



OPCW

Conference of the States Parties

Seventeenth Session
26 – 30 November 2012

C-17/4
27 November 2012
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 2011



C-17/4

page ii

(blank page)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	1
1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES	4
CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION.....	4
INDUSTRY VERIFICATION	7
FACILITATIONS.....	10
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES	11
TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING.....	12
2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE	15
IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	17
ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION.....	19
3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	23
ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES.....	23
ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	23
ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES	24
4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS.....	26
UNIVERSALITY	26
OUTREACH ACTIVITIES.....	26
MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS	28
HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.....	31
PROTOCOL AND VISA SUPPORT.....	31
5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	33
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS	33
INTERNAL OVERSIGHT.....	34
LEGAL AFFAIRS.....	35
CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY	35
HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	36
SPECIAL PROJECTS	36

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1	STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	38
ANNEX 2	CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2011	47
ANNEX 3	CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	48
ANNEX 4	NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	49
ANNEX 5	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	50
ANNEX 6	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	51
ANNEX 7	DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	52
ANNEX 8	LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	54
ANNEX 9	DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	55
ANNEX 10	ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	62
ANNEX 11	CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	65
ANNEX 12	BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2011 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)	66
ANNEX 13	INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY 2011 TO 31 DECEMBER 2011	68

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. On 31 December 2011, the total quantity of chemical weapons that the OPCW had verified as destroyed amounted to 51,505 metric tonnes¹ (MTs), or 72% of the quantity declared by the seven possessor States Parties. During 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of approximately 6,429 MTs of chemical weapons at chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) in Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. At the end of the year, Libya had destroyed 54%, the Russian Federation 60%, and the United States of America 90% of their respective declared stocks of Category 1 chemical weapons. Iraq had yet to commence its destruction operations. On 1 December 2011, the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”), at its Sixteenth Session, adopted a decision entitled “Final Extended Deadline of 29 April 2012” (C/16-DEC.11, dated 1 December 2011), in case this deadline was not to be fully met by some of the States Parties concerned.
2. In 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 4,425 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons in the Russian Federation. At the end of 2011, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 23,988 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 60% of the declared stockpile. Meanwhile, in the United States of America, the OPCW verified the destruction of approximately 1,996 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons and four items of Category 3 chemical weapons. At the end of 2011, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 24,912 MTs of chemical weapons, or 90% of the declared stockpile.
3. In Libya, following the destruction of almost eight MTs of chemical weapons in early 2011, verified destruction operations were interrupted for most of 2011 due to civil unrest. In November 2011, the OPCW was able to verify that the declared chemical weapons stored at the Libyan CWDF were still accounted for. Also in November, Libya made a declaration of Category 1 and Category 3 chemical weapons, and informed the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) and the States Parties of the discovery of a number of munitions that were also believed to be chemical weapons (C-16/NAT.24, dated 29 November 2011).
4. The Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) was convened intersessionally on two occasions to discuss the evolving situation in Libya. The first such occasion was the Thirtieth Meeting of the Council, which was held on 13, 20, and 30 May, and the second was an informal meeting, which was held on 1 September 2011. In the first of these meetings, the Council decided to recommend to the Conference that it grant the Libyan request for extension of the deadline for completing destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons to 29 April 2012. It also urged Libya to take every step necessary to ensure the continued safety and security of the declared stockpile and to ensure that the process of verified destruction be carried out pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”). The informal session was convened in response to a communication from the Libyan Permanent Representation regarding the dangers associated with the deteriorating security situation in Libya. (The Director-General wrote twice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the resumption of verified destruction in Libya, and concerning the need for

¹ This amount, and the following references to destruction figures in this document, include, if applicable and unless otherwise stated, quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

the United Nations Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) to act promptly in the event of a request for assistance and protection. In anticipation of such a request, the Secretariat also wrote letters to the States Parties neighbouring Libya and to States Parties that had previously made offers of assistance in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons.)

5. In May 2011, the OPCW was able, for the first time, to conduct chemical weapons-related on-site inspections in Iraq. This was achieved through helicopter overflights in cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI).
6. At the end of the review period, six chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) remained to be certified as either destroyed or converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Five of those facilities were in Iraq and one in the Russian Federation. Seven States Parties reported new findings of old chemical weapons (OCWs) in 2011, while 25,974 chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China were reported to have been destroyed using the mobile destruction facility at Nanjing. In 2011, the Council approved the facility arrangement and destruction plan for a new destruction facility to be deployed at Haerbaling for chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China.
7. The OPCW carried out inspections at 209 chemical-industry facilities, pursuant to Article VI of the Convention, in order to verify State Party declarations. Timely declarations, inspections of more than one facility during a mission (sequential inspections), and sampling and analysis (S&A) continue to play an important role in strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the verification regime, as does the expanding use of the electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA). Significant efforts were undertaken to improve the timeliness of declarations, so that the verification work of the OPCW may be performed on the basis of updated information from States Parties.
8. A major challenge-inspection exercise was conducted in 2011, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with a contribution from the Government of Australia. The event, which was conducted concurrently at a Thai industrial site and at OPCW Headquarters, formed part of the ongoing efforts of the Secretariat to ensure its preparedness to conduct a challenge inspection pursuant to Article IX of the Convention.
9. International cooperation and assistance continued to play a prominent and enabling role in the endeavours of States Parties and the Secretariat in the successful realisation of the objectives of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention. Through its programmes, the Secretariat and States Parties were in a position, in a collaborative and mutually reinforcing manner, to carry out activities to promote the peaceful use of chemistry; to facilitate the implementation by States Parties of their national obligations under the Convention; and to assist Member States in the development and improvement of their protective capacities against chemical weapons, as well as to respond to a request for assistance in the case of use or the threat of use of chemical weapons.
10. In 2011, the Secretariat continued to promote universal adherence to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the action plan on universality, recognising the

complexities for the remaining eight States not Party. Also for the promotion of the Convention, the Director-General extended visits to a number of States Parties and addressed a full range of international and scientific fora in the context of engagement with the relevant interlocutors and partners in the fields of disarmament, non-proliferation, and international security, represented by the relevant United Nations bodies and by civil organisations.

11. For the implementation of the public diplomacy strategy aimed at improving the international profile of the OPCW, the Secretariat also conducted a large variety of outreach activities, such as the OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security and the second annual Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in a Changing World. A significant increase in the number of media citations of the OPCW and the Convention was observed.
12. The aforementioned OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security, held on 12 and 13 September 2011, was organised to mark 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry and as a contribution of the OPCW to that celebration. The conference underscored the critical importance of the use of chemistry for exclusively peaceful purposes and served to further strengthen support for the Convention. Over 400 participants from 129 countries were present.
13. In 2011, the Advisory Panel on Future Priorities of the OPCW completed its work, which was uniformly welcomed by States Parties. At an informal retreat for Ambassadors held on 22 September, it was recognised that some change will be necessary to ensure that the OPCW remains able to respond to new circumstances and contemporary challenges. Attended by nearly 90 representatives to the OPCW, the occasion underlined the continued commitment of States Parties to the Convention. Deliberations on the future priorities of the Organisation are expected to continue in the run-up to the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Third Review Conference”), to be held in April 2013.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 As at 31 December 2011, 10 States Parties had yet to submit initial Article VI declarations. Of these, two had submitted Article III initial declarations. Six States Parties (A State Party², Albania, India, Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had between them declared as chemical weapons 71,195.086 MTs of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,680,079 munitions and containers. In addition, Iraq had declared chemical weapons, though the precise inventory was still to be established. In connection with the chemical-industry verification regime, there were a total of 5,356 declared facilities in 80 States Parties at the end of the review period, of which 4,855 were subject to inspection.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

- 1.2 In 2011, chemical weapons were destroyed in Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. For all three States Parties, the Conference has granted the maximum, five-year extensions beyond their original obligation to destroy all Category 1 chemical weapons³ within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention. The same timeline has been established by the Council with regard to Italy for the destruction of OCWs, and to China and Japan concerning the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China. On 1 December 2011, the Conference adopted a decision entitled “Final Extended Deadline of 29 April 2012” (C-16/DEC.11), providing for a number of transparency and confidence-building measures to be implemented by the Organisation and the possessor States Parties concerned in case this deadline was not to be fully met.

Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.3 Nine CWDFs were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons during the reporting period⁴: one in Libya, four in the Russian Federation, and four in the United States of America. Three additional CWDFs were under construction and new units for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons were being constructed at four operational CWDFs (see Annex 2). At three CWDFs in the United States of America—the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, and the Pine Bluff Explosive Destruction Facility—destruction operations were completed in 2011. The Secretariat confirmed that destruction operations had been duly completed, after which the final inspection report was signed and systematic verification activities at the facilities ceased.
- 1.4 By a combination of a continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and recording equipment—including equipment dedicated specifically to OPCW inspectors—and the review of relevant documentation, the OPCW verified the destruction of 6,428.722 MTs of chemical weapons in 2011.

² As the State Party in question has requested that its name be regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as “A State Party”.

³ Category 1 comprises chemical weapons based on Schedule 1 chemicals (see footnote 9), including their munitions and containers; for Category 2 chemical weapons (chemical weapons based on other chemicals, counting precursors, including their munitions and containers) and Category 3 chemical weapons (unfilled munitions and containers), the deadline for destruction is five years from entry into force of the Convention.

⁴ Not counting OCWs and abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs).

- 1.5 In total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 51,504.789 MTs of chemical weapons⁵. The destroyed Category 1 chemical weapons amounted to 50,584.858 MTs, consisting of 49,364.175 MTs of unitary chemical weapons (toxic chemical-warfare agents, such as VX, sarin, and sulfur mustard) and 1,220.683 MTs of binary chemical weapons (chemical precursors, physically separated within the weapon, which are significantly less toxic separately than when mixed together). The aggregate amount of Category 2 chemical weapons destroyed at the end of review period remained unchanged at 919.931 MTs. This is summarised in Annex 3.
- 1.6 There were four States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period: Iraq, Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. The following paragraphs provide an overview of progress in the destruction of chemical weapons by each of the possessor States Parties.
- 1.7 Iraq: Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to chemical weapons stored in two bunkers. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on available information from the United Nations Special Commission, as it was not possible for Iraq to conduct a detailed on-site inventory due to the hazardous conditions within the bunkers. The Secretariat continued in 2011 to provide assistance to Iraq in clarifying its declarations and worked together with Iraq and other interested delegations to identify suitable methods for the assessment of the contents of the two declared bunkers in order to proceed at a later stage with their destruction. In May 2011, the OPCW was able to carry out a first chemical weapons-related inspection in Iraq by helicopter overflight, with the help of UNAMI. No destruction of chemical weapons took place in Iraq in 2011.
- 1.8 Libya: The Conference at its Sixteenth Session amended its previous decision (C-15/DEC.3, dated 30 November 2010) and granted an extension to 29 April 2012 of the deadline by which Libya should destroy all its chemical weapons (C-16/DEC.3, dated 29 November 2011). In January 2011, Libya restarted the destruction of sulfur mustard by hydrolysis followed by cementation of the resulting reaction mass. Operations were halted on 8 February due to the breakdown of the heating unit in the disposal station, which needed to be replaced. However, the required heating unit could not be delivered, due to the armed conflict that began in March 2011.
- 1.9 Against the background of the evolving situation in Libya, the Council repeatedly expressed its concerns about the safety and security of chemical weapons and called for early resumption and completion of destruction operations. On 16 September 2011, the United Nations formally recognised the new government in Tripoli as the legitimate authority of Libya, which assumed Libya's obligations to complete destruction of the remaining stockpiles. In November 2011, an OPCW inspection confirmed that the declared chemical weapons stored in a temporary holding area at the CWDF in Libya (remaining sulfur mustard and two types of Schedule 2 chemical weapons) were still accounted for. Also in November, Libya submitted a declaration of Category 1 and Category 3 chemical weapons. Libya also informed the Secretariat

⁵ In addition, 416,318 items of declared Category 3 chemical weapons were verified as destroyed.

and the States Parties regarding the discovery of a number of munitions that were believed to be chemical weapons (C-16/NAT.24).⁶

- 1.10 No further chemical weapons were destroyed in Libya until the end of 2011. As at 31 December 2011, Libya had destroyed 13.475 MTs (or 53.87%) of its Category 1 chemical weapons, of which 7.949 MTs were destroyed in 2011. The total quantity of Category 2 chemical weapons destroyed by Libya at the end of the review period remained unchanged at 555.706 MTs, or 39.64% of the Category 2 chemical weapons declared.⁷
- 1.11 Russian Federation: In 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 4,425.194 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons. Since the beginning of destruction activities, the OPCW has verified the destruction of 23,988.194 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 60.02% of the declared stockpile.
- 1.12 United States of America: In 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 1,995.579 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons and four items of Category 3 chemical weapons. Since the beginning of destruction activities, the OPCW has verified the destruction of 24,912.184 MTs of chemical weapons, or 89.71% of the declared stockpile.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.13 The Secretariat conducted 20 inspections at 12 chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) in three States Parties in 2011, including an initial inspection by overflight of the declared CWSF in Iraq. At three CWSFs in the United States of America—Pine Bluff Chemical Activity Bond Road Exclusion Area, Umatilla, and Anniston—final inspections were carried out to verify that the conditions had been met to allow discontinuation of systematic verification at the CWSFs. At the end of the review period, 10 declared CWSFs in four States Parties still contained chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.14 In 2011, the Secretariat carried out 12 CWPF inspections at 11 facilities in three States Parties, including at six former CWPFs that had been certified as converted prior to 2011 but which remained under systematic verification. This included four initial inspections conducted by helicopter overflight at four CWPFs scheduled for destruction in Iraq.
- 1.15 By 31 December 2011, 43 of the 70 declared CWPFs had been destroyed, and 21 had been converted for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Of the remaining six (five in Iraq and one in the Russian Federation), two were due to be converted and four to be destroyed.
- 1.16 The Convention provides that all States Parties shall reduce residual production capacity at CWPFs to zero by 29 April 2007⁸. At the end of the reporting period, the

⁶ In January 2012, a technical visit by the Secretariat confirmed that these munitions were chemical weapons and hence declarable.

⁷ In its decision C-16/DEC.3, the Conference also called upon Libya to complete the destruction of its Category 2 chemical weapons as soon as possible, but in any case, by no later than 29 April 2012.

⁸ See subparagraph 30(a) of Part V of the Verification Annex.

required level had been reached in 10 of the 11 States Parties having declared CWPfFs at the time of the entry into force of the Convention. The deadlines for destruction and conversion of CWPfFs in Iraq were yet to be established.

Abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.17 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China. Regarding ACWs, the Secretariat conducted nine inspections, eight of which related to chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, where recovery and excavation activities continued throughout 2011; one inspection took place in the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the discovery of a suspected ACW.
- 1.18 According to the 90-day reports submitted by both China and Japan, 25,974 chemical weapons were destroyed in 2011 using the mobile destruction facility in Nanjing City that was inaugurated in 2010. Preparations were under way at the end of the year for the introduction of two additional ACW destruction facilities to be deployed at Shijiazhuang and Haerbaling, respectively. For the latter facility, the Council approved a facility arrangement and destruction plan in 2011.

Old chemical weapons

- 1.19 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, 15 States Parties had declared OCWs.
- 1.20 The OPCW carried out seven inspections related to OCWs in seven States Parties during the review period. Seven States Parties reported new OCW discoveries to the OPCW in 2011.

Riot control agents

- 1.21 At the end of the review period, 130 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 4 provides information on such declarations received by 31 December 2011.

INDUSTRY VERIFICATION

- 1.22 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import/export, and in some cases processing and consumption, of chemicals that are listed in the three Schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals,⁹ as well as other chemical production facilities (OCPFs) producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention¹⁰. Table 1 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the

⁹ Schedule 1 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, with no or only limited non-prohibited use; Schedule 2 contains known precursors and some toxic substances, which are not produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use; and Schedule 3 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, which may be produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use.

¹⁰ For complete information on the verification regime and its definitions, see the Convention.

OPCW by 31 December 2011. Annexes 5, 6, and 7 of this report contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2, Schedule 3, and OCPF's.

TABLE 1: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹¹	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities ¹²	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27	27	22	22
Schedule 2	469	179	38	23
Schedule 3	456	421	35	33
OCPF	4,404	4,228	80	80
Total	5,356	4,855	80¹³	80¹⁴

- 1.23 As can be seen in Table 2, the Secretariat carried out 209 Article VI inspections in 2011. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the total of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (25%), 29 Schedule 3 plant sites (7%), and 127 OCPF's (3%).
- 1.24 There were no uncertainties recorded at any of these inspections. Fourteen resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 166 in requests for further information to be provided in declarations. In addition, six of the 127 OCPF inspections were carried out at facilities that were found not to be inspectable pursuant to the Convention.

TABLE 2: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

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

Policy guidelines

- 1.25 In October 2011, the Council adopted a decision on the issue of policy guidelines for determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-66/DEC.10, dated 7 October 2011). The Council decided that these guidelines should be taken into account in a balanced manner, recognising that the number of Article VI inspections would continue to be determined pursuant both to the requirements of, and the limits set by, the Convention. In adopting the Programme and Budget for 2012 (C-16/DEC.12, dated 2 December 2011), the Conference, welcoming the Council's decision, decided that the number of Article VI inspections should be 219 for 2012, 229 for 2013, and 241 for 2014.

Timely declarations

- 1.26 In the interest of effective and efficient OPCW verification, the Council has requested that all States Parties concerned ensure that their Article VI declarations are submitted

¹¹ Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹² Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and annual declarations on past activities.

¹³ Number of States Parties having declared any Article VI facility.

¹⁴ Number of States Parties having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

on time, and that the Secretariat continues to inform States Parties of their reporting requirement. In 2011, 66% of States Parties submitted their required annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs) for 2010 on time, as compared with 60% in the preceding year. At the cut-off date for this report, eight States Parties had yet to submit their initial Article VI declarations.

Optimisation of inspection activities

- 1.27 The Secretariat continued to seek ways to optimise the use of its human and material resources in the conduct of inspections. One way of saving resources is to conduct sequential inspections. In 2011, such sequential inspections were carried out 47 times—covering 94 of the 209 individual inspections—with resultant savings in inspection costs (see Table 3). As shown in Table 3, this represented an increase of almost 20% compared with 2010. In 45 cases, both inspections took place in the same country, while the sequential inspections were carried out in neighbouring countries in two cases. Further progress in this regard could be achieved if all the States Parties that receive at least six Article VI inspections per year endorse the practice of sequential inspections. In 2011, 14 States Parties received six inspections or more. At the cut-off date for this report, four of those States Parties, receiving a total of 39 inspections in 2011, had yet to agree to the conduct of sequential inspections on their territories. Two of these had agreed to conduct trials of sequential inspections in 2012.

TABLE 3: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Sequential Inspections by Year								
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47

Sampling and analysis

- 1.28 In 2011, the OPCW continued to undertake S&A inspections on a routine basis. Eight such missions were carried out in 2011. Between the introduction of S&A in 2006 and the end of 2011, 46 such missions had been conducted in 22 of the 23 States Parties with inspectable Schedule 2 facilities.

Electronic declarations

- 1.29 Forty States Parties used the option to submit their ADPAs for the year 2010 in electronic format. These electronic declarations covered approximately 93% of all the facilities declared in 2011 pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.
- 1.30 In 2011, 40 representatives from 26 States Parties were trained on the subject of EDNA in the margins of the Sixteenth Session of the Conference and during a regional EDNA workshop in Pakistan. In addition to these events, the Secretariat provided a basic course on electronic declarations as part of a training course organised by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN), and several meetings were held at OPCW Headquarters with States Parties showing an interest in using electronic declarations. Meanwhile, the EDNA Project Team has continued to work on improvements to EDNA based on the requests received from the States Parties.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.31 States Parties report to the OPCW any export or import of scheduled chemicals,¹⁵ including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals, to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given by both parties of a transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties. Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention, and States Parties are obliged to require end-user certificates in connection with transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party.
- 1.32 In 2011, the Secretariat received nine notifications relating to five transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving five States Parties, due to take place in 2011. Of these five, four were listed as sending and four as receiving States Parties (three States Parties were listed as both sending and receiving States Parties). The Secretariat also received nine notifications relating to nine transfers that had taken place in 2010, and two notifications relating to a single transfer that was due to take place in 2012.
- 1.33 ADPAs received in 2011 indicated that 54 States Parties had transferred a total of approximately 5,600 MTs of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2010.
- 1.34 ADPAs regarding Schedule 3 chemicals indicated that 123 States Parties had transferred approximately 311,000 MTs of such chemicals in 2010. Seven States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to three States not Party, with the chemical thionyl chloride accounting for 51% of the 1,944 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2010.

FACILITATIONS

- 1.35 The Convention specifies a number of issues on which the OPCW is to decide after the entry into force of the Convention, and additional open issues have been identified by the policy-making organs in subsequent years. Such issues are generally handled through informal consultations coordinated by a facilitator from one of the State Party delegations, and with the support of the Secretariat.
- 1.36 Several verification-related facilitations were pursued in 2011, with the technical support of the Secretariat. In the Chemical Weapons Cluster, consultations continued in 2011 regarding the nature of continued verification measures upon completion of ten years of systematic verification following the conversion of a CWPF16. The Industry Cluster continued consultations on the OCPF site-selection methodology and began consultations on the number of Article VI inspections, aggregate national data on Schedule 3 production, de minimis value for Schedule 1 transfers, and salts of scheduled chemicals. During 2011, the Council adopted a decision on the issue of policy guidelines determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-66/DEC.10), and noted the co-facilitators' report on the OPCW site-selection methodology. The Secretariat also made presentations on other outstanding issues during the consultations.

¹⁵ Subject to certain minimum quantities.

¹⁶ See paragraph 85 of Part V the Verification Annex.

- 1.37 The OPCW continued to consider legal and technical issues concerning the captive use of a Schedule 1 chemical as part of the production of an analgesic, brought to the attention of the Council in 2010 by Denmark. In 2011, Denmark withdrew its earlier proposals, stating that it would henceforth be applying a different production method that did not involve Schedule 1 chemicals.
- 1.38 Over and above the consultations in the clusters, the Secretariat also provided several papers on technical and financial matters in support of the consultations facilitated by the Chairperson of the Council on the final extended deadline for destruction.

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

- 1.39 Forty-four percent of the 371 inspections/rotations that the OPCW conducted in 2011 were chemical weapons-related. The remaining 56% concerned chemical-industry inspections under Article VI of the Convention. In terms of inspector days, the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections or rotations at operating CWDFs. Seventy-four percent of the 16,821 inspector days in 2011 concerned inspections/rotations at CWDFs, which are typically of longer duration than other types of inspections. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2011 is provided in Table 4.

TABLE 4: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2011

	Number of Inspections/Rotations	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days¹⁷
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	112	10	12,278
CWSF	20	12	620
CWPF	12	11	160
OCW	7	7	83
ACW	10	8	292
DHCW ¹⁸	1	N/A	175
Subtotal	162	48	13,608
Article VI inspections (chemical industry)			
Schedule 1	11	11	182
Schedule 2	42	42	1,018
Schedule 3	29	29	453
OCPF	127	127	1,560
Subtotal	209	209	3,213
Total	371	257	16,821

Challenge inspections

- 1.40 As in previous years, no challenge inspections were requested in 2011. However, the Secretariat continues to maintain a high standard of readiness to conduct challenge inspections under Article IX of the Convention, as requested by the States Parties. From 27 October to 10 November 2011, a major challenge-inspection exercise took

¹⁷ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

¹⁸ Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

place at OPCW Headquarters and in Thailand. The event was organised in cooperation with Thailand and with the contribution of Australia. It was the first time that such an exercise was conducted in Asia. Twenty-five inspectors participated in the field segment of the exercise, which took place at a chemical industrial site. Other participants included most Divisions and Branches at OPCW Headquarters, a team of exercise planners and evaluators from the Secretariat, and a group of independent evaluators. A mock request for OPCW support in connection with a United Nations investigation of alleged use in a non-State Party was injected as part of the exercise. After the event, the Secretariat circulated a report on the exercise (S/973/2011, dated 28 November 2011), which contained a summary of lessons to be learned and was based on a thorough evaluation of the exercise. Recommendations made in the report will be addressed, in order to ensure that the OPCW continues to maintain preparedness to conduct a challenge inspection pursuant to the Convention.

Investigations of alleged use

- 1.41 As in previous years, the Secretariat received no requests from States Parties for an investigation of alleged use (IAU) during the year in review.
- 1.42 Following on from the 2010 ASSISTEX 3 event in Tunisia, and taking into consideration recommendations from the evaluation of that exercise, inspectors completed several training courses designed to ensure readiness for the conduct of an IAU. These included table-top exercises in team leadership, together with field training and exercises in reconnaissance and sampling, command-and-control operations, decontamination, reconnaissance, and non-destructive evaluation. All of these IAU-related courses were conducted in the Netherlands.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING

Sample analysis

- 1.43 A workshop on confidence-building exercises for biomedical sample analysis was held during the year to discuss the findings from the first exercise, and to initiate planning for a second exercise. A second confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was to be conducted in February 2012.
- 1.44 During the challenge-inspection exercise in Thailand, the OPCW Laboratory supported the team in its S&A activities, and advised the Director-General on the dispatch of samples to designated laboratories, although that element was ultimately not part of the actual exercise.

OPCW proficiency tests

- 1.45 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Twenty-Eighth, the holding of the Twenty-Ninth, and the start of the Thirtieth OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 22 designated laboratories from 17 Member States, four of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2011.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.46 Table 5 reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last four years¹⁹. It should be noted that only the GC(RI)²⁰ and MS²¹ data are currently used in on-site analysis.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OCAD

Status at the end of	2008	2009	2010	2011
IR ²²	687	698	698	716
GC(RI)	2,747	2,894	3,018	3,470
NMR ²³	298	298	298	298
MS	3,049	3,214	3,321	3,657

Inspector training

- 1.47 During 2011, 4,691 inspector training days were utilised for the training of both new and existing inspectors. This training was supported by twelve States Parties: Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, the Netherlands, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- 1.48 For existing inspectors, ongoing training was provided to all speciality groups, involving the delivery of 122 training courses throughout the year. In preparation for the challenge-inspection exercise in Thailand, inspectors attended several training courses as part of the Secretariat's ongoing efforts to ensure its readiness to perform an inspection under Article IX of the Convention. Training courses covered the subjects of command and control; exit monitoring and managed-access field training; investigative interview skills; risk communication; challenge-inspection-report writing; and planning and negotiating.
- 1.49 Nine professionals from nine States Parties joined the OPCW Inspectorate Division in 2011 in Group L. Eight of these successfully completed the training course, with one inspector leaving the Secretariat before successfully completing all elements. The training programme for the new inspectors included lectures by experts on verification policy, chemical demilitarisation, and industry verification; case studies and table-top exercises to ensure familiarity with on-site inspection procedures; and field training in the use of approved OPCW inspection equipment and procedures. The trainees were able to observe a wide range of OCWs and work on procedures for the identification and usability criteria. Together with existing analytical-chemist inspectors, the OPCW Laboratory trained three new analytical-chemist inspectors from group L in OPCW S&A procedures and chemical-weapons analysis.

¹⁹ Unlike the OCAD tables included in annual reports before 2009, the number of data reported in Table 5 represents the number of distinct chemicals rather than the number of items of data in the database.

²⁰ GC(RI) = gas chromatography (retention index).

²¹ MS = mass spectrometry.

²² IR = infrared.

²³ NMR = Nuclear-magnetic resonance.

- 1.50 Field training was designed to familiarise the new inspectors with personal protection, detection, decontamination, and safe working procedures during entries into toxic environments and involved training with live chemical-warfare agents. One of the core elements of the training of new inspectors was the mock inspection training at two declared facilities with the support of the States Parties involved.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

- 2.1 The international cooperation and assistance programmes implemented by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention that relate to the economic and technological development of States Parties. The programmes are aimed at the building of skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry, with the focus on integrated chemicals management, chemical knowledge promotion and exchange, industry outreach, and enhancing analytical capabilities in Member States whose economies are developing or in transition.
- 2.2 Following the workshop on Article XI of the Convention, held in The Hague, the Netherlands, in 2010 and as a result of 12 informal consultations held during 2011, a decision on the components of an agreed framework for the full implementation of Article XI was reached through consensus at the Sixteenth Session of the Conference (C-16/DEC.10, dated 1 December 2011). The decision marks a key point in the ongoing implementation of Article XI of the Convention and provides a clear framework for future activities in promoting peaceful uses of chemistry.

Associate Programme

- 2.3 The twelfth edition of the Associate Programme came to a successful conclusion on 23 September 2011. Participants represented 28 States Parties, including 11 African States Parties. The intensive nine-week programme entailed modules at the OPCW Headquarters and the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as hands-on training at state-of-the-art plants in the chemical industry. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and chemical companies in several industrialised Member States, including the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Spain assisted in organising various components of the programme. To date, the Associate Programme has equipped 265 scientists and engineers from 96 developing countries and countries with economies in transition, combining both theoretical and practical training in modern production and in management and safety practices in the chemical industry.

