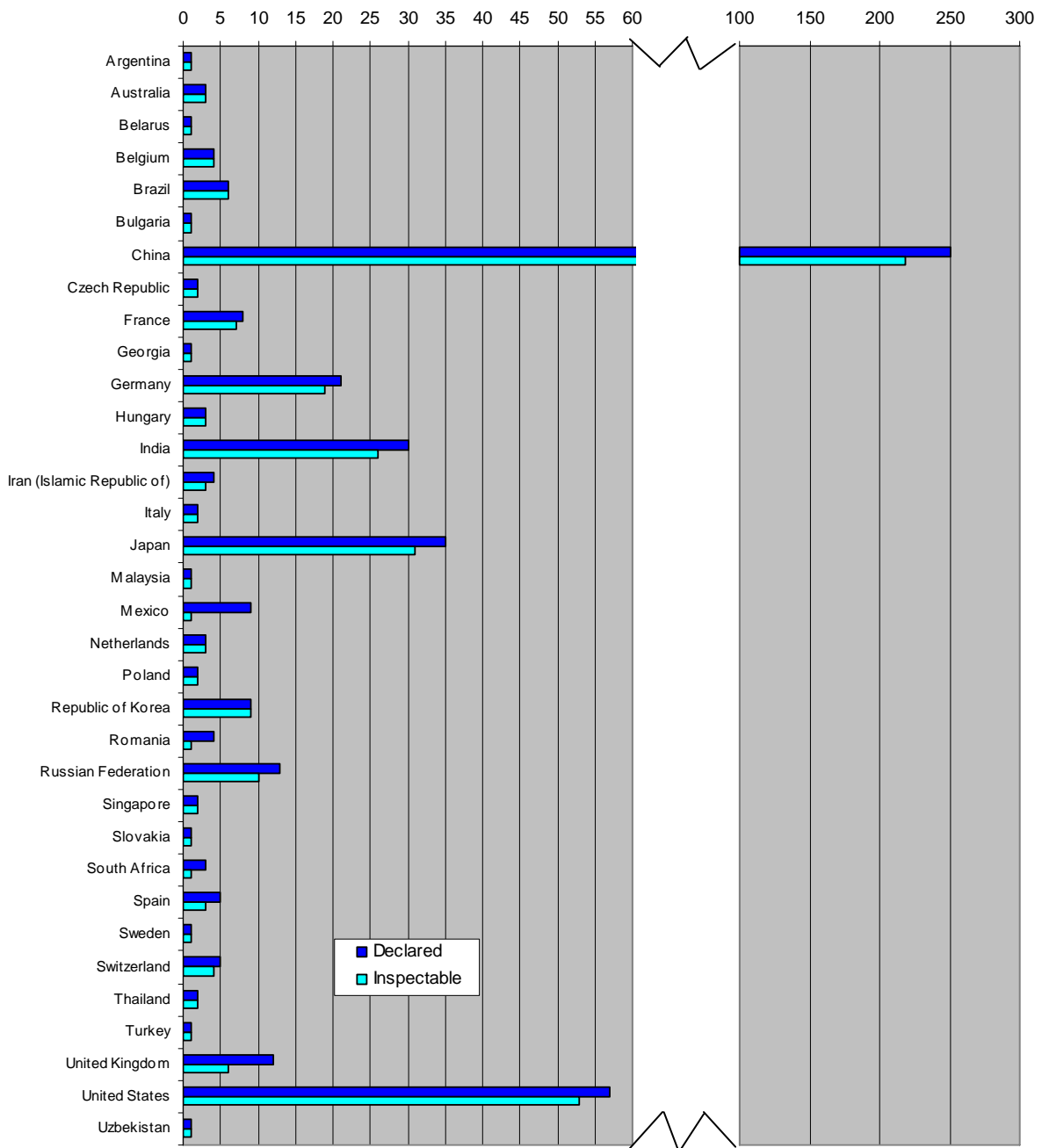
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2006**



