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**Conference of the States Parties**

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**REPORT OF THE OPCW  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT,  
PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING, AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS  
AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION  
IN THE YEAR 2000**

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## OVERVIEW

### **Progress towards universal adherence**

1. The year 2000 saw a further significant growth in the OPCW's membership. As of 31 December 2000 the number of Member States of the Organisation had increased to 141, compared to 128 at the end of the previous reporting period. The 13 new members joining the Organisation in 2000 were as follows: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Eritrea, Gabon, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mozambique, San Marino, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, at the end of 2000 33 signatories had yet to ratify the Convention, and 19 other States had yet to accede to it.

### **Progress in chemical disarmament**

2. In the course of 2000 further significant progress was achieved in chemical disarmament, although this progress was not evenly distributed amongst the declared chemical weapons possessor States Parties. During the year a total of 1,539 tonnes, or 2.2%, of chemical weapons (CW) agents and a total of 481,969 munitions and containers, or 5.59%, were destroyed.
3. This brought the aggregate amount of chemical weapons destroyed since the commencement of OPCW's operations in 1997 to a total of 4,863 tonnes, or 7.1%, of unitary chemical weapons including the nerve agents VX and GB (sarin) and the blister agent HD (mustard gas) contained in 4,595 bulk containers and in 866,642 items of unitary munitions, 4 tonnes of key binary components, 461 tonnes of other binary components, 522,232 items of binary munitions and canisters, and nine other containers. Ninety-four tonnes, or 26.2%, of Category 2 chemical weapons and a total of 123,074 items, or 29.8%, of Category 3 chemical weapons (unfilled munitions, devices and specifically designed equipment) had also been destroyed as of 31 December 2000. The destruction of chemical weapons had occurred at a total of eight CWDFs since the entry into force of the Convention (hereinafter "EIF" ). Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2000, the United States of America completed the destruction of 5179.630 tonnes, or 18.7%, of its Category 1 chemical weapons, including binary components, and 80,375 items, or 99.5%, of its Category 3 chemical weapons.
4. While India, the United States of America and one other State Party met the initial destruction goal established under the Convention (the elimination of one percent of Category 1 chemical weapons by 29 April 2000) – with the United States of America actually being well ahead of schedule, the delegation of the Russian Federation submitted to the Executive Council (hereinafter the "Council") at its Seventeenth Session a request for it to recommend that the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter the "Conference") at its Fifth Session in 2000 should grant an extension of its obligation to meet the initial intermediate deadline for chemical weapons destruction. In order to facilitate the Council's consideration of, and decision-making on, the Russian request, the Chairman of the Council, Ambassador Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza, at the official invitation of the Russian Government, headed an OPCW delegation to visit the construction site of the first Russian chemical weapons destruction facility at Gorny, in the Saratov region, from 21 to 25 March 2000. In May 2000, upon the recommendation of the Council, the Conference at its Fifth Session granted the Russian Federation an extension of its obligation to meet the above-mentioned deadline.

5. In November 2000 the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) in the United States of America, the first full-scale continuously operated facility since EIF, completed its destruction campaigns, and was being decommissioned at the end of the year under review. This marked a significant milestone for both the Chemical Weapons Convention and the United States of America.
6. The destruction of the declared chemical weapons production capacities of the 11 Member States that had declared chemical weapons production facilities (hereinafter "CWPFs") continued to progress ahead of the schedule stipulated by the Convention and the decisions of the Conference. By 31 December 2000 the Director-General had issued destruction certificates for 25 of the 61 declared CWPFs. The Director-General had also issued six certificates confirming the completion of conversion of CWPFs for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