Conference-Support Programme

- 2.4 In 2011, 24 events in 16 Member States were supported with a view to facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful use of chemistry. The events covered a variety of subjects, including the CBRN²⁴ threat and terrorism, electron crystallography and powder diffraction, interactions of soil minerals with organic components and microorganisms, crystallography, solution chemistry, chemistry and the environment, molecular liquids: from short-scale to long-scale dynamics, physico-chemical methods in drugs discovery and development, natural products, and analysis of chemical-warfare agents.

²⁴ CBRN = chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear.

Courses on analytical skills development

- 2.5 Eight international courses were organised during 2011 to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. A total of 116 qualified analytical chemists were trained through these courses. The courses were held in Helsinki, Finland, (four); Warsaw, Poland; Pretoria, South Africa; Sidi Thabet, Tunisia; and Kyiv, Ukraine. Support provided by the governments of Finland, Poland, South Africa, Tunisia, and Ukraine for these courses was appreciated by the Secretariat.

Industry-Outreach Programme

- 2.6 Under the Industry-Outreach Programme, six chemical safety management events were organised in 2011 with 233 participants. The courses were held in Wuppertal, Germany; Mumbai and Vadodara, India; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Doha, Qatar; and Pretoria, South Africa. Support provided by the governments of Germany, India, Malaysia, Qatar, and South Africa, as well as by the EU Commission, was appreciated by the Secretariat.

Internship-Support Programme

- 2.7 A total of 12 internships were supported in 2011. Two of the internships were funded through a voluntary contribution from Portugal and were specifically for Portuguese-speaking countries, the other ten internships were directly supported from the regular Programme and Budget of the OPCW.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

- 2.8 Under the Programme for Support of Research Projects, four research projects directly funded by the OPCW were undertaken and 35 projects jointly funded with the International Foundation for Science were concluded in 2011.

Laboratory-Assistance Programme

- 2.9 Under the Laboratory-Assistance Programme, technical assistance was extended to three institutions, namely: Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya; Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa; and L'Institut National de Recherche et d'Analyse Physico-chimique, Sidi Thabet, Tunisia.

Equipment-Exchange Programme

- 2.10 Under this programme, one Bruker Daltonic GC-MS instrument was received by the Laboratory for Nuclear Biological and Chemical Protection and Monitoring in Zagreb, Croatia. At the cut-off date for this report, 40 desktop computers with printers and some items of laboratory equipment were under shipment to 10 Member States (Bolivia, Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ukraine, and Zambia). Such items of equipment were either donated by the OPCW, or their transfer was facilitated.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- 2.11 In 2011, the Secretariat has once again sought to support States Parties with regard to their efforts to meet their obligations under Articles VI and VII of the Convention and has continued to broaden the capabilities of States Parties to effectively implement the Convention.
- 2.12 Assistance provided by the Secretariat has been focused specifically on the following areas:
- (a) establishing National Authorities for effective liaison with the Secretariat;
 - (b) taking the necessary steps to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention;
 - (c) identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities; and
 - (d) submitting declarations.
- 2.13 The Secretariat has also responded to the identified needs of States Parties by providing training and workshops in the areas of customs, the implementation of the requirements of the transfers regime, and the training of National Authority personnel to become national inspection escorts.
- 2.14 The Secretariat has also sought to obtain annual declarations and updates from States Parties in terms of the requirements under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention. States Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of their having fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs 1 (a, b and c), 2, and 3 of Article VII. The number of such submissions received indicates that 137 States Parties have implemented measures as required under these paragraphs of the Convention. The number of States Parties that have legislation covering all key areas identified as part of the action plan for the implementation of Article VII stands at 87, while the number of States Parties that have confirmed that they have carried out their reviews under subparagraph 2(e) of Article XI is 65.

Technical assistance

- 2.15 Thirteen Member States received bilateral technical-assistance visits (TAVs) in the areas listed in paragraph 2.12 above. Two TAVs were undertaken to meet with the Commission of the African Union (AU) as part of the efforts of the Secretariat to further implement the memorandum of understanding between the AU and the Secretariat, and to facilitate the support of the AU and its various structures in supporting implementation of the Convention by African Member States. The remaining 11 TAVs were undertaken to Algeria, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Congo, Gambia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone.

Regional meetings of the National Authorities

- 2.16 Four regional meetings for National Authorities and other government officials involved in the implementation of the Convention took place in Estonia (Eastern

Europe) in May, Ghana (Africa) in July, Argentina (GRULAC²⁵) in September and Singapore (Asia) in October to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention. Regional meetings of National Authorities are an opportunity for the National Authorities to exchange views and best practices on their own efforts towards national implementation and to draw on the expertise available from the Secretariat on specific issues such as transfers, inspections, and declarations.

Specialised workshops and training courses

- 2.17 Ten regional, subregional and national workshops for National Authority officials, customs officials, and other stakeholders of National Authorities were held in 2011: a training course for inspection escorts (Republic of Korea); five customs training courses (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malaysia, and Ukraine); a legal drafters' workshop (Uganda); a training course on EDNA for Asian National Authorities (Pakistan); a workshop for licensing, customs, and border-control authorities (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia); and a workshop for the chemical industry (Mexico).
- 2.18 In addition to the specialised workshops and training courses, representatives of the Secretariat also attended the annual meeting of the Green Customs Initiative (GCI). The Secretariat has continued to work with the GCI and the World Customs Organization in the development of an e-learning course for customs officials on the transfers regime of the Convention.
- 2.19 Two basic training courses for National Authority personnel were offered by the Secretariat in 2011 as part of its ongoing programme of enhancing the competence of National Authority personnel to effectively implement the Convention. The basic courses were conducted in Ethiopia and the Netherlands in October 2011.
- 2.20 Along with face-to-face training, the Secretariat will soon be offering a series of e-learning modules to its external target audiences. The e-learning initiative aims at increasing the impact of face-to-face training and capacity-building efforts by the Secretariat. The first target group for e-learning will be personnel of National Authorities and their associated stakeholders. Additionally, as part of the effort to develop this capacity internally, the Secretariat has offered training to 22 of its staff in the use of e-learning development tools. This will allow the Secretariat to develop or update its e-learning modules in a cost-efficient manner. E-learning modules targeting external audiences will be accessible through the Secretariat's learning-management system, which will facilitate better follow-up and evaluation of delivered e-learning training.
- 2.21 The Secretariat has also developed a database, which is to be found on the OPCW external server and which is available to all States Parties, in which activities undertaken by States Parties in support of the national implementation efforts of other States Parties can be listed and shared. The Secretariat will list its own activities on this database as part of its efforts to make its activities more transparent to all States Parties.

²⁵ GRULAC = Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.22 The focus of the annual meeting, held in November, was on five separate thematic areas identified by the Secretariat in consultation with States Parties. The five thematic areas focused on the following:
- (a) preparing and submitting declarations under Article VI of the Convention, as well as the transfers regime;
 - (b) management of inspections under Article VI;
 - (c) drafting and enacting national implementing legislation;
 - (d) assistance and protection under Article X; and
 - (e) chemical-safety management.
- 2.23 These five themes were assigned to break-out groups composed of attending members of National Authorities who took the opportunity to discuss and debate the topical aspects of each theme and subsequently to make proposals to the other participants (and the Secretariat) for future possible actions to address needs or shortcomings experienced by National Authorities in their efforts to effectively implement the Convention. The meeting, which attracted more than 170 participants from 110 States Parties, enabled participants to engage and share their experiences and best practices and to identify possible areas of future focus for the Secretariat. The Secretariat also conducted over 200 consultations with National Authorities on a wide range of issues of common interest.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

- 2.24 The assistance-and-protection activities performed by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article X of the Convention, which gives States Parties the right to request assistance and protection in case of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. Article X also acknowledges the right of States Parties to receive expert advice on the development and improvement of protective capacities against chemical weapons.

Advice to States Parties on protection programmes against chemical weapons

- 2.25 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to conduct long-term national capacity-building projects on the development and improvement of protection against chemical weapons for personnel who are involved in emergency response. In the context of these projects, an advanced course was held in La Paz, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), in February. Two courses (basic and advanced) were held in Asunción, Paraguay, (one in March and another in April) in preparation for high-visibility events during the celebration of 200 years of independence. A practical exercise on emergency response was organised in Guadalajara, Mexico, in June, for preparation of the Pan American Games of 2011.
- 2.26 Capacity-building workshops and training courses on emergency response in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons were organised in several regions and

subregions with a view to facilitating regional coordination. In February, the Secretariat (together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) organised the annual seminar for the States Parties of Southeastern Europe, held in Croatia. Two regional workshops on Article X of the Convention and issues of regional cooperation in the areas of assistance and emergency response against chemical weapons, one for States Parties in Asia and the other for those in Latin America and the Caribbean, were held respectively in June in Xian, China, and in September in Lima, Peru.

- 2.27 Four regional assistance-and-protection courses on chemical-emergency response related to offers made by States Parties under Article X of the Convention were conducted in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, for 16 States Parties from the Asia region, in May; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for 16 States Parties from the GRULAC region, in August; Madrid, Spain, for 18 States Parties from the GRULAC region, in October; and Singapore city, Singapore, for 18 States Parties from the Asia region, in November.
- 2.28 In response to a request for expert advice, the Secretariat conducted an initial technical-assessment visit to Chile, which was conducted in Santiago, Chile, in December. The main purpose of the visit was to discuss the specific needs and requirements of this State Party in respect of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, in preparation for the next European Union-Latin America and Caribbean Summit.
- 2.29 The Secretariat organised international courses, workshops, and meetings on assistance and protection against chemical weapons in collaboration with the governments of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Pakistan, Serbia, Slovakia, and Switzerland. The Secretariat, together with the National Authority of the Russian Federation, also organised a protection-network meeting in the Russian Federation. The twelfth workshop for the coordination of assistance under Article X of the Convention took place at OPCW Headquarters in November, and focused on implementation of Article X of the Convention, with the theme “challenges and opportunities for 2012 and beyond”.

Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism

- 2.30 The Secretariat has continued formal communication with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research institute, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Health Organisation, and other agencies potentially involved in an emergency response, in order to cope with mandated assistance tasks in a cost-effective and coordinated manner.
- 2.31 An agreement was concluded between the OPCW and the Government of Peru concerning the procurement, upon demand, of assistance in accordance with subparagraph 34(b) of Article VIII and subparagraph 7(b) of Article X of the Convention (EC-66/DEC.7, dated 5 October 2011).

- 2.32 During the reporting period, the Secretariat maintained the pool of selected qualified experts in the fields of toxicology, the disposal of unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices, and disaster management, who will support the Secretariat team in the event of a request for assistance under Article X of the Convention. The Secretariat renewed the contracts of the qualified experts until 31 December 2011 and has extended them until August 2012.
- 2.33 The facilitator for Article X issues called for informal consultations to discuss and provide information, including for the preparation of relevant draft decisions, on the following matters: guidance and advice in respect of States Parties' submissions on their national-protection programmes; the annual project activities conducted by the Secretariat; the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X of the Convention as at 31 December 2010 (EC-64/DG.3, dated 28 March 2011); the preparedness of the OPCW to deliver assistance (paragraph 6.26 of EC-65/4, dated 15 July 2011); the regional assistance-and-protection concept, including the "centres of excellence" for assistance and protection against chemical weapons (paragraph 6.38 of EC-66/4, dated 7 October 2011); the mandates and policies of international organisations vis-à-vis victims of chemical weapons; and the establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011).
- 2.34 In-house training sessions were conducted with the support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the members of the Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) of the Secretariat.

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

- 2.35 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 146 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention (see Annex 9).
- 2.36 As at 31 December 2011, 78 Member States had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (see Annex 10).
- 2.37 At the end of the period under review, in accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 44 States Parties had made contributions to the voluntary fund for assistance. As at 31 December 2011, the fund amounted to EUR 1,426,560.29 (see Annex 11).

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

- 2.38 In 2011, the Director-General further extended the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Africa Programme"). During the year under review, the Africa Programme continued to be a central feature of the efforts of the Secretariat. The activities set out below were undertaken under the auspices of the Africa Programme.

- 2.39 Throughout 2011, the International Cooperation Branch continued engagement with African Member States to accelerate and strengthen efforts under the Africa Programme in order to meet the needs and requests of the African Member States. All the activities of the existing projects were carried out with a focus on Africa, with some programmes designed specifically for the African Member States.
- 2.40 The Assistance and Protection Branch, with the financial support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, organised a planning meeting at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana, in April, in the framework of the protection capacity-building project for States Parties in the West African subregion. Two regional assistance-and-protection courses on chemical-emergency response were conducted: one in Gwalior, India, in March for 16 African States Parties, and another in Tshwane, South Africa, in September for 14 African States Parties.
- 2.41 The Implementation Support Branch organised a number of activities with a view to providing technical assistance and to conducting subregional and regional meetings, specialised workshops, and training courses. These included activities in Algeria, Cape Verde, the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Uganda.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Sixteenth Regular Session

- 3.1 Among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Sixteenth Session, which was held from 28 November to 2 December 2011, were the following:
- (a) A request by Libya for the extension of the final deadline for destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-16/DEC.3);
 - (b) Amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the OPCW (C-16/DEC.7, dated 30 November 2011);
 - (c) The future implementation of the tenure policy of the OPCW (C-16/DEC.9, dated 30 November 2011);
 - (d) The components of an agreed framework for the full implementation of Article XI (C-16/DEC.10);
 - (e) The final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 (C-16/DEC.11);
 - (f) The Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2012 (C-16/DEC.12);
 - (g) The establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and on the establishment of a voluntary Trust Fund for this purpose (C-16/DEC.13); and
 - (h) The universality of the Convention and the further implementation of the universality action plan (C-16/DEC.16, dated 2 December 2011).
- 3.2 The Conference at this same session considered and noted several Notes by the Director-General related to the implementation of Article VII obligations (EC-66/DG.7 C-16/DG.10, dated 29 August 2011; EC-66/DG.8 C-16/DG.11, dated 29 August 2011 and Corr.1, dated 4 November 2011; and EC-66/DG.9 C-16/DG.12, dated 29 August 2011 and Corr.1, dated 4 November 2011).
- 3.3 The Conference recommended that the Council establish an open-ended working group to begin preparations, in cooperation with the Secretariat, for the Third Review Conference, to be convened in accordance with paragraph 22 of Article VIII of the Convention.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- 3.4 During the reporting period, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.
- 3.5 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General of the Secretariat, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit to the United States of America from

26 February to 4 March 2011, visiting the Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant, Colorado, and the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, Utah, to consider the progress and efforts made towards achieving complete destruction (EC-64/4, dated 14 April 2011).