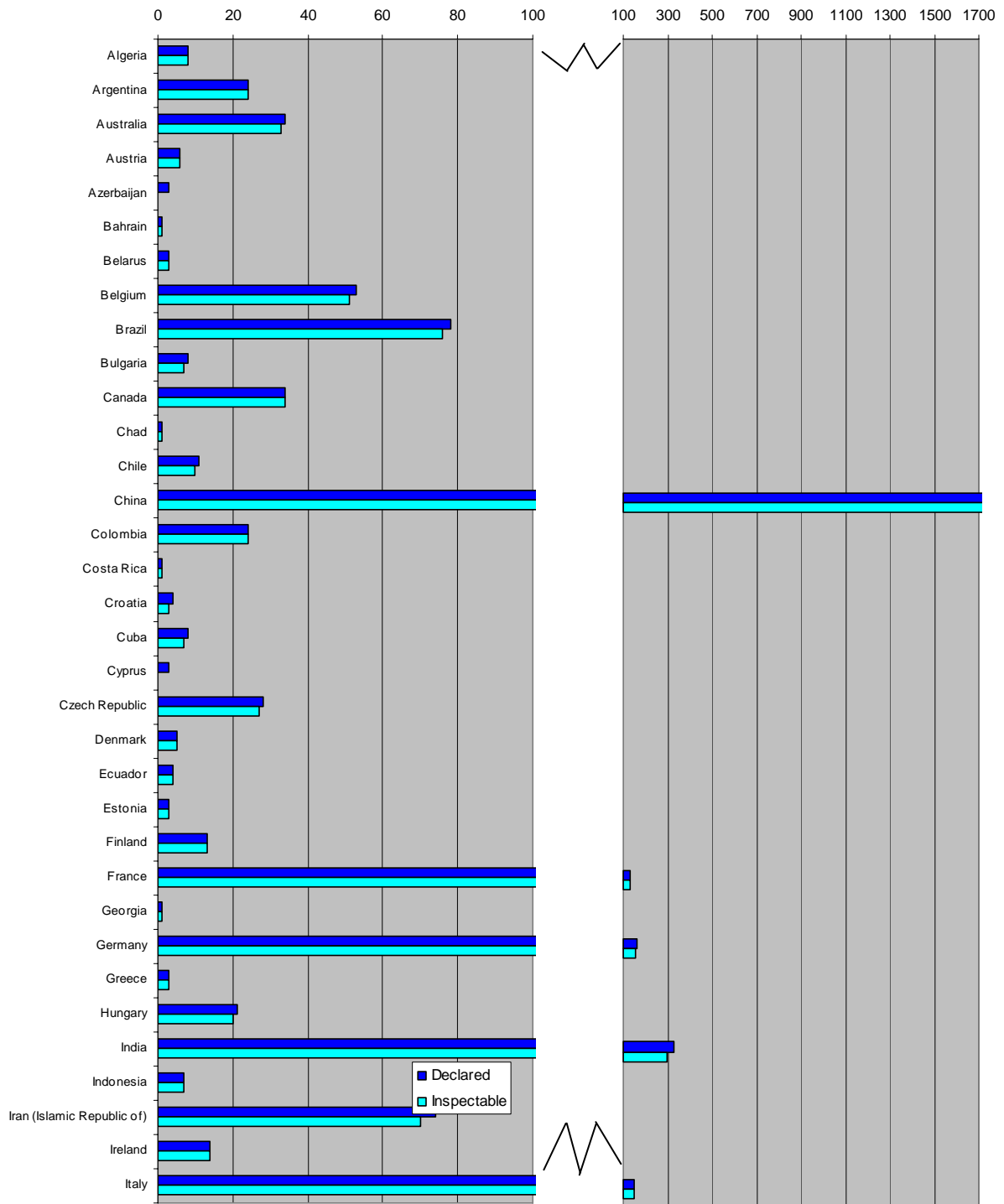
Annex 5

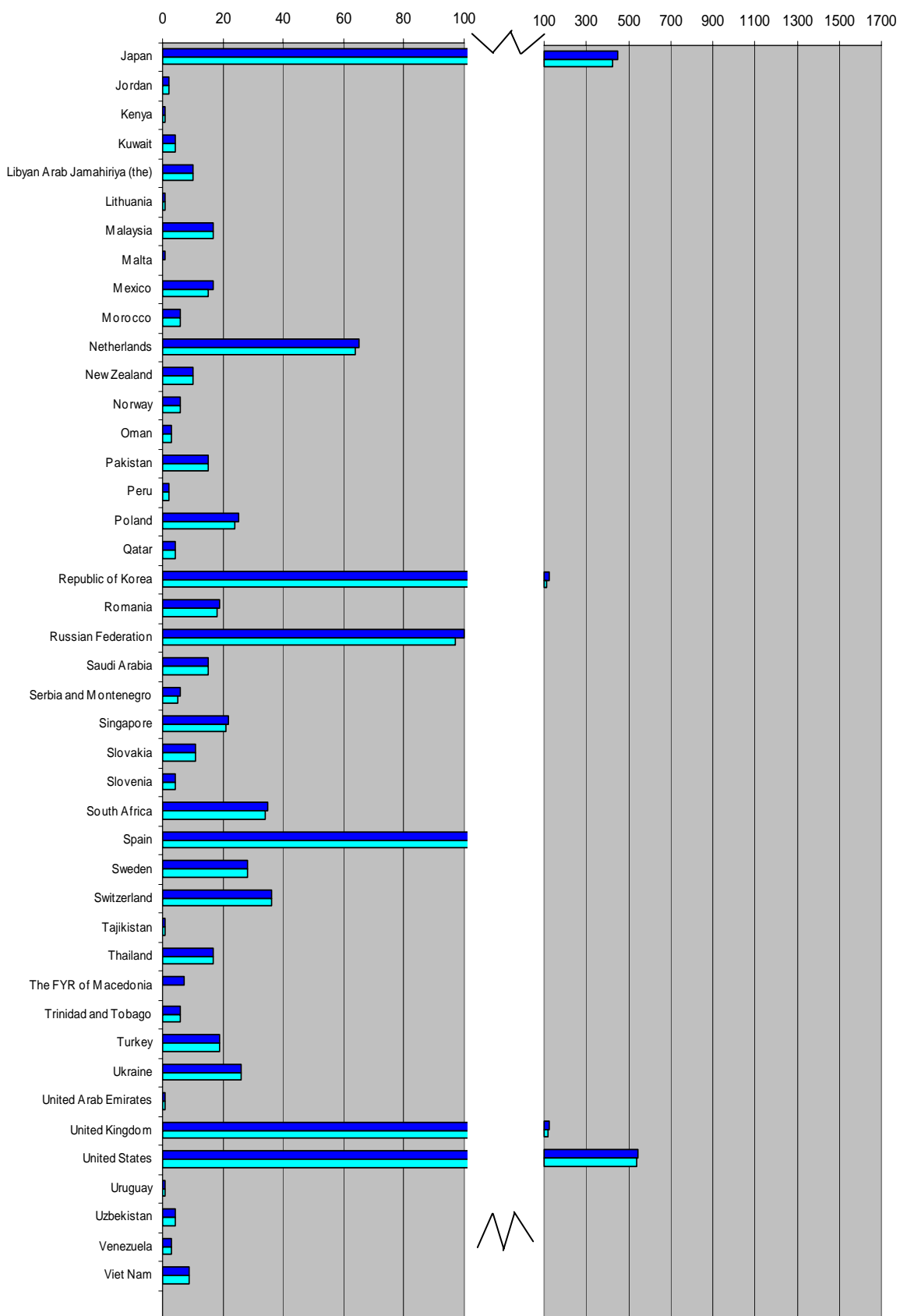
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2006



Annex 6

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2006





Annex 7

LIST OF DESIGNATED OPCW LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006²²

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Laboratory Contact	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	DLD (Departement Laboratoria van Defensie) Kwartier Majoor Housiau Martelarenstraat 181 B-1800 Vilvoorde (Peutie) Belgium	Mr. Mark Kemps Tel: +32 2 755 5837 Fax: +32 2 755 5997	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence PO BOX 1043 Yangfaug Town Changping District Beijing 102205	Mr. Chongxi Wei Tel: +86 10 6976 0259 Fax: +86 10 6976 0254	17 Nov 1998
3.	Czech Republic*	Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics, Analytical Department Rybitví 296 532 18 Pardubice	Dr. Ivan Kolb Tel: +420 46 682 2145 Fax: +420 46 682 2978	29 Jun 1999
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention P.O. Box 55 A.I.Virtasen aukio 1 FIN-00014 University of Helsinki	Mr. Martin Söderström Tel: +358 9 191 50438 Fax: +358 9 19150437	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA - Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB) 5 rue Lavoisier PO Box 3 91710 Vert le Petit	Dr. Bruno Bellier Tel: +33 1 69 90 84 21 Fax: +33 1 64 93 52 66	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien – ABC-Schutz P.O. Box 1142 (Humboldtstrasse 1) 29633 Munster	Dr. Stefan Kremer Tel: +49 51 92 13 6433 Fax: +49 51 92 13 6355	29 Jun 1999
7.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety Lange Kleiweg 137 2288 GJ Rijswijk	Dr. Marieke van Deursen Tel: +31 (0)15 284 3831 Fax: +31 (0)15 284 3991	17 Nov 1998