### **Declarations and inspections**

7. Due to a concerted effort by Member States, as well as to an intensive campaign mounted by the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter the "Secretariat"), the situation with respect to the submission of initial declarations improved considerably during 2000. By the end of the year all but the five States Parties which did not join the Organisation until the second half of 2000 had submitted their initial declarations to the Organisation. This was a significant improvement over the situation in 1999, when approximately one quarter of the States Parties had still failed to submit their initial declarations to the Organisation. A significant increase in the submission of industry-related declarations allowed the inspection of these facilities to proceed.
8. The situation with respect to the submission of annual declarations, however, continued to be of concern during 2000. As of 31 December 2000, 55 States Parties had provided annual declarations covering their declarable activities in 1999, and 37 States Parties had submitted annual declarations on their anticipated/projected activities in the year 2001 involving scheduled chemicals.
9. During 2000 a total of 300 inspections were conducted at 227 sites in 45 States Parties, involving a total of 15,574 inspector days. All CW destruction operations were subject to systematic inspection through continuous monitoring by OPCW inspectors. Approximately 80% of the inspector days were devoted to CW-related facilities, while the remaining 20% were related to inspections under Article VI.
10. In an effort to reduce the inspection costs for CWDFs, the Secretariat and States Parties involved in CW destruction continued to explore and apply in practice an instrumental monitoring procedure which would lead to a reduction in the size of inspection teams, while also maintaining the required degree of confidence. It was intended to apply this cost-efficient operational concept to the monitoring of destruction operations at newly built CWDFs. When planning the inspection of other facilities, when possible, the Secretariat, with the prior agreement of the inspected States Parties, would combine several inspections in one grouping in order to reduce travel costs.

11. During 2000 a total of 140 industry inspections were conducted - significantly more than in the previous years: 28 in 1997, 94 in 1998, and 80 in 1999.
12. Beginning in May 2000 - the commencement of the fourth year since EIF - the OPCW started to implement the verification regime for other chemical production facilities, under Article VI of the Convention and Part IX of the Verification Annex. This is an important chemical weapons verification measure provided for under the Convention.

#### **Transfers of scheduled chemicals**

13. From 29 April 2000 onwards – exactly three years after the entry into force of the Convention – Schedule 2 chemicals may only be transferred to, or received from, States Parties to the Convention.

#### **Consultations, cooperation and fact-finding**

14. During the period under review no requests were submitted to the Council under Article IX with a view to clarifying situations which might be considered ambiguous, or as giving rise to concern about possible non-compliance. Similarly, there were no requests during the year under review for either challenge inspections or investigations of the alleged use of chemical weapons.

#### **Readiness for non-routine verification measures**

15. In order to improve the Organisation's preparedness for challenge inspection, a challenge inspection exercise was conducted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
16. In order to improve the Organisation's preparedness for investigations of alleged use of chemical weapons, the OPCW conducted a trial investigation in Slobovo, Poland.

#### **International cooperation, protection and assistance**

17. The Secretariat worked energetically to improve the focus and the quality of its diverse activities in the three key areas of international cooperation, protection, and assistance through a focus on activities in the following two categories: support for capacity-building in States Parties for the peaceful application of chemistry in areas relevant to the implementation of the Convention; and the provision of administrative and technical support for National Authorities and of other implementation assistance.
18. A new important activity in the area of international cooperation was launched during 2000, in the form of the OPCW associate programme. This programme aims to provide scientists and engineers from countries with economies which are developing or in transition, with additional experience through exposing them to modern practices in the chemical industry, thus contributing to the development of the chemical sciences and the chemical industry, improving practices in the field of chemical safety, and enhancing cooperation amongst States Parties in relation to the peaceful application of chemistry.

19. The OPCW continued to support scientific exchanges in areas of relevance to the Convention, and to render advice to countries which had shown an interest in developing their national analytical capabilities.
20. By 31 December 2000 only 18 States Parties had, on at least one occasion, provided annual information on national programmes related to protective purposes in accordance with Article X, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
21. Unilateral offers of assistance to deal with instances of the potential use or threat of use of chemical weapons were received from 31 States Parties - an increase of one over the year 1999. The Voluntary Fund for Assistance increased by almost NLG 85,000 during 2000, to a total of approximately NLG 1,340,000.



## **1. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS**

- 1.1 During 2000 the Conference met once in regular session, while the Council held five regular sessions and three meetings. The Director-General submitted a wide range of reports to the policy-making organs, partly in fulfilment of the requirements of the Convention, and partly in response to their requests.

### **MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANISATION**

- 1.2 The membership of the Organisation as of 31 December 2000 is reflected in annex 1 to this report, while signatory States as of the same date are listed in annex 2 to this report.