3.6 The Council also:

- (a) reviewed progress in and adopted decisions on the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
- (b) approved a recommendation to the Conference regarding the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012;
- (c) monitored the progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and submitted several Notes on the matter to the Conference;
- (d) adopted a decision on the policy guidelines for determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-66/DEC.10);
- (e) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention;
- (f) approved modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties; and
- (g) approved a recommendation to the Conference on future implementation of the tenure policy of the OPCW (EC-M-31/DEC.2, dated 24 November 2011), and adopted a number of other decisions on administrative and financial matters.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

- 3.7 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter “the Confidentiality Commission”) held its Thirteenth Meeting from 30 May to 1 June and, inter alia, further reviewed its operating procedures.
- 3.8 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Thirtieth Session in June, and its Thirty-First in September. At these sessions, it made recommendations in a number of areas, including on the status of the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2012 (C-16/DEC.12).
- 3.9 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held two sessions, its Sixteenth in April 2011 and its Seventeenth in November 2011, during which it reviewed and made recommendations on a number of issues, including: the work of the temporary working groups on S&A and on the convergence of chemistry and biology (both of which met in November 2011); scheduled chemicals; outreach to the scientific community; and preparations for the contribution of the SAB to the Third Review Conference in 2013.

- 3.10 The Conference at its Sixteenth Session considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities in the period from October 2010 to September 2011 (EC-66/HCC/1 C-16/HCC/1, dated 4 October 2011).

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSALITY

- 4.1 At the end of 2011, there remained eight States not Party to the Convention. With 188 States Parties, the Convention is one of the most widely acceded international treaties. In accordance with the provisions of the action plan on universality, the Secretariat continued to carry out activities aiming at the promotion of universal adherence to the Convention. For this purpose, the Secretariat acted with full understanding of the complexities involved for the remaining States not Party, and in readiness for indications of progress towards universality.
- 4.2 In July 2011, South Sudan became the 193rd Member State of the United Nations. On 13 September 2011, the Director-General addressed a letter to the South Sudanese authorities, encouraging them to join the Convention and offering the assistance of the OPCW in facilitating the accession of the country.
- 4.3 The Secretariat also continued its outreach efforts with the Governments of Angola and Myanmar. At the invitation of the Government of Myanmar, a delegation from the Secretariat extended a visit to Myanmar in June 2011. The Director-General met bilaterally with the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations on the sidelines of the First Committee of the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Secretariat furthermore sponsored the participation of five representatives of States not Party to participate in events organised by the OPCW, such as awareness-raising and training activities, including the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- 4.4 During the period under review, the Director-General extended visits to a number of States Parties and addressed various international and scientific fora. Early in 2011, the Director-General addressed the Royal Society of Chemistry and a Wilton Park Conference in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the “Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa” defence academy in Italy; the Conference on Disarmament, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, and the 14th International Chemical Weapons Demilitarisation Conference in Switzerland; and the NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Annual NATO Conference on WMD²⁶ Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in Norway. The Director-General also addressed the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in the United States of America in October 2011. The Deputy Director-General addressed the Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in Switzerland.
- 4.5 The Director-General welcomed high-level visitors at the OPCW Headquarters throughout 2011: H.E. Mr Stephen Smith, Minister of Defence of Australia; H.E. Mr Kanat Saudabayev, Secretary of State of Kazakhstan; H.E. Mr Hoshyar Zebari, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq; and H.E. the Hon. Rishad Bathiudeen, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Sri Lanka.

²⁶ WMD = weapons of mass destruction.

- 4.6 In April 2011, the Secretariat convened the “International Seminar on the OPCW’s Contribution to Security and Non-Proliferation” at the OPCW Headquarters. The seminar attracted representatives from governments, industry, inter-governmental organisations, academia, and civil society, and shed light on a host of issues relevant to the future of the Organisation, particularly the convergence of chemistry and biology and CBRN security. The seminar sufficiently showcased the potential of the OPCW as a platform for international dialogue on chemical safety and security issues.
- 4.7 The 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had requested the OPCW and other relevant international organisations to prepare background documentation for a conference, expected to be convened in 2012. In response to this request, the OPCW continued to provide support in 2011, taking into account work previously undertaken and experience gained in the field of chemical weapons disarmament. The Deputy Director-General led a delegation of the Secretariat in a seminar entitled “EU Seminar to promote confidence building and in support of a process aimed at establishing a zone free of WMD and means of delivery in the Middle East” which was held in Brussels, Belgium, on 6 and 7 July 2011. In her statement, the Deputy Director-General underlined the importance of universal adherence to the Convention, particularly in the context of the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East. In November 2011, the OPCW was also represented at a seminar in Amman, Jordan, on the same topic. The Director-General met Mr Jaakko Laajava—the facilitator for the 2012 conference to establish a WMD-free zone in the Middle East—on two occasions, and discussed the OPCW contribution to his endeavours.
- 4.8 The Secretariat continued its activities aiming at strengthening partnership and cooperation with the United Nations. The Secretariat liaised with the United Nations Office in Geneva to organise the 2011 United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament.
- 4.9 Additionally, the first publication of a quarterly journal, “OPCW Today,” was launched in 2011.
- 4.10 A particular highlight of the OPCW’s work in 2011 was the OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security, held on 12 and 13 September 2011. The conference was organised to mark 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry and as a contribution of the OPCW to that celebration. The purpose of the conference was to underscore the critical importance of the use of chemistry for exclusively peaceful purposes and to further strengthen support for the Convention. Over 400 participants from 129 countries participated in the conference.
- 4.11 In October 2011, the Secretariat organised the eleventh induction workshop for new diplomatic personal involved in the work of the OPCW. Sixty-one delegates attended this workshop.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- 4.12 In the course of 2011, the OPCW Internet website continued to undergo significant development. A number of new graphic features were developed to enliven the home page. Special micro-sites were created to promote and document major events such as the challenge-inspection exercise, among several others.
- 4.13 A new “OPCW network” was launched, which is fully integrated with the OPCW website and consists of new social media pages on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and Google Plus. The combined effect of this integration led to a sustained 25% increase in the number of monthly visitors to the OPCW website—an impressive achievement since its establishment 15 years ago. Below are the key performance indicators for the website and for the new social media sites.

FIGURE 1: OPCW WEBSITE TRAFFIC

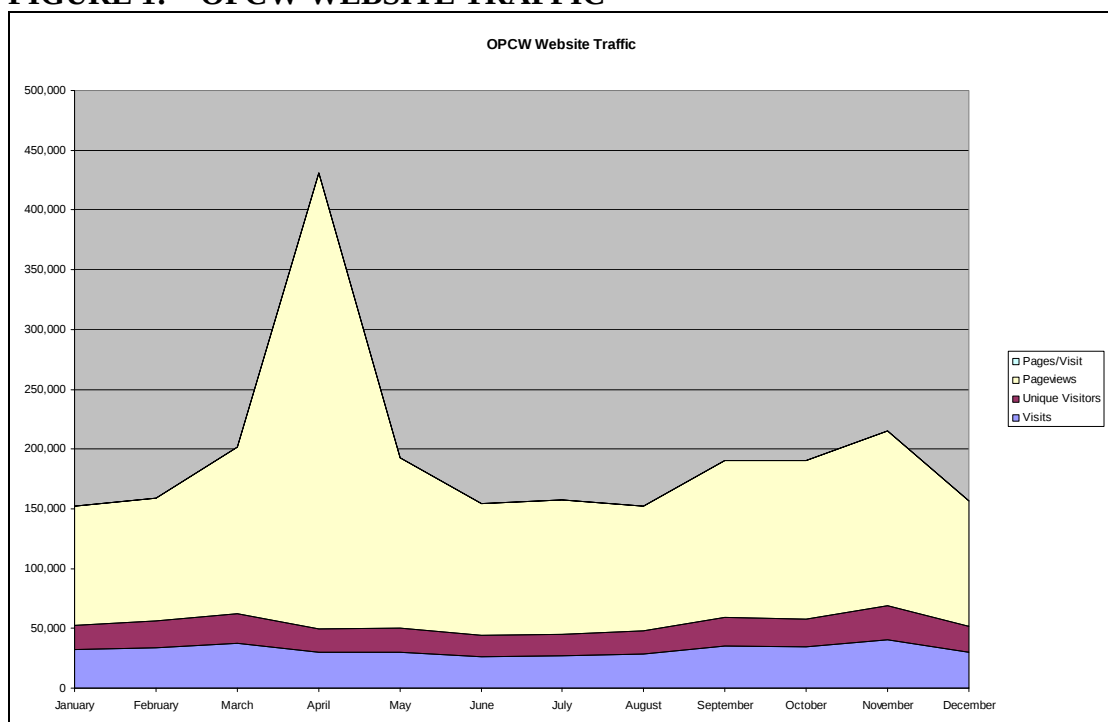
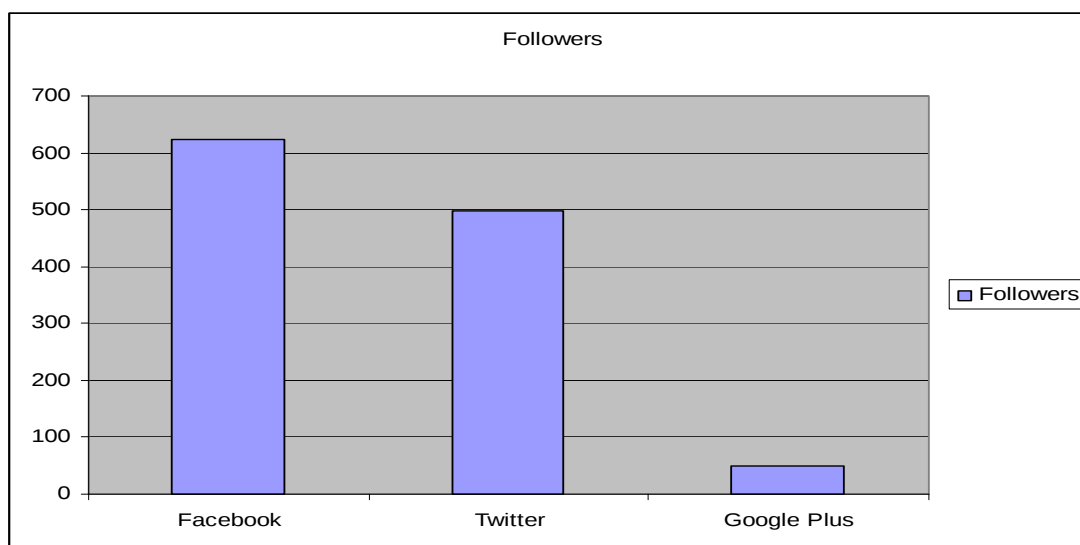


FIGURE 2: SOCIAL-MEDIA FOLLOWERS



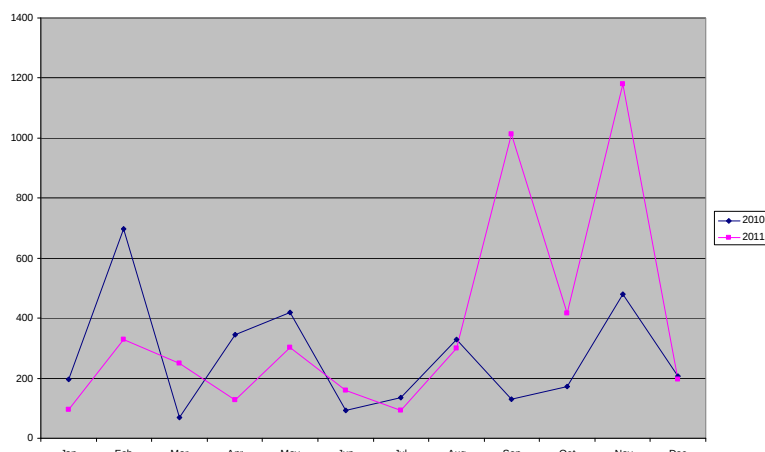
- 4.14 Using equipment purchased in December 2010, the Secretariat began making regular video productions to present the human face of the OPCW, including documentaries, promotional films, and interviews with a wide range of Secretariat officials and external stakeholders. The first-ever live webcast of an OPCW event, for the OPCW conference organised in the framework of the International Year of Chemistry, attracted viewers from more than 100 countries. A series of daily video feeds documented the entire 2011 challenge-inspection exercise; the feeds were presented on the website and screened at the OPCW Headquarters for delegations.

FIGURE 3: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF CHEMISTRY WEBCAST



- 4.15 The OPCW significantly expanded its outreach to news media to raise the international profile of the Organisation. The number of media citations of the OPCW during the year increased by more than 300% compared to 2010, and included material on chemical weapons destruction activities, national-level meetings and exercises, and developments in Libya.

FIGURE 4: COMPARISON OF MEDIA HITS FOR 2011 AND 2010



- 4.16 The OPCW participated in the annual “Open Day” for the general public, attracting 30% more visitors to the Secretariat than ever before and for the fourth consecutive year receiving the highest rating among the eight participating international organisations in an audience survey conducted by the municipality of The Hague. In partnership with the T.M.C. Asser Instituut, based in The Hague, the Secretariat organised the second annual “Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in a Changing World” for 30 young and mid-level professionals from 21 States Parties. During the year, a total of 36 groups comprising more than 800 diplomats, students, and members of the public visited the Secretariat for presentations by Secretariat staff members. Furthermore, a Cultural Committee was established to facilitate the staging of cultural events at OCPW Headquarters.

FIGURE 5: OPEN-DAY VIDEO



- 4.17 All of the aforementioned activities were conducted within the framework of a public-diplomacy strategy that was launched in early 2011 by an ad hoc task force led by the Media and Public Affairs Branch. The strategy focuses on communicating a set of core messages that emphasise the achievements of the OPCW and its multi-stakeholder approach to implementing the Convention.

- 4.18 As a highlight of the public-diplomacy strategy that aimed both to distil the core messages and motivate the broadest participation, including within the Secretariat, a selection process was conducted to define a “motto” for the Organisation. From various proposals, the winning entry was the motto now used alongside the existing OPCW logo, namely: “Working Together for a World Free of Chemical Weapons”.