²²

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 unsatisfactory 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.

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Laboratory Contact	Date of Designation
8.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development 179-1 Su-Nam Dong Yuseong, Taejon 305-600	Dr. Il-Hyun Kim Tel: +82 42 821 4670 Fax: +82 42 821 2391	17 Nov 1998
9.	Poland*	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry al. Antoniego Chrusciela 105 00-910 Warsaw	Mr. Andrzej Chalas Tel: +48 22 516 9931 Fax: +48 22 673 51 80	29 Jun 1999
10.	Russian Federation	The Laboratory for the Chemical and Analytical Control of Military University for the Radioactive, Chemical and Biological Protection Brigadirsky pereulok, 13 107005 Moscow	Dr. I. Rybalchenko Tel: +7 095 693 3857 Fax: +7 095 693 3857	4 Aug 2000
11.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Centre for Chemical Defence (CCD) DSO National Laboratories Block 6, 11 Stockport Road Singapore 117605	Ms. Sng Mui Tiang Tel: +65 6871 2901 Fax: +65 6872 6219	14 Apr 2003
12.	South Africa	Protechnik Laboratories (Pty) Ltd 103 Combretum Crescent Highveld Technopark Centurion, Gauteng South Africa	Mr. Francois van Straten Tel: +27 12 665 9418 Fax: +27 12 665 0240	16 Aug 2004
13.	Spain	Fábrica Nacional "La Marañosa", Carretera San Martin de la Vega. Km. 10.5 San Martin de la Vega Madrid 28330 Spain	Mr. D. Ramón Aguilar Ulló Tel: +34 91 80 98591 Fax: +34 91 80 98571	16 Aug 2004
14.	Sweden*	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), Division of NBC-Defence Cementvägen 20 SE-901 82 UMEÅ	Dr. Crister Åstot Tel: +46 90 10 67 11 Fax: +46 90 10 68 03	17 Nov 1998
15.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory CH 3700 Spiez Switzerland	Dr. Peter Siegenthaler Tel: +41 33 228 17 30 Fax: +41 33 228 14 02	17 Nov 1998
16.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, Porton Down Salisbury Wiltshire SP4 0JQ	Mr. Colin Pottage Tel: +44 1980 61 3397 Fax: +44 1980 61 3822	29 Jun 1999

No.	State Party	Laboratory Name and Address	Laboratory Contact	Date of Designation
17.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center AMSSB-RRT-CF, Bldg. E5100 5183 Blackhawk Road Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5424, Edgewood	Dr. Dennis J. Reutter Tel: +1 410 436 2840 Fax: +1 410 436 3384	17 Nov 1998
18.	United States of America	University of California Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Mail Stop L-175 7000 East Avenue Livermore, CA 94550-9234	Mr. Armando Alcaraz Tel: +1 925 423 6889 Fax: +1 925 423 6434	14 Apr 2003

Annex 8

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006²³

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1.	Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan	
2.	Algeria					✓ Jan					
3.	Andorra										x Jul
4.	Argentina								✓ Sept	✓✓ May, Oct	
5.	Armenia							✓ Feb			x May
6.	Australia			✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ June	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria ²⁴	✓ Jan 03	✓ Jan 03	✓ Jan 03	✓ Jan 03	✓ Jan 03	✓ Jan 03	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May
8.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar	
9.	Bahrain										✓✓ May, Jul
10.	Bangladesh ²⁵								✓ Sept 05	✓ Sept	
11.	Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x June	✓ Apr
12.	Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sept	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct
13.	Bolivia										x May
14.	Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May		
15.	Brazil							x Mar			
16.	Brunei Darussalam										x May
17.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May