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

- 1.3 One hundred and nine States Parties, two contracting States Parties, seven signatory States, and one observer State attended the Fifth Session of the Conference, which took place from 15 - 19 May 2000.
- 1.4 The Fifth Session of the Conference was opened by the Chairman of the Fourth Session of the Conference, Ambassador István Gyarmati of Hungary. The Conference received a statement from the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the opening ceremony of its Fifth Session.
- 1.5 The Conference at its Fifth Session elected as its Chairman Ambassador Jaime Lagos of Chile, who will hold office until his successor is elected at the next regular session of the Conference. Mr Krzysztof Patulej of Poland was elected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the same period. The Credentials Committee elected Ambassador Y.L.M. Zawahir of Sri Lanka as its Chairman.
- 1.6 The work of the Conference at its Fifth Session is reflected in its report (C-V/6, dated 19 May 2000). The Conference, inter alia:
- approved the programme and budget of the OPCW for the year 2001;
  - approved the request of the Russian Federation for an extension of its obligation to meet an intermediate deadline for the destruction of one percent of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles, in accordance with paragraph 22 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention;
  - approved six requests by the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to use CWPFs for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;
  - decided on the details of implementing the obligations of the States Parties not to transfer or receive Schedule 2 chemicals from States not Parties to the Convention;

- decided on guidelines regarding low concentration limits for declarations of Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals;
- adopted a decision on the model facility agreement for CWDFs;
- adopted a decision on ensuring the universality of the Convention;
- authorised the Director-General, on behalf of the OPCW, to deposit its instrument of accession to the 1986 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties between States and international organisations, or between international organisations, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the Depository for the Convention;
- renewed the appointment of the Director-General; and
- appointed the External Auditors of the OPCW for the financial years 2000 - 2005.

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

- 1.7 The composition of the Council during the period under review is listed in annex 3 to this report. During 2000 the Council held five regular session and three meetings. Its work, recommendations and decisions during the period under review are summarised in the reports on the performance of its activities. During this period the Council had the following two Chairmen: Ambassador Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza of Mexico, for the period ending on 11 May 2000, and, for the remainder of the year under review, Mr Bernhard Brasack of Germany.
- 1.8 The Council regularly received and reviewed Secretariat reports on the status of implementation of the Convention, in particular in relation to verification activities. Early in the period under review the Council expressed concern about the absence or incompleteness of initial declarations from a considerable number of States Parties, and the resulting lack of compliance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, and urged these States Parties to comply with their obligations. This led to a significant improvement in the reporting situation in the latter part of the period under review. The Council also on several occasions expressed concern at the failure of some States Parties to comply, in whole or in part, with their obligations in relation to the payment of financial contributions to the OPCW.
- 1.9 The Council negotiated and adopted recommendations leading to the decisions taken by the Conference at its Fifth Session, as reflected in subparagraph 1.6 above. The Council also adopted decisions, inter alia, on the following during the period after the above-mentioned Fifth Session of the Conference:
- recommendations for the Conference at its Sixth Session to approve the amended authentication and certification procedure for the Central OPCW Analytical Database and on-site databases, and to delegate to the Council the authority to amend this procedure in the future;

- a recommendation for the Conference at its Sixth Session to approve the draft agreement concerning the relationship between the OPCW and the United Nations as soon as possible, authorising the Director-General, pending the approval of the latter agreement by the General Assembly of the United Nations and by the Conference, to sign it for provisional application;
  - guidelines on the designation of laboratories for the analysis of authentic samples;
  - agreements with two Member States on the privileges and immunities of the OPCW;
  - two lists of new validated analytical data for inclusion in the Central OPCW Analytical Database; and
  - combined plans for destruction and verification, and agreed detailed plans for the verification and destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.10 During 2000 the Council was addressed by H.M. Albert II, the King of the Belgians, and by H.E. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the President of Brazil, on 5 April and 9 October respectively, on the occasion of their official visits to the OPCW.

## **SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE CONFERENCE AND THE COUNCIL**

### **Confidentiality Commission**

- 1.11 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter the "Commission") held its fourth meeting in The Hague from 10 - 12 April 2000. The Commission elected Mr Camilo Sanhueza Bezanilla of Chile as its new Chairman for the period 2000 - 2001, and the following four Vice-Chairmen for the same period: Dr Laurraine Lotter of South Africa; Dr R.V. Swamy of India; Dr Jaroslav Fiedler of the Czech Republic; and Professor Dr Dieter C. Umbach of Germany.

### **Scientific Advisory Board**

- 1.12 The Scientific Advisory Board met for its third session, from 15 - 16 March 2000. The report of this session reflects its review of, and recommendations on, inter alia, the following issues: adamsite, analytical equipment, and proficiency testing (SAB-III/1, dated 27 April 2000).