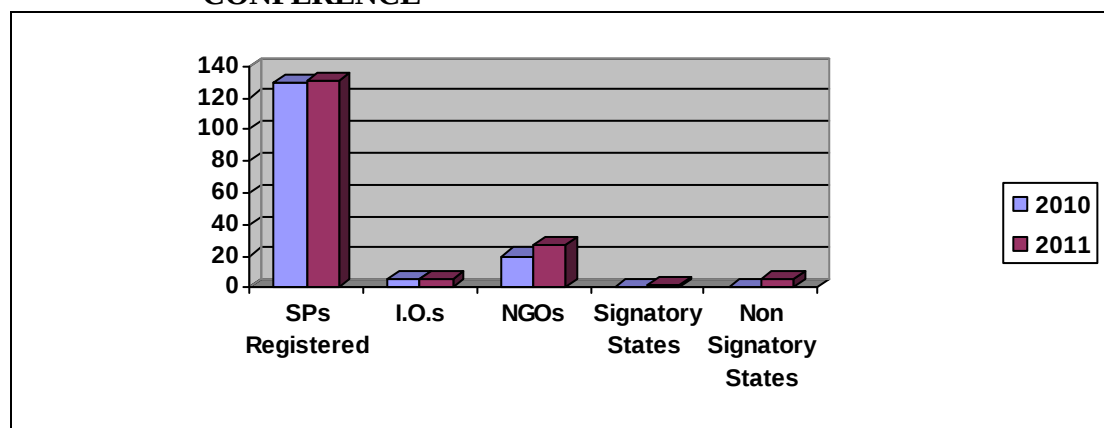
HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

- 4.19 In the reporting period, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was chaired by the then Chairperson of the Council, H.E. Mr Jean-François Blarel, Ambassador of France, and subsequently his successor as Chairperson, H.E. Mr Peter Goosen, Ambassador of South Africa. The Committee is comprised of representatives of each of the regional groups²⁷, two representatives of the Host Country, and the Director-General. In 2011, the Committee held one meeting (on 15 September) to discuss, inter alia, issues related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, the privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations to the OPCW, and issues concerning OPCW staff members. The Committee reported on the progress made in its work to the Conference at its Sixteenth Session (EC-66/HCC/1 C-16/HCC/1).

PROTOCOL AND VISA SUPPORT

- 4.20 The year 2011 saw an increased level of attendance at the regular session of the Conference that required a corresponding increase in participation assistance, including ensuring proper accreditation, entry, VIP, and visa support. The Secretariat was able to sustain the required support and assistance to facilitate the participants in sessions of the Council and Conference, including participants from non-governmental organisations and States not Party.

FIGURE 6: PARTICIPANTS IN THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE



- 4.21 With regard to visa and entry requirements as defined by the Convention, it was recorded in 2011 that 128 States Parties (68%) were fully in compliance with the Convention where visa requirements were concerned. They either (promised to) issue

²⁷

Algeria and South Africa for the African Group; India and Pakistan for the Asian Group; Croatia, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine for the Eastern European Group; Costa Rica and Mexico for the GRULAC; and Belgium and Switzerland for the Western European and other States Group (WEOG).

two-year multiple-entry visas, or visas were not required for inspectors while travelling on UNLP²⁸ and/or MFA²⁹ cards. There were 28 States Parties (15%) that did not issue two-year multiple entry visas, as required by the Convention. Of these, 16 States Parties (9%) issued single-entry visas, and 12 States Parties (6%) issued multiple-entry visas for one year. A further 32 States Parties (17%) had yet to provide complete information on visa requirements.

- 4.22 The workload of the Secretariat related to privileges-and-immunities assistance drastically increased due to exceptionally high staff turnover in 2011 (including family members and domestic workers) and the policy change by the Host Country in respect of the issuing of ID cards to staff members' children who are studying abroad.

²⁸ UNLP = United Nations laissez-passer.

²⁹ MFA = Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

- 5.1 The Administration Division supported the operational needs of the Organisation by providing services in the areas of budget, finance, human resources, information and communication technology, procurement, and training. Staff members in the Division also managed the physical infrastructure of the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague and the OPCW Laboratory in Rijswijk.
- 5.2 Key accomplishments of the Division in 2011 included:
- (a) Formulating, monitoring, and implementing the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2011 of EUR 74.6 million, and providing Member States with timely support and information in reaching a positive decision on the Programme and Budget for 2012;
 - (b) Implementing IPSAS, producing pro-forma IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements as at 31 December 2010, and establishing the opening balances as at 1 January 2011. The OPCW's External Auditors assessed that these documents contained "all the elements that are necessary for a report under IPSAS". They further commented that they had been "very impressed with the level of enthusiasm and energy with which the Secretariat tackled the implementation project of IPSAS";
 - (c) During 2011, continued progress was made in revising human resources policies and procedures. The Staff Regulations and Interim Staff Rules regarding tenure were amended as a result of a decision by the Conference that limits possible exceptions to the seven-year tenure limit to those staff needed for the operational requirements of verification and inspection of destruction related activities. In the area of recruitment, the first report on the composition of the Secretariat was finalised and issued in 2011;
 - (d) Major upgrades of the security non-critical network with the implementation of virtual private networking, the upgrade of the e-mail system, file servers, and telephone switchboard, and the planning of internet-access enhancements in support of social media and e-learning initiatives;
 - (e) Enhancing software for the Verification Information System and implementation of the cooperation-and-assistance database. Other information systems released in 2011 included a new medical administration and reporting system, a new asset management and inventory system, and the finalisation of all administration information systems upgrades to comply with IPSAS;
 - (f) Continuation of the strengthening of administrative processes and streamlining internal procedures through increased use of information technology (IT) in the area of staff performance and training management;
 - (g) Processing 763 purchases for a total value of EUR 9.1 million. Major requestors were the Infrastructure Support Services Section, the Information Services Branch, and the Operations and Planning Branch. Purchase orders

were awarded among 10 countries, with 82% of purchases being awarded to suppliers in the Netherlands. Thirty-seven purchase orders, totalling an amount of EUR 6.1 million, had a value of EUR 35,000 or higher. A total of 3,069 non-expendable assets with a purchase value of EUR 10.9 million and a net book value of EUR 3.1 million were reconciled in the centralised asset-management system;

- (h) Utilising 93% (or EUR 1 million) of the training budget to provide 193 training courses covering 1,674 training seats; evaluation results show that 86% of those who provided feedback are applying skills and knowledge gained through training. Additionally, 115 staff members, including all programme managers, were trained in the principles of results-based management (RBM) to support the adoption by the Organisation of RBM concepts, including a clearer articulation of inputs to the 2012 Programme and Budget process and a stronger linkage with the medium-term-plan. Knowledge- and risk-management initiatives were also introduced, to enhance the application of RBM principles;
- (i) The RBM initiative had an immediate impact: the inputs into the 2012 Programme and Budget process improved, especially the quality of programme key performance indicators; a stronger linkage with the Medium-Term Plan was established through the inclusion of the Medium-Term Plan target year in the 2012 Programme and Budget document. Overall, the Secretariat strives to determine its progress and achievements increasingly in terms of results rather than activities; and
- (j) The Secretariat also prepared a programme monitoring and reporting system project (PMRS) toward the end of 2011. The PMRS was to be implemented in 2012 and is a tool to measure programme delivery in a verifiable, coherent, and consistent manner.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 5.3 In 2011, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) completed 13 audit/evaluation assignments, including one consultancy assignment, and led the evaluation of the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise. Internal audits covered inventory management and asset control, waivers for bidding, the use and management of credit cards, and management of the OPCW Laboratory.
- 5.4 Confidentiality audits covered the implementation and monitoring of the confidentiality regime, the implementation of this regime in the Policy and Review Branch, and identity and access management. Consultancy activities were related to the position of “Chief Information Officer” and to the evaluation of the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise.
- 5.5 Evaluations covered the information services operations, infrastructure, and support; the Language Services Branch; knowledge management; management of human resources in the external outreach activities; and the Office of Special Projects.
- 5.6 A total of 71 recommendations were issued. The implementation rate of all OIO recommendations was 84.2%, compared to 87.5% at the end of 2010.

- 5.7 On 9 November 2011, the Dutch Accreditation Council (Raad voor Accreditatie) performed a surveillance assessment of the Quality Management System of the Secretariat. It reported seven minor non-conformities with accreditation standards. The Secretariat has implemented corrective actions in a timely fashion.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

- 5.8 In 2011, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, and to various units of the Secretariat. It also represented the OPCW in three cases before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal.
- 5.9 The Secretariat continued to provide assistance on national implementation of the Convention to requesting States Parties, pursuant to subparagraph 38(e) of Article VIII of the Convention, as well as to the decision on national implementation measures of Article VII obligations adopted by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session (C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009). In this context, the Secretariat contributed to 11 training courses, awareness workshops, TAVs, and other legal activities. Moreover, it provided, upon request, comments on draft implementing legislation and guidance on measures at the regulatory level to 21 States Parties from the following regions: nine from Africa; four from Asia; five from the GRULAC; and three from the WEOG.
- 5.10 The LAO continued to negotiate bilateral privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention. In 2011, the Council considered and concluded seven such agreements between the OPCW and States Parties, so that, at the end of the reporting period, the total number of agreements concluded by the OPCW stood at 45.
- 5.11 The Secretariat registered 34 international agreements and legal instruments in 2011 and three amendments to an international agreement already in force, as reflected in Annex 13.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

- 5.12 The emphasis for the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) in 2011 was the consolidation of the OCS management team, most of whom had joined the Organisation in 2010. Priorities remained the development of mature security-risk management, corporate governance, and management-planning processes to complement the existing robust confidentiality and security regimes in place at the OPCW. Embedding the role of the Head of the OCS as the Organisation's Principal Security Adviser was key to providing Senior Management with risk-based security advice on which to base operational and administrative decisions.
- 5.13 New initiatives in 2011 for the OCS included: co-leading the planning for inspection and verification activities in high security-risk environments; procurement of a new X-ray machine to ensure the security and safety of staff, delegates, and visitors; the introduction of an in-house security-awareness programme entitled "You, Me and Security"; and new IT security practices for vulnerability assessments, risk assessment, and IT project-management processes.

- 5.14 The OCS hosted and provided support to the Security Audit and Assessment Team during two visits to OPCW Headquarters to facilitate its ongoing assessment of the security-related aspects of the IT infrastructure of the Secretariat. The OCS also hosted and provided secretarial support to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Confidentiality Commission, held in May 2011.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.15 There were no delays in mission health and safety preparedness in 2011. No significant time was lost due to accidents or incidents, and there were no reported incidents involving exposure to chemical weapons. At the OPCW Headquarters, a total of 11 incidents and accidents were reported to the Health and Safety Branch (HSB). The average sick-leave rate was 6.5 days per person. In total, 392 inspection missions, including training missions, were supported by the HSB in 2011, resulting in the development of the same number of health and safety plans.
- 5.16 During the year, the HSB was faced with significant turnover of staff due to the tenure policy and resignations. The Head of Branch, the Senior Safety Officer, the Safety Officer (Chemical Weapons), the Senior Occupational Health Nurse, and the part-time Secretary left the Organisation (>55% turnover), resulting in a challenging organisational period. Two new Safety Officers joined the Organisation in this period.
- 5.17 The annual workplace inspection showed that, overall, the Secretariat is a safe workplace, although a small number of areas show room for improvement, amongst them the Joint Storage Area at Rijswijk and the OPCW Laboratory. The installation of storage racking will alleviate some of these concerns.
- 5.18 The HSB staff continued their professional development, leading amongst others to the radiation safety certification of two Health and Safety Officers, Toxic Chemical Training instructor certification, ACAT certification and International Air Transport Association certification.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- 5.19 The Secretariat continued to enhance the contribution of the OPCW to global anti-terrorism efforts, and also continued to support the Council's Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism, which remains the main body giving shape to the counter-terrorism policies of the Organisation and advising on the position and activities of the Secretariat in this field.
- 5.20 In 2011, an annual Note by the Director-General entitled "Status of the OPCW's Contribution to Global Anti-Terrorism Efforts" (EC-64/DG.8, dated 27 April 2011) was submitted to the Council at its Sixty-Fourth Session. The Note included information on relevant decisions by the policy-making organs of the OPCW on activities of the OEWG on Terrorism, and also contained information on relevant activities by the Secretariat.
- 5.21 The Secretariat participated in the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which oversees the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The OPCW is co-chairing the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks.

- 5.22 The Secretariat participated in the preparation of the CTITF report entitled “Interagency Coordination in the Event of a Terrorist Attack Using Chemical or Biological Weapons and Materials”.
- 5.23 In 2011, further steps were undertaken to promote the OPCW as a platform of support for global cooperation in decreasing the chemical threat, including awareness raising, training, exchange of best practices, and fostering cooperation between chemical professionals in order to support the safe and secure production, transportation, and storage of chemicals. The Secretariat continued to encourage States Parties to exchange experiences and promote efforts to enhance safety and security at chemical plants and in transportation of chemicals.
- 5.24 The Secretariat organised an international seminar on “the OPCW’s contribution to security and the non-proliferation of chemical weapons” on 11 and 12 April 2011 at the OPCW Headquarters. The seminar raised the issues of the adaptation of the OPCW to the changing realities. The main seminar topics included national implementation of the Convention, industry verification, S&A, convergence of chemistry and biology, CBRN prevention and preparedness against the malicious use of toxic chemicals, and safety and security at chemical plants and in transportation. The proceedings of the seminar were published.
- 5.25 Following the successful conduct of the table-top exercise on the preparedness of States Parties to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals, which was conducted in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2010, the OPCW has developed a programme to address the different stages of the prevention of and preparedness for a crisis linked to the malicious use of toxic chemicals.
- 5.26 As mentioned previously, on 12 and 13 September, the OPCW hosted the Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety & Security, as a contribution to the International Year of Chemistry. The conference was an important milestone in the promoting the OPCW as a platform of support for global cooperation in decreasing the chemical threat by promoting awareness of chemical security and safety, training, exchange of best practices, and the fostering of cooperation between chemical professionals. The conference confirmed the value of the steady and careful engagement of the OPCW to support national capacity-building against misuse of toxic chemicals and to enhance the safety and security of facilities and the transportation of chemicals.
- 5.27 The Secretariat supported the global table-top exercise on the prevention of terrorism involving the use of chemical agents (ChemShield Exercise 2011), which took place from 8 to 10 November 2011 in The Hague. The aims of the exercise were to increase awareness of the risks of chemical threats, to enhance communication and cooperation between participating sectors and countries, and to build a trusted community.