²³ A tick indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an "x", that, according to the submission, no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months in which the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

²⁴ Austria's submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

²⁵ Bangladesh's submission of September 2005 covers 2004 and 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
18.	Burkina Faso										x May
19.	Burundi										✓ Dec
20.	Cambodia										✓✓ Apr May,
21.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ June	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar
22.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar							
23.	China						✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
24.	Colombia										✓ Nov
25.	Costa Rica										✓ Mar
26.	Côte d'Ivoire										x x Jun, Jul
27.	Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov
28.	Cuba									✓ Apr	✓ Aug
29.	Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
30.	Denmark ²⁶	✓ Jun 99	✓ Jun 99	✓ June				✓ Feb			✓ Mar
31.	El Salvador										✓ Jun
32.	Estonia										✓ Apr
33.	Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb			
34.	Finland ²⁷			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 06	✓ Jan
35.	Fiji										x Oct
36.	France ²⁸	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 06	✓ Apr
37.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
38.	Greece									✓ June	
39.	Guatemala										x Aug
40.	Holy See										✓ Jun

²⁶ Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

²⁷ Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

²⁸ France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
41.	Hungary									✓ May	✓ May
42.	Iceland										✓ Nov
43.	India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May
44.	Indonesia									✓ May	
45.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)							✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
46.	Ireland										✓ Dec
47.	Italy ²⁹						✓ Jul	✓ May 04	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar
48.	Japan ³⁰					✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr 05	✓ Apr	✓ Feb
49.	Jordan										✓ May
50.	Kazakhstan								✓ Mar		
51.	Kenya										✓ May
52.	Kyrgyzstan										✓ Dec
53.	Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug	
54.	Latvia						x Nov				
55.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya									✓✓ Jul, Aug	
56.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar
57.	Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug	
58.	Luxembourg										x Jul
59.	Malawi ³¹		x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov	
60.	Malaysia									✓ Sept	✓ May
61.	Maldives										✓ Mar
62.	Malta								✓ Mar		
63.	Mauritius								✓ Nov	✓ Nov	
64.	Monaco										✓ Jul

²⁹ Italy's submission of May 2004 covers 2003 and 2004.

³⁰ Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004 and 2005.

³¹ Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
65.	Mongolia									✓ Oct	
66.	Morocco							x Apr			
67.	Nauru										x Sept
68.	Netherlands ³²					✓ Sept	✓ May 05	✓ May 05	✓ May 05	✓ May	✓ May
69.	New Zealand									✓ May	✓ May
70.	Nigeria ³³			✓ Aug 05	✓ Aug 05	✓ Aug 05	✓ Aug 05	✓ Aug 05	✓ Aug 05	✓ Aug	✓ Jul
71.	Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct	
72.	Pakistan									✓ Sept	✓ Sept
73.	Panama ³⁴							x Mar 04	x Mar		x Jun
74.	Peru									✓ Apr	
75.	Philippines						✓ Aug				
76.	Portugal							✓ Apr		✓ June	
77.	Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May	
78.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov	
79.	Russian Federation									✓ July	✓ Apr
80.	Rwanda										x Jun
81.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov	
82.	Sao Tome and Principe ³⁵							✓ Nov 05	✓ Nov 05	✓ Nov	

32. The Dutch submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2005.

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

34. Panama's submission of March 2004 covers 2003 and 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
83.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov				✓ Jun
84.	Senegal									✓ Sept	✓ Aug
85.	Serbia					✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar
86.	Singapore								✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
87.	Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun
88.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May	
89.	Solomon Islands										x Oct
90.	South Africa ³⁶	✓ Nov 02	✓ Nov 02	✓ Nov 02	✓ Nov 02	✓ Nov 02	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 02		✓ Mar	✓ Mar
91.	Spain			✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	
92.	Sri Lanka ³⁷	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov 05	x Nov	
93.	Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul
94.	Switzerland		✓ Sept	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
95.	Tajikistan									✓ May	
96.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										x May
97.	Togo										x May
98.	Turkey						✓ Oct			✓ Oct	
99.	Uganda										x Nov
100.	Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July			✓ Apr
101.	United Arab Emirates										✓ Apr