### **Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters**

- 1.13 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters met for its seventh and eighth sessions, from 24 - 27 January and from 29 - 31 March respectively. During these sessions it reviewed and made recommendations on, inter alia, the following issues: the draft programme and budget for 2001, the draft medium-term plan, the audited financial statements for 1999, the Provident Fund, and other financial issues.

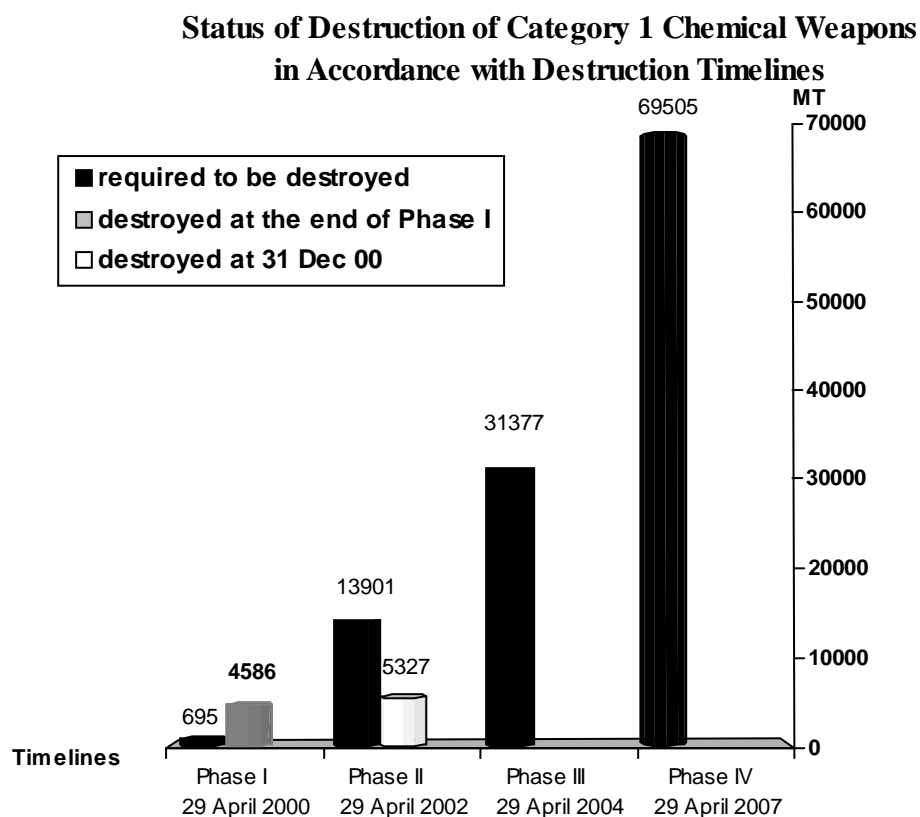
## **2. VERIFICATION OF DESTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

- 2.1 The Convention requires all States Parties possessing chemical weapons to destroy them in a safe and environmentally friendly manner not later than 10 years after EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2007. In exceptional circumstances the Conference may extend this period by up to five years. The Convention also determines the rate and the sequence of destruction of such chemical weapons. This destruction is to be verified through the continuous on-site presence of OPCW inspectors.
- 2.2 The Convention also requires States Parties possessing either present or past capabilities to produce chemical weapons to destroy all related facilities not later than 10 years after EIF, i.e. by 29 April 2007. Alternatively, under exceptional circumstances, States Parties may request permission from the Organisation to convert such facilities for use for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Such a request shall be made for any facility which a State Party was already using for such purposes prior to the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party within 30 days of any such entry into force, or for any facility which a State Party plans to use for such purposes, not later than 30 days after the decision to convert. Requests for permission to convert such facilities for use for non-prohibited purposes after EIF for a State Party must be submitted not later than four years after EIF for it. States Parties may also conclude arrangements with the Organisation to temporarily convert CWPFs into CWDFs. These temporarily converted facilities must be destroyed not later than 10 years after the EIF of the Convention, i.e. by 29 April 2007.

### **Chemical weapons**

- 2.3 The number of States Parties which had declared the possession of stockpiles of chemical weapons remained at four - India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and one other State Party. With the exception of the Russian Federation, all three other declared CW possessor States Parties had met the intermediate deadline for the destruction of 1% of their Category 1 chemical weapons by 29 April 2000, as required by the Convention.