Annex 1

STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION³⁰ AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

SUMMARY	
Number of States Parties:	188
Number of States that had deposited an instrument of accession or ratification and for which the Convention had not yet entered into force:	0
Number of signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention:	2
Number of States that had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention:	6

Introductory note

1. The Convention was adopted in Geneva on 3 September 1992 by the Conference on Disarmament,³¹ which transmitted it to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The General Assembly commended the Convention and requested the United Nations Secretary-General, as Depositary, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993³². The Convention remained open for signature in Paris from 13 to 15 January 1993, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 29 April 1997, when it entered into force. It had been signed by 165 States. States that did not sign the Convention before entry into force may join it at any time thereafter.
2. For States that ratify or accede to the Convention after 29 April 1997, it enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which they deposit the instrument of ratification or accession with the United Nations Secretary-General in his capacity as Depositary. For States that succeed signatory States Parties, it enters into force on the date as and from which they assume responsibility for conducting their own international relations.
3. The following table shows all States Parties as at 31 December 2011, and indicates, for each State Party, as at that date, the dates on which it signed the Convention and/or deposited its instrument of ratification or accession or its instrument of succession with the Depositary, and on which the Convention entered into force for it. The second and third tables list signatory and non-signatory States, respectively, as at 31 December 2011. All lists are alphabetical.

³⁰ The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

³¹ Paragraphs 73 and 74 of the Report of the Conference on Disarmament, "Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Seventh Session, Supplement no. 27" (A/47/27).

³² A/RES/47/39, dated 16 December 1992.

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011³³**

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	24-10-03
2.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
3.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
4.	Andorra		27-02-03[a]	29-03-03
5.	Antigua and Barbuda		29-08-05[a]	28-09-05
6.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
7.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
8.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
9.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
10.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
11.	Bahamas	02-03-94	21-04-09	21-05-09
12.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
14.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
15.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
16.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
17.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
18.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
19.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
22.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
23.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
24.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
25.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
26.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
27.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
28.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
29.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
30.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
31.	Cape Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
32.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06
33.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04
34.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
35.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

³³

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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
36.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
37.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
38.	Congo	15-01-93	04-12-07	03-01-08
39.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
40.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
42.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
43.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
44.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
45.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
47.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
48.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
49.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
50.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93	27-03-09	26-04-09
51.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
52.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
53.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
54.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
55.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
56.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
57.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
58.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
59.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
60.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
62.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
63.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
64.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
65.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
66.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
67.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
68.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
69.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93	20-05-08	19-06-08
70.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
71.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
72.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
73.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
74.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
75.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
76.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
77.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
79.	Iraq		13-01-09 [a]	12-02-09

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
80.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
81.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
82.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
83.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
84.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
85.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
86.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
87.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
88.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
89.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
91.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
92.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
93.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
94.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
95.	Libya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
96.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
97.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
98.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
100.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
101.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
102.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
103.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
104.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
105.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
106.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
107.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
108.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
110.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
111.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
112.	Montenegro ³⁴		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06

34

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

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

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

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

[The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the treaties listed in the attached Annex

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
113.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
114.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
115.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
116.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
117.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
118.	Netherlands ³⁵	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
119.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
120.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
121.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
122.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
123.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
124.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
125.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
126.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
127.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
128.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
129.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
130.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
131.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
132.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
133.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
134.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
135.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
136.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
138.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
139.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
140.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
142.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
144.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
145.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
146.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[A]	09-10-03
147.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97

and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from June 3rd 2006, which is the date the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations and the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Declaration of Independence. [The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro does maintain the reservations, declarations and objections made by Serbia and Montenegro, as indicated in the Annex to this instrument, prior to the date on which the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations.’’

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

³⁵

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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
148.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
149.	Serbia ³⁶		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
150.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
151.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
152.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
153.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
154.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
155.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
156.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
157.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
158.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
159.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
160.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
161.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
162.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
163.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
164.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
165.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
166.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
167.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
168.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
169.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
170.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
171.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
172.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
173.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
174.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
175.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
176.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
177.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
178.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
179.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
180.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
181.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
182.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
183.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
184.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
185.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
186.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00

³⁶

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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
187.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
188.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

STATES NOT PARTY

**SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED
THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011**

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

STATES NOT PARTY

**STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED
TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011**

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

Annex 2

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR
UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2011**

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

* CWDF under construction
 ** Capabilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons under way
 *** Destruction operations concluded during 2011

Annex 3

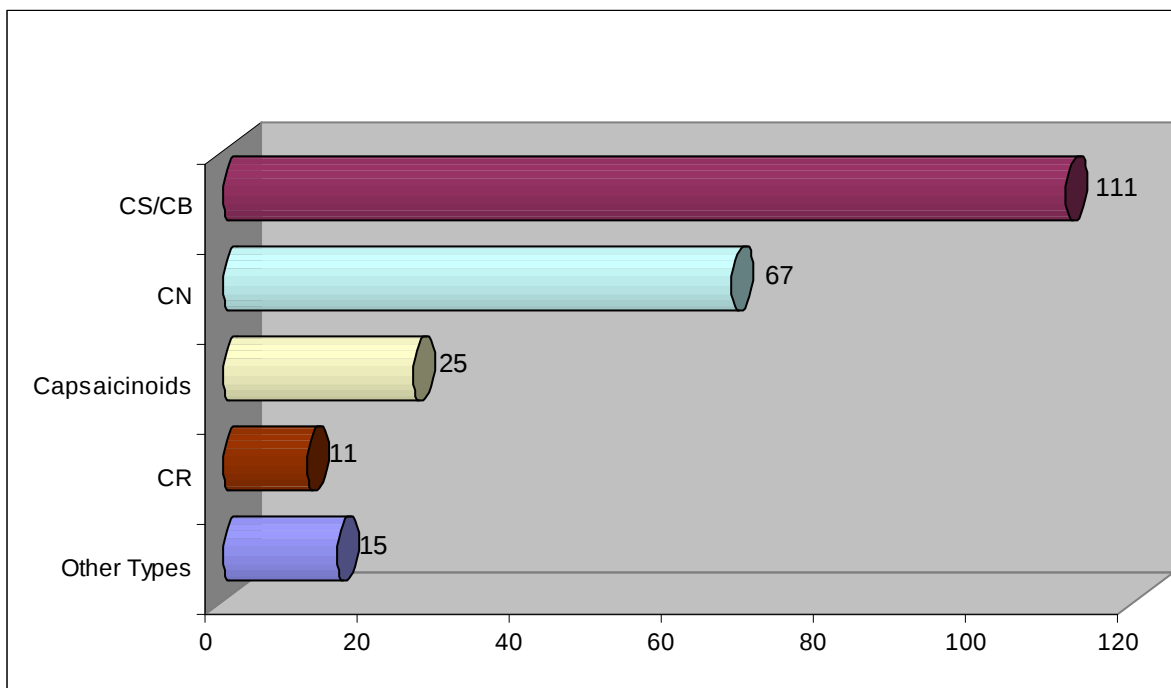
CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED³⁷ AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed ³⁸
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	10,302.883
Soman (GD)	9,057.203	1,351.009
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	2.244
VX/Vx	19,586.722	15,794.320
EA 1699	0.002	0.0
Sulfur mustard (sulfur mustard, H, HD, HT, sulfur mustard in oil product)	17,418.673	14,952.654
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dicloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,609.366
DF	443.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.779
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.137	3.124
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Total Category 1:	69,429.003	50,581.945
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	319.535	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0.0
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	4.356
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0.0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0.0
Total Category 2:	1,766.083	919.931
Totals:	71,195.086	51,501.876

³⁷ Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.
³⁸ Not including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks.

Annex 4

**NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED
RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT,
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011³⁹**



³⁹

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

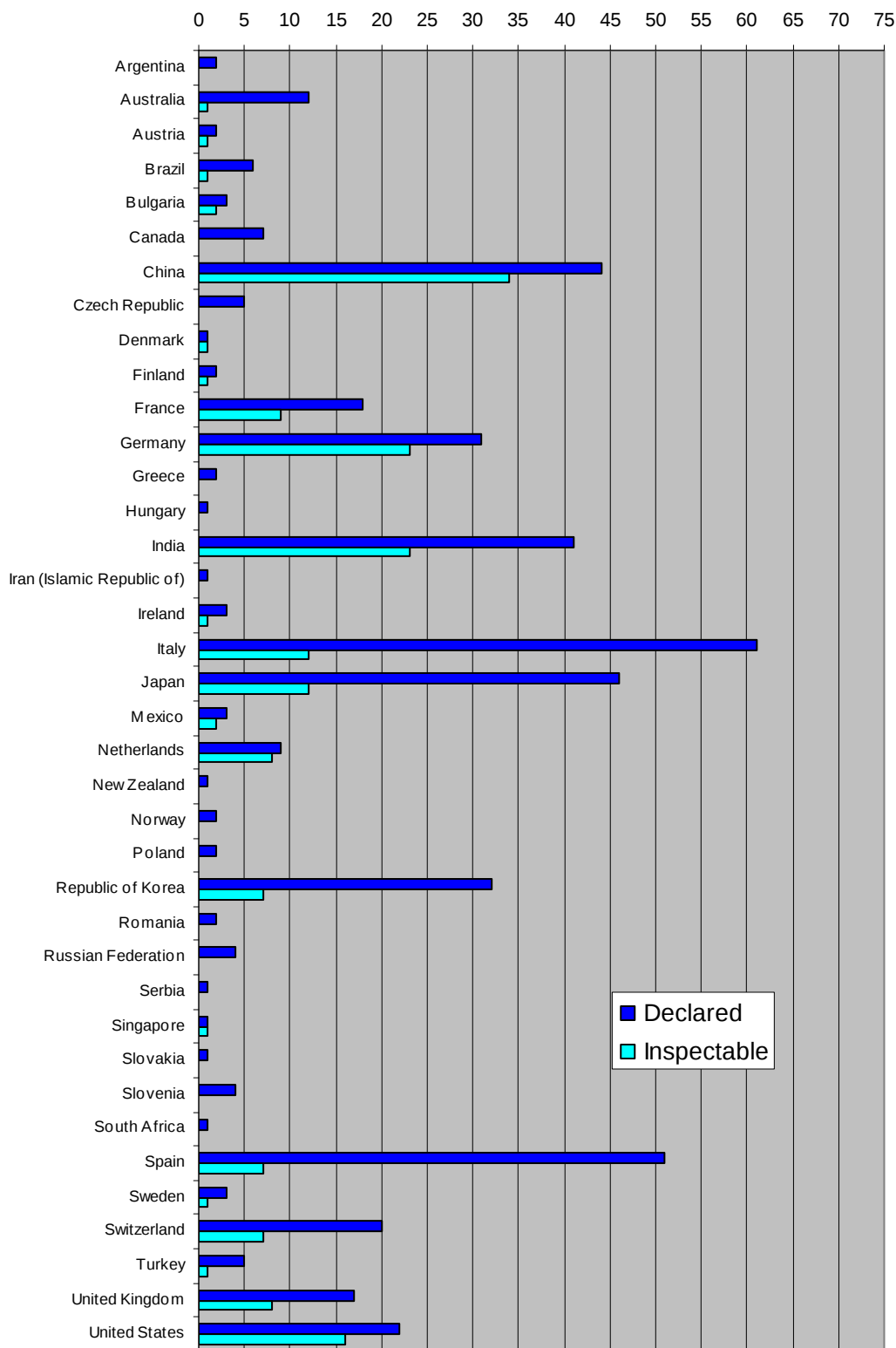
CS/CB: CAS number 2698-41-1

CN: CAS number 532-27-4

CR: CAS number 257-07-8.