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

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

37 Sri Lanka's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1997 to 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
102.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
103.	United States of America			✓ Aug		✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May
104.	Uzbekistan									x Aug	
105.	Vanuatu										x Aug
106.	Viet Nam										✓ Jul
107.	Zambia										x Dec
108.	Zimbabwe			x Nov							✓ Dec
Subtotal for protection programmes		5	12	14	16	21	23	30	30	50	54
Total number of declarations		7	16	19	19	25	28	40	36	60	76

Annex 9

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE IN 2006³⁸

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Canada	22,689.01
5.	Chile	9,153.88
6.	Denmark	7,454.25
7.	Estonia	2000.00
8.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
9.	Fiji	4,920.00
10.	Finland	25,333.86
11.	Greece*	36,344.51
12.	Hungary	4,410.34
13.	Ireland	11,344.51
14.	Italy	172,442.18
15.	Japan	45,378.02
16.	Kenya	2,942.00
17.	Kuwait	45,378.02
18.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
19.	Lithuania	2,328.42
20.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
21.	Malta	2,490.30
22.	Mexico*	6465.63
23.	Netherlands*	234,033.52
24.	New Zealand	7,237.43
25.	Norway	22,689.01
26.	Oman	9,257.12
27.	Pakistan	3,000.00
28.	Peru	4,628.56
29.	Poland	22,689.01
30.	Republic of Korea*	36,233.90
31.	Romania	1,400.00
32.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
33.	Slovenia	2,299.30
34.	Sweden	11,591.82
35.	Switzerland	49,066.12
36.	Thailand	4,000.00

³⁸ The table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report. An asterisk indicates that the State Party in question has contributed twice to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance.

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
37.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
38.	Turkey	11,108.54
39.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
40.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary contributions		1, 054, 487.92
Interest		168,693.74
Total		1,223,181.66

Annex 10

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

	States Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 02	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 03			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 97 (Updated in 2006)			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 97			✓
5.	Bangladesh	Apr 06			✓
6.	Belarus	May 97 Jul 06			✓ ✓
7.	Belgium	Dec 97	✓		
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 04	✓		
9.	Bulgaria	Jan 98			✓
10.	Canada	Sept 97	✓		
11.	Chile	May 97	✓		
12.	China	Sept 99			✓
13.	Colombia	Nov 06			✓
14.	Croatia	Jul 99			✓
15.	Cuba	Nov 97 Jul 06			✓ ✓
16.	Czech Republic	Oct 97			✓
17.	Denmark	Jan 98	✓		
18.	Estonia	Oct 01	✓		
19.	Ethiopia	Jun 02	✓		
20.	Fiji	Dec 05	✓		
21.	Finland	Dec 97	✓		
22.	France	Oct 97			✓
23.	Georgia	Oct 00			✓
24.	Germany	Oct 97			✓
25.	Greece	Jun 00 Jun 03	✓ ✓		
26.	Guatemala	Aug 06			✓
27.	Hungary	Dec 98	✓		
28.	India	Nov 97			✓
29.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 98		✓	✓
30.	Ireland	Jan 98	✓		
31.	Italy	Oct 97 Jul 06	✓		✓
32.	Japan	Mar 99 Feb 06	✓		✓

	States Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
33.	Jordan	May 06			✓
34.	Kenya	Dec 03	✓		
35.	Kuwait	Jun 99	✓		
36.	Latvia	Jun 99			✓
37.	Liechtenstein	Jan 01	✓		
38.	Lithuania	Jun 99	✓		✓
39.	Luxembourg	Nov 97	✓		
40.	Malta	Dec 00	✓		
41.	Mexico	Nov 05 Nov 06	✓ ✓		
42.	Mongolia	Jan 98			✓
43.	Morocco	May 97			✓
44.	Netherlands	Jul 97 Nov 01 Oct 06	✓ ✓		✓
45.	New Zealand	Jun 97	✓		
46.	Nigeria	May 06			✓
47.	Norway	Nov 97	✓		
48.	Oman	Mar 98	✓		
49.	Pakistan	Aug 98 Feb 04	✓		✓
50.	Peru	Apr 98	✓		
51.	Poland	Oct 97	✓		✓
52.	Portugal	Mar 99 Oct 06			✓ ✓
53.	Republic of Korea	Dec 97 Oct 98	✓ ✓		
54.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 01			✓
55.	Romania	Jan 06 Feb 06	✓		✓
56.	Russian Federation	Sept 99			✓
57.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 04	✓		
58.	Serbia	May 05 Mar 06			✓ ✓
59.	Singapore	Dec 97			✓
60.	Slovakia	Nov 97			✓
61.	Slovenia	Jul 98	✓		✓
62.	South Africa	Nov 97			✓
63.	Spain	Nov 97 Sept 03			✓ ✓
64.	Sweden	Oct 97	✓		✓
65.	Switzerland	Oct 97	✓		✓
66.	Thailand	Mar 04	✓		