2.4 The status of the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons is shown in the chart below.



2.5 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2000, OPCW inspectors confirmed the destruction of the following chemical weapons, by category, in the four declared possessor States Parties:

- (a) Category 1 CW – 4,863 tonnes of unitary CW (1,507 in 2000) that included the nerve agents VX and GB (sarin) and the blister agent HD (mustard gas) contained in 871,237 (437,449 in 2000) munitions items and bulk containers (with a volume less than 2 m<sup>3</sup>), 4 tonnes of key binary components (no destruction in 2000), 461 tonnes of other binary components (no destruction in 2000), and 522,232 binary munitions (artillery projectiles) and canisters and nine other binary containers (no destruction in 2000);
- (b) Category 2 CW – 94 tonnes of thiodiglycol and chloroethanol (32 tonnes in 2000); and
- (c) Category 3 CW – 123,074 items of Category 3 CW (unfilled munitions, devices, and specifically designed equipment) (44,518 in 2000).

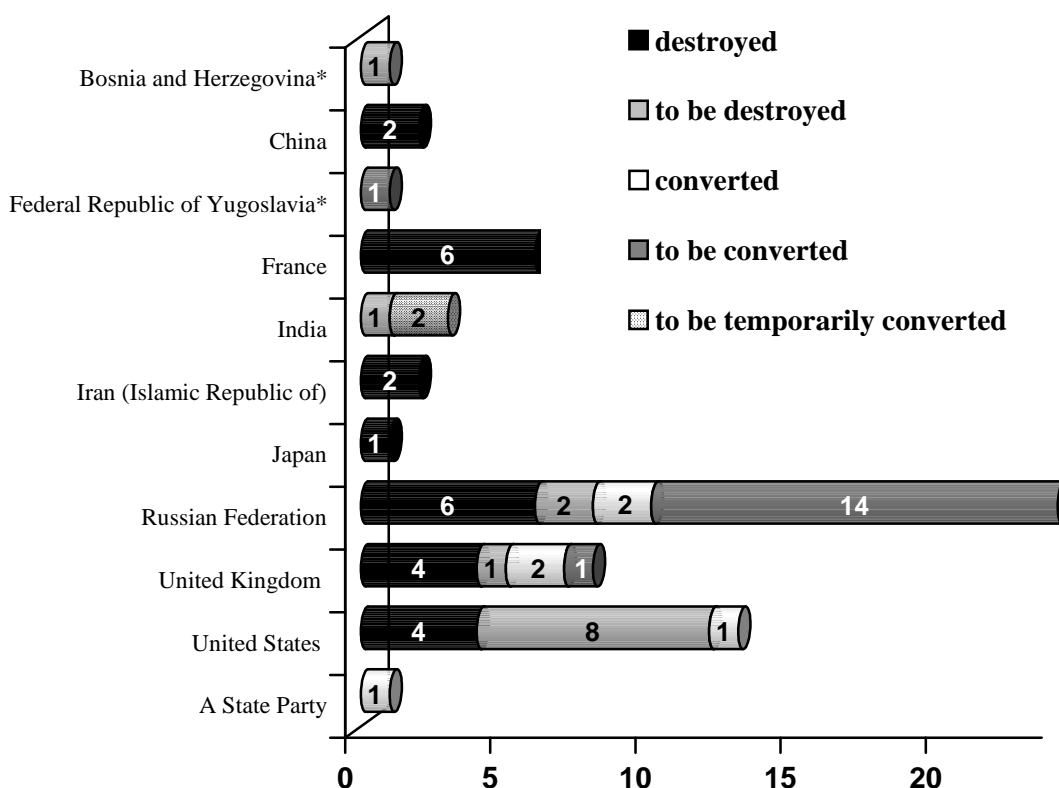
2.6 Information on the destruction of chemical weapons, by chemical agent, is contained in annex 4 to this report.

- 2.7 During 2000 six CWDFs were operational in two States Parties at different periods of time throughout the year - one in India, and five in the United States of America. The 2000 CW destruction campaign in one State Party, interrupted due to unexpected technical difficulties, was re-scheduled to commence in 2001.
- 2.8 The Russian Federation began its Category 3 destruction activities during 2000.
- 2.9 The Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) in the United States of America became the first full-scale continuously operating facility to complete its destruction operations since EIF. The completion of destruction operations, and therefore the end of systematic OPCW verification at the site, marked a significant milestone for both the Chemical Weapons Convention and the United States of America.
- 2.10 The detailed annual plans for destruction received by the Secretariat by the end of the period under review indicate that all four declared CW possessor States Parties anticipate completing the destruction of their Category 2 and Category 3 CW stockpiles by 29 April 2002, in full accordance with the requirements of the Convention.