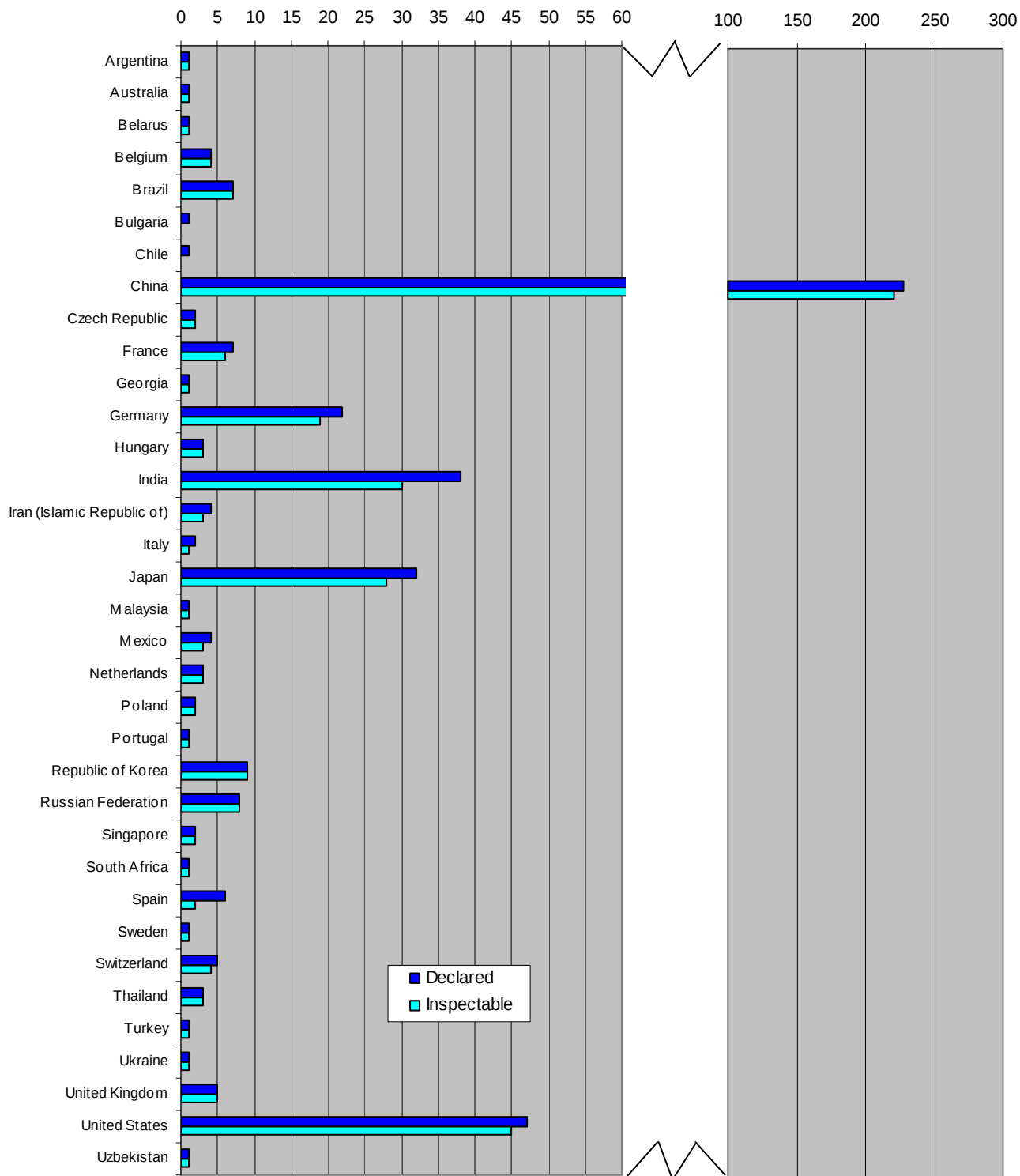
Annex 5

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011



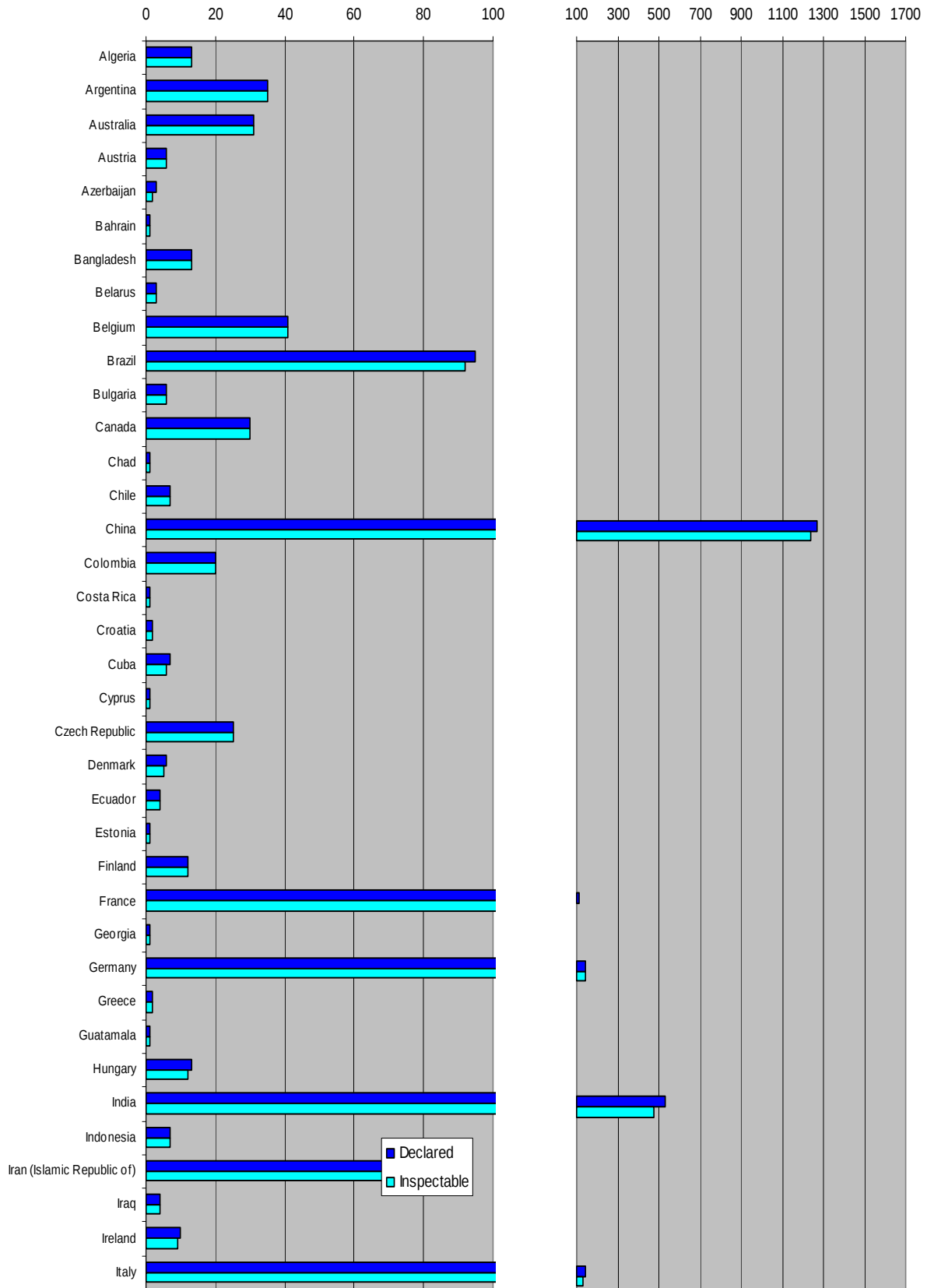
Annex 6

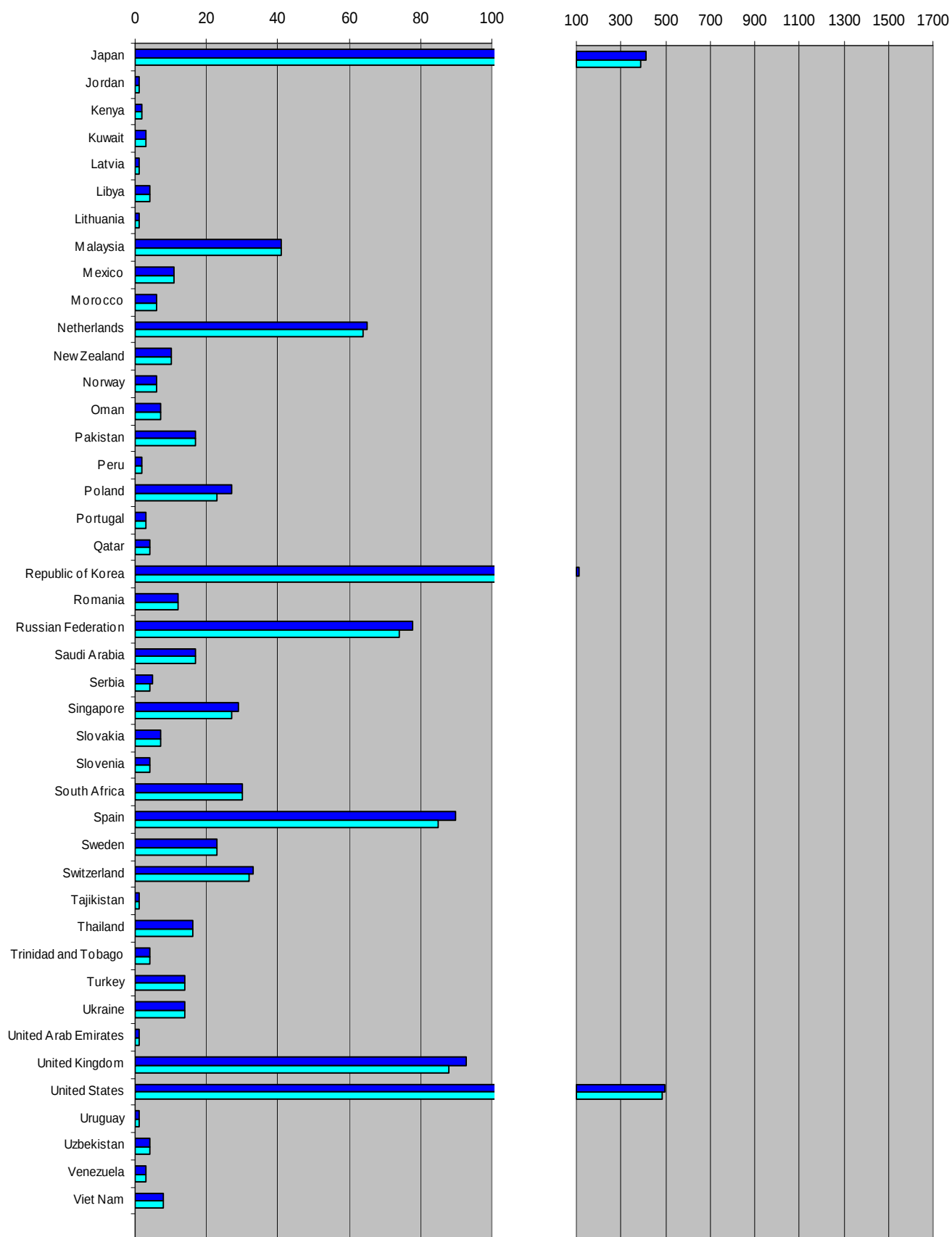
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011



Annex 7

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011





Annex 8

LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011⁴⁰

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department (DLD)	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Defence (RICD)	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology (AMMS)	14 Sept 2007
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC, Département d'analyses chimiques	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC Protection (WIS)	29 Jun 1999
7.	India	VERTOX Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
8.	India	Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology	4 Sept 2008
9.	India	Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology	3 Aug 2011
10.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defense Chemical Research Laboratory	3 Aug 2011
11.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
12.	Poland	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry*	29 Jun 1999
13.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	3 Aug 2011
14.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control, Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
15.	Russian Federation	Central Chemical Weapons Destruction Analytical Laboratory of the Federal National Unitary Establishment	16 Mar 2011
16.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory, DSO National Laboratories*	14 Apr 2003
17.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas, Fábrica Nacional La Marañosa*	16 Aug 2004
18.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), CBRN Defence and Security Division	17 Nov 1998
19.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory, Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
20.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
21.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
22.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)*	14 Apr 2003

⁴⁰

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

Annex 9

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011^{41, 42}

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Albania					✓ Jan			✓ Oct	✓ Apr		
2.	Algeria	✓ Jan							✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
3.	Andorra	⁴³					x Jul		x May	x May		
4.	Argentina				✓ Sept	✓ ✓ May, Oct		x Feb	✓ Dec	x Mar	x Mar	x Mar
5.	Armenia			✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Feb	✓ May
6.	Australia	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria ⁴⁴	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr
8.	Azerbaijan			✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun	x Aug	x Jul	✓ May
9.	Bahamas										x Dec	
10.	Bahrain						✓ ✓ May, Jul	✓ ✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May			
11.	Bangladesh				✓ Sept 2005	✓ Sept				x Dec	x Mar	
12.	Barbados											x Apr
13.	Belarus	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
14.	Belgium		✓ Sept	✓ ✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Apr	✓ May
15.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)						x May		x Jun		x Apr	x Jun

⁴¹ A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an "x", that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

⁴² The States Parties' submissions on national programmes related to protective purposes for the previous years are included, as mentioned in the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X as at 31 December 2011 (EC-67/DG.6, dated 20 January 2012 and Corr.1, dated 15 February 2012).

⁴³ The grey box indicates that the countries in question were States not Party in the highlighted years.

⁴⁴ Austria's submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
16.	Bosnia and Herzegovina				x May			✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ May		✓ Jan ✓ May
17.	Brazil			x Mar					✓ Jul	✓ May		✓ Jan
18.	Brunei Darussalam						x May	x Apr				
19.	Bulgaria		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
20.	Burkina Faso						x May			x Dec	✓ Oct	
21.	Burundi						x Dec		x Apr	x Nov		
22.	Cambodia						✓✓ Apr, May					
23.	Canada	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
24.	Chile							x May	✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
25.	China		✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
26.	Colombia						✓ Nov					
27.	Cook Island							x Jan				
28.	Costa Rica						✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	x Sept	x Apr
29.	Côte d'Ivoire						x x Jun, Jul		x May		x Oct	
30.	Croatia		✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2006			✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
31.	Cuba					✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Oct
32.	Cyprus										x May	x Apr
33.	Czech Republic	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
34.	Democratic Republic of the Congo									x Nov		
35.	Denmark ⁴⁵			✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ May
36.	Dominica								x Apr	x Jun	x Jun	x Mar
37.	Dominican Republic											x Jan
38.	Ecuador								x Jan			x Jan
39.	El Salvador						✓ Jun				x Nov	x May

⁴⁵ Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
40.	Estonia						✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr	✓ Jun	✓ Apr
41.	Ethiopia			✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar		
42.	Fiji						x Oct					
43.	Finland ⁴⁶	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar		✓ Apr
44.	France ⁴⁷				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
45.	Gabon								x Feb			
46.	Georgia									x Jan		
47.	Germany	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
48.	Greece					✓ Jun		✓ Jul		✓ Mar	✓ Dec 2009	✓ Apr
49.	Grenada										x Mar	
50.	Guatemala						x Aug	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May	
51.	Guinea									✓ Nov		
52.	Guyana											x Jul
53.	Holy See						✓ Jun		✓ Jul	✓ Dec		
54.	Honduras									x Jun	x Feb	
55.	Hungary					✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
56.	Iceland						✓ Nov					
57.	India			✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
58.	Indonesia					✓ May						
59.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)			✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May
60.	Ireland						✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
61.	Italy		✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May
62.	Jamaica								✓ May	✓ May		

⁴⁶ Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

⁴⁷ France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
63.	Japan ⁴⁸	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2004	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
64.	Jordan						✓ May		✓ Jun		✓ Apr	✓ Sept
65.	Kazakhstan				✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ May		
66.	Kenya						✓ May			x Jun		x Jan
67.	Kuwait										✓ Sept	
68.	Kyrgyzstan						✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
69.	Lao People's Democratic Republic					x Aug						
70.	Latvia		x Nov							✓ Feb		✓ Jun
71.	Lebanon										x Feb	
72.	Libya					✓✓ Jul, Aug						
73.	Liechtenstein	x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x Feb		x Mar
74.	Lithuania					✓ Aug			✓ May	✓ Apr		✓ Apr
75.	Luxembourg						x Jul		x Jul			
76.	Madagascar								x Jun	✓ Jun		
77.	Malawi ⁴⁹	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May	
78.	Malaysia					✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ May
79.	Maldives						✓ Mar					
80.	Malta				✓ Mar				x Sept	x Dec	x May	
81.	Mauritius				✓ Nov	✓ Nov		x Aug	x Jun		✓ Jan	
82.	Mexico							✓ Nov	✓ May	x Apr	x Jun	x Jul
83.	Monaco						✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul		✓ Jan	✓ Jun
84.	Mongolia					✓ Oct		✓ Dec		✓ Mar		✓ Jun
85.	Montenegro							✓ Oct				
86.	Morocco			x Apr					✓ Feb	✓ May		

⁴⁸ Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

⁴⁹ Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
87.	Namibia								x Jan	x Jun		x Mar
88.	Nauru						x Sept					
89.	Netherlands ⁵⁰	✓ Sept	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Jul
90.	New Zealand					✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr			✓ Apr ⁵¹
91.	Niger											x Nov
92.	Nigeria ⁵²	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May			
93.	Norway	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May
94.	Oman											x Aug
95.	Pakistan					✓ Sept	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
96.	Panama			x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun					
97.	Paraguay								x Jul	✓ Nov	x Nov	✓ Oct
98.	Peru					✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Dec	
99.	Philippines		✓ Aug									
100.	Poland							✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
101.	Portugal			✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Jul
102.	Qatar							✓ Nov	✓ May	✓ Aug		
103.	Republic of Korea	✓ Nov		✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Jun	✓ Jul
104.	Republic of Moldova								✓ Dec			
105.	Romania	✓ Nov		✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Mar, Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Feb	✓ Feb
106.	Russian Federation					✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
107.	Rwanda						x Jun					
108.	Saint Lucia								x Apr			
109.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					x Nov			x Jun		x Feb	