	States Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
67.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 03	✓		
68.	Turkey	Apr 98	✓		
69.	Ukraine	Jan 00 Jun 06			✓ ✓
70.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 97 Dec 01	✓		✓
71.	United States of America	Oct 97			✓
72.	Uruguay	Apr 06			✓
73.	Zimbabwe	Jan 01	✓		
TOTALS		73	40	1	44

Annex 11

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

STATEMENT I: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES—ALL FUNDS

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		Total	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Assessed annual contributions	69,790,852	70,677,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,790,852	70,677,400
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	6,646	9,731	2,592,241	2,774,649	2,598,887	2,784,380
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV&V	5,605,830	5,733,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,605,830	5,733,187
Assessed annual contributions-new Member States	3,780	4,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,780	4,093
Interest income	1,143,905	631,083	-	-	70,837	61,857	89,317	67,877	1,304,059	760,817
Currency exchange gains	-	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,399
Other income	187,432	290,962	-	-	125,000	-	4,835	-	317,267	290,962
TOTAL INCOME	76,731,799	77,338,124	-	-	202,483	71,588	2,686,393	2,842,526	79,620,675	80,252,238
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	50,031,380	46,978,929	-	-	-	-	36,611	1,248	50,067,991	46,980,177
Travel costs	9,013,228	7,492,161	-	-	16,248	7,920	727,676	1,191,524	9,757,152	8,691,605
Contractual services	3,802,857	4,028,612	-	-	-	-	367,507	317,951	4,170,364	4,346,563
Workshops seminars and meetings	280,258	283,788	-	-	1,300	-	72,251	-	353,809	283,788
General operating expenses	7,530,971	7,426,890	-	-	779	9,243	233,920	138,483	7,765,670	7,574,616
Furniture and equipment	1,876,206	2,544,806	-	-	-	220,123	131,627	916,137	2,007,833	3,681,066
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	72,534,900	68,755,186	-	-	18,327	237,286	1,569,592	2,565,343	74,122,819	71,557,815
EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	4,196,899	8,582,938	-	-	184,156	(165,698)	1,116,801	277,183	5,497,856	8,694,423
Prior period adjustments	(106,671)	(246,031)	-	-	-	21	(180,978)	(2,737)	(287,649)	(248,747)
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	4,090,228	8,336,907	-	-	184,156	(165,677)	935,823	274,446	5,210,207	8,445,676
Savings on prior period's obligations	1,529,918	1,619,740	-	-	-	112,312	107,207	114,470	1,637,125	1,846,522
Transfers to/from other funds	-	240,655	-	-	-	(240,655)	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(7,418,270)	(1,816,089)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,418,270)	(1,816,089)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	795	1,696	-	-	-	-	795	1,696
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	27,036,371	18,655,158	9,901,696	9,900,000	2,572,550	2,866,570	1,894,664	1,505,748	41,405,281	32,927,476
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	25,238,247	27,036,371	9,902,491	9,901,696	2,756,706	2,572,550	2,937,694	1,894,664	40,835,138	41,405,281

STATEMENT II: ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES – ALL FUNDS