#### **Former chemical weapons production facilities**

- 2.11 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2000 the total number of declared CWPFs stood at 61. By the end of the period under review 25 of the 61 declared CWPFs in seven States Parties had been certified by the Secretariat as completely destroyed, while six CWPFs had been certified as converted, i.e. as no longer capable of being used as CWPFs. Another five conversion requests were approved by the Conference, and the conversion process was still continuing at the end of 2000. By the end of year 2000 the Council had adopted combined plans for the destruction and verification of eight CWPFs. As for the remaining 17 declared CWPFs which would be subject to either conversion or destruction, as the case may be, destruction plans or conversion requests were in various stages of preparation at the end of the period under review. Two of these 17 CWPFs will be temporarily converted for chemical weapons destruction purposes, and will be finally destroyed not later than 10 years after EIF.

### Status of CWPFs



\* Includes one facility declared by two States Parties.

- 2.12 In May 2002 the Secretariat will have to report to the Council, for each State Party which has declared CWPFs, on whether or not at least 40% of its aggregate chemical weapons production capacity has been destroyed. Towards the end of the year under review seven States Parties were reminded by the Secretariat that they had yet, in accordance with a decision of the Conference at its First Session, to provide the requisite information on how much of their chemical weapons production capacity had been destroyed as of that date.

### Old and/or abandoned chemical weapons

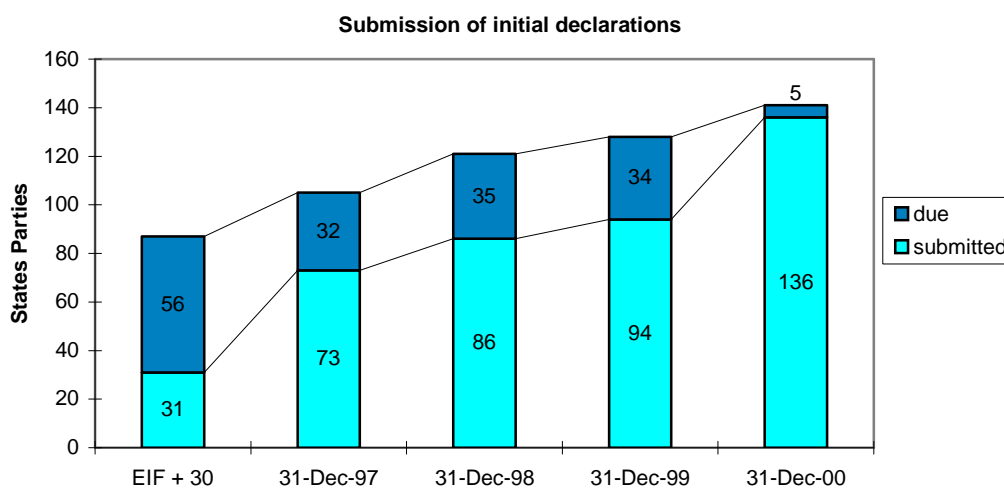
- 2.13 Good progress was made with the destruction of old and/or abandoned chemical weapons by most of the declared OACW possessor States Parties. However, new discoveries kept outpacing the destruction capabilities at some sites. Three of these States Parties – Canada, Japan and Slovenia – had destroyed all of their currently declared OCW by the end of 2000.

### 3. OTHER VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

#### DECLARATIONS

##### Overview

- 3.1 As of 31 December 2000, 136, or 96%, of the 141 States Parties had submitted their initial declarations (the declaration for one of the five States Parties whose submission had not been received was not due until late January 2001). Between 1 January and 31 December 2000 42 States Parties submitted their initial declarations. This was achieved due largely to a special initiative of the Secretariat.