⁵⁰

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

⁵¹

In April 2011, New Zealand submitted three declarations covering the calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

⁵²

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

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
110.	Samoa									x Feb		
111.	San Marino								x Apr	x Mar		
112.	Sao Tome and Principe ⁵³			✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov						
113.	Saudi Arabia		✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Jun	✓ May	
114.	Senegal					✓ Sept	✓ Aug					
115.	Serbia	✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Mar
116.	Seychelles									x Aug		
117.	Singapore				✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
118.	Slovakia		✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Mar
119.	Slovenia	✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jun
120.	Solomon Islands						x Oct					
121.	South Africa ⁵⁴	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
122.	Spain	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Jul	✓ Dec	✓ Dec
123.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug	x Mar		
124.	Sudan									x Oct		
125.	Sweden	✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sept	✓ Oct		✓ Dec
126.	Switzerland	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jul	✓ Apr
127.	Tajikistan					✓ May					✓ Sept	x Jul
128.	Thailand ⁵⁵							✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Jul		✓ May
129.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						x May				✓ May	
130.	Togo						x May					

⁵³ Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

⁵⁴ South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

⁵⁵ Thailand's declaration of 2009 covers the calendar years 2007 to 2009.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
131.	Trinidad and Tobago	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb	x Jun			
132.	Tunisia								x Jun	x May	x May	x Jul
133.	Turkey		✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
134.	Turkmenistan							✓ Dec	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May	
135.	Uganda						x Nov					
136.	Ukraine		✓ Oct	✓ July	✓ July		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
137.	United Arab Emirates						✓ Apr			✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Jan
138.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
139.	United States of America	✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
140.	Uzbekistan					x Aug		x Sept	✓ Dec	x Jul		
141.	Vanuatu						x Aug					
142.	Venezuela										x Jun	
143.	Viet Nam						✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr			
144.	Yemen									x Mar	x Dec	x Mar
145.	Zambia						x Dec			x Dec		
146.	Zimbabwe						✓ Dec					
Subtotal for protection programmes		21	23	30	28	48	54	57	68	66	55	59
Total number of declarations		26	29	38	38	58	77	69	91	93	77	78

Annex 10

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO
ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011**

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 1997 (Updated in 2006)			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006*			✓
6.	Belarus	May 1997 Jul 2006 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
7.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
9.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007* Jan 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
10.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
11.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
12.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
13.	China	Sept 1999			✓
14.	Colombia	Nov 2006*			✓
15.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
16.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006*			✓ ✓
17.	Cyprus	Oct 2010	✓		
18.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓
19.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
20.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
21.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
22.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
23.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
24.	France	Oct 1997			✓
25.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
26.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
27.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
28.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
29.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
30.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
31.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
32.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
33.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
34.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006*	✓		✓
35.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006* Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
36.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
37.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
38.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
39.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
40.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
41.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
42.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
43.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
44.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008 Sept 2011	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
45.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
46.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
47.	Netherlands	Jul 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
48.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
49.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
50.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
51.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
52.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009*	✓		✓ ✓
53.	Peru	Apr 1998 Sept 2009	✓		✓
54.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
55.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006 Apr 2010*			✓ ✓ ✓
56.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
57.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
58.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006*	✓		✓

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
59.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
60.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
61.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006* Jan 2007*			✓ ✓ ✓
62.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓
63.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
64.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008 Apr 2010	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
65.	South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
66.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003 Jul 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
67.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
68.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007*	✓		✓ ✓
69.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
70.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
71.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
72.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
73.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006* May 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
74.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
75.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
76.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
77.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
TOTALS		77	44	1	44

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

Annex 11

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011⁵⁶**

	State Party	Amount Contributed (in euros)
1	Albania	3,000.00
2	Belgium	24,767.86
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4	Burundi	3,049.80
5	Canada	22,689.01
6	Chile	9,153.88
7	Cyprus	3,500.00
8	Denmark	7,454.25
9	Estonia	2,000.00
10	Ethiopia	5,275.93
11	Fiji	4,920.00
12	Finland	25,333.86
13	Greece	36,344.51
14	Hungary	4,410.34
15	Indonesia	6,868.13
16	Ireland	11,344.51
17	Italy	172,442.18
18	Japan	45,378.02
19	Kenya	2,942.00
20	Kuwait	45,378.02
21	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
22	Lithuania	2,328.42
23	Luxembourg	12,389.33
24	Malta	2,490.30
25	Mexico	17,185.16
26	Netherlands	234,033.52
27	New Zealand	7,237.43
28	Norway	22,689.01
29	Oman	9,257.12
30	Pakistan	3,000.00
31	Peru	4,628.56
32	Poland	22,689.01
33	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
34	Romania	5,000.00
35	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
36	Slovenia	2,299.30
37	Sweden	11,591.82
38	Switzerland	49,066.12
39	Thailand	4,000.00
40	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
41	Turkey	11,108.54
42	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
43	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
44	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary contributions		1,084,067.94
Interest		342,492.35
Total		1,426,560.29

⁵⁶ This table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report.

Annex 12

**BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES
AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED)⁽ⁱ⁾
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2011 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	68,368,500	67,966,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,368,500	67,966,000
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,500	1,824,645	1,191,241	1,829,645	1,194,741
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	4,210,101	4,969,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,210,101	4,969,596
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	278,875	131,815	-	-	26,208	10,029	25,111	9,089	330,194	150,933
Currency exchange gains	-	40,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,482
Other income	142,293	57,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,293	57,813
TOTAL INCOME	72,999,769	73,165,706	-	-	31,208	13,529	1,849,756	1,200,330	74,880,733	74,379,565
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	52,439,557	53,429,748	-	-	-	-	96,538	58,689	52,536,095	53,488,437
Travel costs	7,208,313	7,819,386	-	-	-	-	920,452	1,096,038	8,128,765	8,915,424
Contractual services	5,097,507	5,137,007	-	-	44,955	59,284	280,747	40,055	5,423,209	5,236,346
Workshops, seminars and meetings	424,838	333,359	-	-	-	-	34,946	8,103	459,784	341,462
General operating expenses	5,800,374	5,485,581	-	-	713	102,323	66,136	73,387	5,867,223	5,661,291
Furniture and equipment	1,074,628	752,620	-	-	29,487	246,773	-	-	1,104,115	999,393
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	72,045,217	72,957,701	-	-	75,155	408,380	1,398,819	1,276,272	73,519,191	74,642,353
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	954,554	208,005	-	-	(43,947)	(394,851)	450,937	(75,942)	1,361,542	(262,788)
Prior period adjustments	(88,255)	(158,353)	-	-	-	(60,000)	(3,352)	(8,985)	(91,607)	(227,338)
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	866,297	49,652	-	-	(43,947)	(454,851)	447,585	(84,927)	1,269,935	(490,126)
Savings on prior period's obligations	512,929	682,956	-	-	86,198	12,885	31,162	31,944	630,289	727,785
Transfers to/from other funds	(181,254)	(149,503)	-	-	181,302	149,503	(48)	-	-	-
Credits to Member States ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	(4,904,164)	(10,763,102)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,904,164)	(10,763,102)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	7,620,290	17,800,287	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,614,388	2,906,851	2,207,011	2,259,994	22,354,159	32,879,602
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	3,914,098	7,620,290	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,837,941	2,614,388	2,685,710	2,207,011	19,350,219	22,354,159

(i) The OPCW adopted IPSAS in 2011 but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1 (d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements.

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

(iii) The amount of EUR 4,904,164 (2010: 10,763,102) represents final cash surpluses from 2008 and previous years, applied during the reporting period to States Parties which owed amounts to the OPCW and which have paid their assessed annual contributions in full for the financial period to which the surplus relates.

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED)⁽ⁱ⁾
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
ASSETS										
Cash and term deposits	3,290,496	1,224,079	9,921,722	9,913,558	2,699,781	2,705,984	2,707,499	3,836,622	18,619,498	17,680,243
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	3,436,872	3,120,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,436,872	3,120,898
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,439	-	6,439	-
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2,000,354	3,796,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,354	3,796,981
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	7,970	8,366	-	-	-	-	7,970	8,366
Inter-fund balances	59,053	145,800	-	-	181,865	166,999	90,186	8,596	331,104	321,395
Other receivables	2,118,139	2,509,221	5,646	4,014	1,248	827	12,331	61,736	2,137,364	2,575,798
Other assets	2,538,999	2,580,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,538,999	2,580,496
TOTAL ASSETS	13,443,913	13,377,475	9,935,338	9,925,938	2,882,894	2,873,810	2,816,455	3,906,954	29,078,600	30,084,177
LIABILITIES										
Contributions received in advance	4,006,159	250,430	-	-	-	-	67,500	1,016,793	4,073,659	1,267,223
Unliquidated obligations	4,265,456	3,018,864	-	-	30,000	259,422	49,170	126,442	4,344,626	3,404,728
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	279,369	175,595	22,867	13,468	14,955	-	13,912	132,332	331,103	321,395
Other payables	978,830	2,312,296	-	-	-	-	161	424,376	978,991	2,736,672
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,529,814	5,757,185	22,867	13,468	44,955	259,422	130,743	1,699,943	9,728,379	7,730,018
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	3,914,098	7,620,290	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,837,941	2,614,388	2,685,710	2,207,011	19,350,219	22,354,159
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	3,914,098	7,620,290	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,837,941	2,614,388	2,685,710	2,207,011	19,350,219	22,354,159
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	13,443,912	13,377,475	9,935,337	9,925,938	2,882,896	2,873,810	2,816,453	3,906,954	29,078,598	30,084,177

(i) The OPCW adopted IPSAS in 2011 but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1 (d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements.

(ii) Receivables pertaining to reimbursement of verification costs under Articles IV and V of the Convention include accruals for inspection missions that were in progress as at 31 December 2011 or missions for which billing information had not yet been fully received as at the same date.

Annex 13

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY 2011 TO 31 DECEMBER 2011**

International Agreements Registered in 2011				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR214	Technical Arrangement Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Eighth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW DSO National Laboratories, Singapore	30-12-10	30-12-10
IAR215	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	South Africa OPCW	11-01-11 25-02-11	[not yet in force]
IAR216	Agreement Concerning the Use of Prepaid Cards	OPCW ABN AMRO Bank N.V	22-03-11 17-03-11	22-03-11
IAR217	Exchange of Letters Regarding the OPCW's Participation in the United Nations Security Management System	OPCW United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	13-12-07 10-01-08	01-01-08
IAR218	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Czech Republic OPCW	15-06-11	[not yet in force]
IAR219	Facility Agreement Regarding On-Site Inspections at a Schedule 1 Protective Purposes Facility	Czech Republic OPCW	15-06-11	[not yet in force]
IAR220	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Provision of Administrative Support Services and Reimbursement Arrangements for these Services	OPCW United Nations Development Programme	05-09-08 29-08-08	05-09-08
IAR221	Norwegian Financial Contribution to the OPCW Africa Programme, 2011-2013 (Grant RAF-11/0066)	OPCW Norway	17-08-11	17-08-11
IAR222	Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations, Represented by the Department of Safety and Security, and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Regarding Coordination of Security Arrangements	OPCW UNDSS	24-08-11 29-07-11	24-08-11
IAR223	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Dominican Republic OPCW	15-09-11	[not yet in force]
IAR224	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Albania OPCW	20-10-11	[not yet in force]
IAR225	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Estonia OPCW	26-10-11	[not yet in force]
IAR226	Memorandum of Understanding on Project Funding	OPCW United Kingdom	09-08-11 10-08-11	10-08-11
IAR227	Memorandum of Understanding on Project Funding	OPCW United Kingdom	27-10-11	27-10-11
IAR228	Record of Understanding on the Conduct of a Challenge-Inspection Exercise in Thailand	OPCW Thailand	31-10-11	31-10-11

International Agreements Registered in 2011				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR229	Letter of Agreement Between the Technical Secretariat and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) on the Provision of Personnel for the OPCW Challenge-Inspection Exercise	OPCW CTBTO	28-10-11 01-11-11	29-10-11
IAR230	Letter of Agreement Between the Technical Secretariat and the Spiez Laboratory on the Provision of Personnel for the OPCW Challenge-Inspection Exercise	OPCW Spiez Laboratory	13-10-11 21-10-11	29-10-11
IAR231	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Maradykovsky (Kirov Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR232	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Kambarka (Udmurtian Republic)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR233	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Gorny (Saratov Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR234	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Leonidovka (Penza Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR235	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Kizner (Udmurtian Republic)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR236	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Shchuchye (Kurgan Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR237	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Pochep (Bryansk Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR238	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Mali OPCW	02-12-11	[not yet in force]
IAR239	Agreement Between the OPCW and the Republic of Peru Concerning the Procurement of Assistance	Peru OPCW	05-12-11	[not yet in force]
IAR240	Cost-Sharing Agreement Between the OPCW and EUROJUST for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Training Course	OPCW EUROJUST	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR241	Cost-Sharing Agreement Between the OPCW and the International Criminal Court (ICC) for the FLETC Training Course	OPCW ICC	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR242	Cost-Sharing Agreement between the OPCW and the United States	OPCW	12-08-11	12-08-11

International Agreements Registered in 2011				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
	Embassy for the FLETC Training Course	United States Embassy, The Hague		
IAR243	Cost-Sharing Agreement between the OPCW and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) for the FLETC Training Course	OPCW STL	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR244	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre (United States) Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Ninth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre (United States)	04-02-11	04-02-11
IAR245	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and the Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis, Academy of Military Medical Sciences (China) Concerning Sample Preparation for the Thirtieth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences (China)	04-07-11	04-07-11
IAR246	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (United States of America) Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Thirtieth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (United States)	24-08-11 13-07-11	24-08-11
IAR247	Technical Agreement between OPCW-TS and FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden) Concerning Sample Preparation for the Twenty-Ninth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden)	28-10-11	28-10-11

Amendments, Modifications or Changes to International Agreements Already in Force Registered in 2011				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR203 (b)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	25-02-11 25-02-11	25-02-11
IAR203 (c)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	31-05-11 10-06-11	10-06-11
IAR203 (d)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	20-07-11 29-07-11	29-07-11

--- 0 ---