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII)		Total	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Cash and term deposits	16,265,987	32,605,323	9,885,722	9,875,110	2,574,567	2,527,940	2,918,757	2,717,248	31,645,033	47,725,621
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	9,333,668	5,603,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,333,668	5,603,469
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,822	233,600	84,822	233,600
Verification contributions under Articles IV and V	2,506,517	2,393,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,506,517	2,393,855
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	16,754	24,242	-	-	-	-	16,754	24,242
Inter-fund balances	226,646	80,149	-	-	-	1,400	161,979	129,784	388,625	211,333
Other receivables	1,253,606	1,189,104	32,524	31,421	182,139	43,210	50,696	41,533	1,518,965	1,305,268
Other assets	2,708,223	2,922,291	-	-	-	-	-	1,010	2,708,223	2,923,301
TOTAL ASSETS	32,294,647	44,794,191	9,935,000	9,930,773	2,756,706	2,572,550	3,416,254	3,123,175	8,402,607	60,420,689
Contributions received in advance	179,483	11,541,877	-	-	-	-	6,500	74,873	185,983	11,616,750
Unliquidated obligations	5,896,548	5,718,325	-	-	-	-	269,724	1,095,721	6,166,272	6,814,046
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	161,979	131,183	32,509	29,077	-	-	194,138	51,072	388,626	211,332
Other payables	818,390	366,435	-	-	-	-	8,198	6,845	826,588	373,280
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,056,400	17,757,820	32,509	29,077	-	-	478,560	1,228,511	7,567,469	19,015,408
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	25,238,247	27,036,371	9,902,491	9,901,696	2,756,706	2,572,550	2,937,694	1,894,664	40,835,138	41,405,281
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	25,238,247	27,036,371	9,902,491	9,901,696	2,756,706	2,572,550	2,937,694	1,894,664	40,835,138	41,405,281
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	32,294,647	44,794,191	9,935,000	9,930,773	2,756,706	2,572,550	3,416,254	3,123,175	48,402,607	60,420,689

STATEMENT III: APPROPRIATIONS—GENERAL FUND

Funding Programme	Appropriations			Expenditure			Balance
	Appropriation	Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure	
Programme 1. Verification	8,297,270	450,000	8,747,270	7,526,435	1,207,010	8,733,445	13,825
Programme 2. Inspections	28,766,552	(450,000)	28,316,552	26,371,982	1,217,734	27,589,716	726,836
Total Verification Costs (Chapter 1)	37,063,822	-	37,063,822	33,898,417	2,424,744	36,323,161	740,661
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	5,141,988	-	5,141,988	4,634,129	459,228	5,093,357	48,631
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs	4,592,851	-	4,592,851	4,003,462	390,044	4,393,506	199,345
Programme 5. External Relations	1,835,681	-	1,835,681	1,704,432	100,489	1,804,921	30,760
Programme 6. Executive Management	7,534,692	-	7,534,692	6,780,663	227,899	7,008,562	526,130
Programme 7. Administration	19,445,207	-	19,445,207	15,617,249	2,294,144	17,911,393	1,533,814
Total Administrative and Other Costs (Chapter 2)	38,550,419	-	38,550,419	32,739,935	3,471,804	36,211,739	2,338,680
TOTAL	75,614,241	-	75,614,241	66,638,352	5,896,548	72,534,900	3,079,341

Annex 12

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2006

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR131	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW Commission of the African Union	29-01-06	29-01-06	
IAR132	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at the schedule 1 protective purposes facility	OPCW Kingdom of Norway	02-02-06	02-02-06	EC-43/DEC.3
IAR133	European Community contribution agreement	OPCW Commission of the European Community	07-03-06	07-03-06	
IAR134	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW State of Kuwait	09-03-06	[not yet in force]	EC-41/DEC.3
IAR135	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW United Kingdom	16-03-06	16-03-06	
IAR136	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW United Kingdom	16-03-06	16-03-06	
IAR137	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	24-03-06 10-04-06	10-04-06	
IAR139	Facility arrangement regarding on-site inspections at a Schedule 1 facility for protective purposes	OPCW Government of Japan	03-05-06	03-05-06	EC-44/DEC.3

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement or Instrument	Parties	Dates		Publication Containing the Text; Remarks
			Signature	Entry into Force	
IAR140	Facility agreement regarding on-site inspections at a chemical weapons destruction facility	OPCW Government of Albania	26-07-06	26-07-06	EC-46/DEC.3
IAR141	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	28-07-06	09-05-07	
IAR142	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	23-08-06 28-08-06	01-09-06	
IAR143	Technical arrangement	OPCW Slovak Republic	03-08-06 08-08-06	08-08-06	
IAR144	Article VIII(50) privileges-and-immunities agreement	OPCW Republic of Colombia	12-09-06	[not yet in force]	EC-44/DEC.7
IAR145	Memorandum of understanding	OPCW Department of National Defence of Canada	08-12-06 30-11-06	08-12-06	