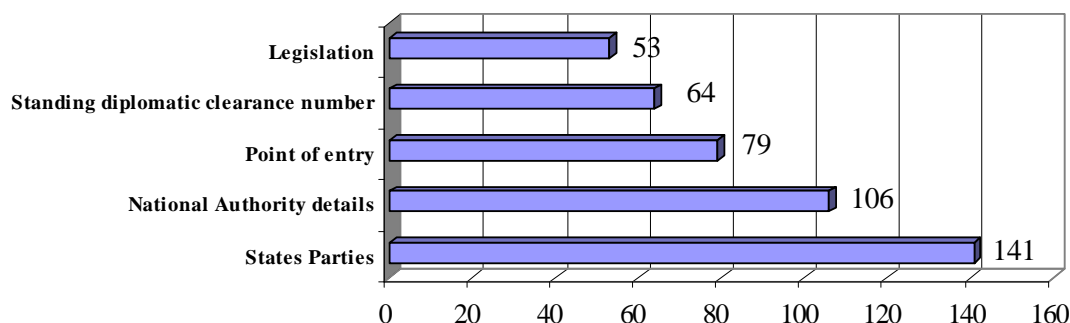


- 3.2 In 2000 annual declarations in relation to the transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals and activities during the previous year (1999) were submitted by 25 States Parties. Three of these States Parties provided nil declarations, while two declared only transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals.
- 3.3 A total of 55 States Parties submitted annual declarations on past activities involving Schedule 2 and/or Schedule 3 and/or other chemical production facilities.
- 3.4 Annual declarations regarding the projected activities and anticipated production for 2001 of Schedule 1 chemicals were provided by 20 States Parties, one of which submitted a nil declaration. A total of 37 States Parties submitted their annual declarations on anticipated Schedule 2 and/or Schedule 3 activities for 2001. One of those States Parties provided a nil declaration on anticipated Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 activities.
- 3.5 In 2000 the Secretariat continued to provide information from declarations to States Parties that had submitted requests for this in accordance with subparagraph 2(b)(i) of the Confidentiality Annex. By 31 December 2000 30 States Parties - Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America - had received the requested information.



- 3.6 As of 31 December 2000 the Secretariat had received from States Parties the following notifications required by the Convention within 30 days after EIF: 79, or 56%, of notifications of points of entry for inspection teams, and 64, or 46%, of notifications concerning standing diplomatic clearance numbers for non-scheduled aircraft. By the same date notifications had also been received from 106, or 75%, of States Parties concerning their National Authorities, and information pertaining to implementing legislation had been received from 53, or 38%, of States Parties.
- 3.7 The chart below illustrates the status of submission of initial declarations and other obligatory notifications between EIF and 31 December 2000. A more detailed representation of this is included in annex 5 to this report.

**Other obligatory notifications  
received from States Parties as of 31 December 2000**



**Declarations of chemical weapons and chemical weapons-related facilities**

- 3.8 Four States Parties - India, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and one other State Party - had declared a total of approximately 70,000 tonnes of chemical weapons agents, and 412,590 unfilled chemical weapons munitions/containers. They declared a total of 16 types of agents and mixtures of chemical agents. The list of such declared agents is noted in annex 4 to this report.
- 3.9 The same four States Parties had made declarations of current holdings of chemical weapons at 33 CWSFs. One of these was closed after all the chemical weapons stored there were destroyed. Another, which was re-declared as a temporary holding area for a CWDF, was still subject to verification as part of a CWDF. Thus, at the end of 2000 31 CWSFs were subject to systematic verification measures. In December 2000 the United States declared that all CW had been removed from the CWSF on Johnston Island after the destruction activities at JACADS had been completed. In December 2000 this facility was in the process of being decommissioned. It was anticipated that it would be closed out in accordance with paragraph 43 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex.
- 3.10 Eleven States Parties – Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, France, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and one other State Party – made declarations of either present or

past capabilities to produce chemical weapons during 2000. Between EIF and 31 December 2000 the total number of CWPFs declared by the above 11 States Parties stood at 61. By the end of the period under review 25 of the 61 declared CWPFs in seven States Parties had been certified by the Secretariat as completely destroyed, while six CWPFs had been certified as converted, i.e. as no longer capable of being used as CWPFs. Another five conversion requests had been approved by the Conference, and the conversion process was still continuing at the end of 2000. In addition, the Secretariat had, by the end of the period under review, received two requests to temporarily convert two CWPFs into CWDFs.

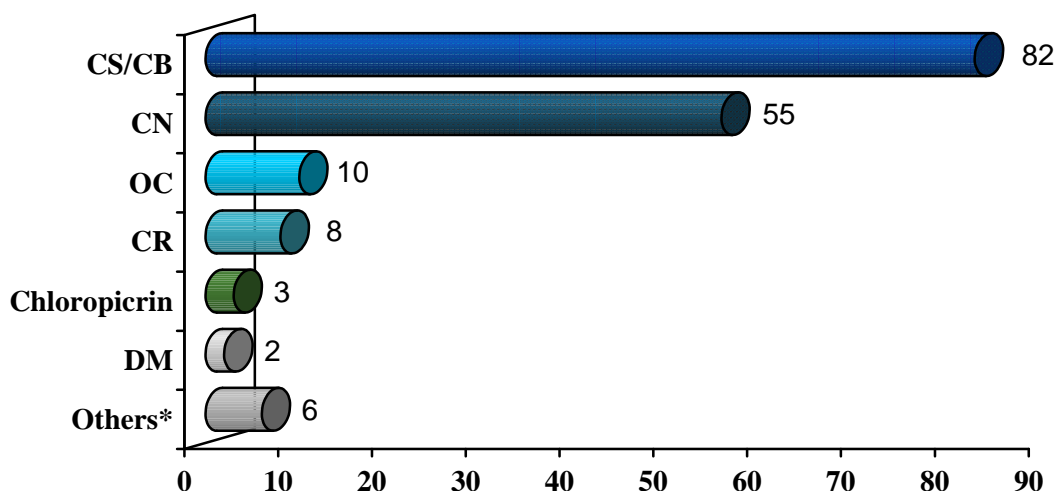
### **Old and/or abandoned chemical weapons**

- 3.11 Since EIF nine States Parties – Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America – had made declarations of old chemical weapons (OCW) on their territory, while two States Parties – China and Italy – had submitted declarations of abandoned chemical weapons (ACW) on their territory. Panama informed the Organisation of the possible existence of old and/or abandoned chemical weapons on its territory. Japan made a declaration of abandoned chemical weapons on the territory of another State Party – China.
- 3.12 Due to new discoveries or findings of old and/or abandoned chemical weapons that occurred from time to time, the total number of munitions or agents changed periodically.

### **Riot control agents**

- 3.13 By the end of the period under review 99 States Parties had declared the possession of riot control agents. Most of these States Parties declared the possession of CS or CN types of riot control agents - CS and CN were declared by 82 and 55 States Parties respectively.

### Number of States Parties declaring riot control agents



\*includes: ethylbromoacetate, MPA, pelargonic acid vanillylamid, pepperspray, phenyl chloride, mixture of OC and CS.

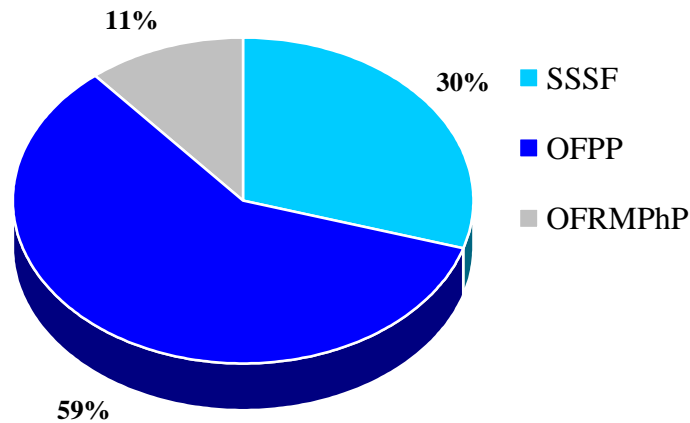
### Facilities primarily for the development of chemical weapons

3.14 By the end of 2000 eight States Parties had submitted declarations on facilities that had been designed, constructed or used since 1 January 1946 primarily for the development of chemical weapons. A total of 23 such facilities had been declared by 31 December 2000. Twelve of these facilities were proving/testing grounds, while 11 were research/defence establishments and laboratories. Sixteen of the 23 facilities declared had been either destroyed or closed by the end of 2000. The remaining seven facilities were being used as research centres/laboratories, either for protective purposes or for the destruction of old chemical weapons. However, at the end of 2000 there was still no common understanding of the definition of “primarily for the development of chemical weapons”, which was still under consideration by States Parties.

### Declarations under Part VI of the Verification Annex (Schedule 1 facilities)

3.15 As of 31 December 2000 20 States Parties had declared a total of 27 Schedule 1 facilities. The breakdown of these facilities was as follows: eight single small-scale facilities (SSSFs); 16 other facilities for protective purposes (OFPPs); and three other facilities for research, medical and pharmaceutical purposes (OFRMPhPs).

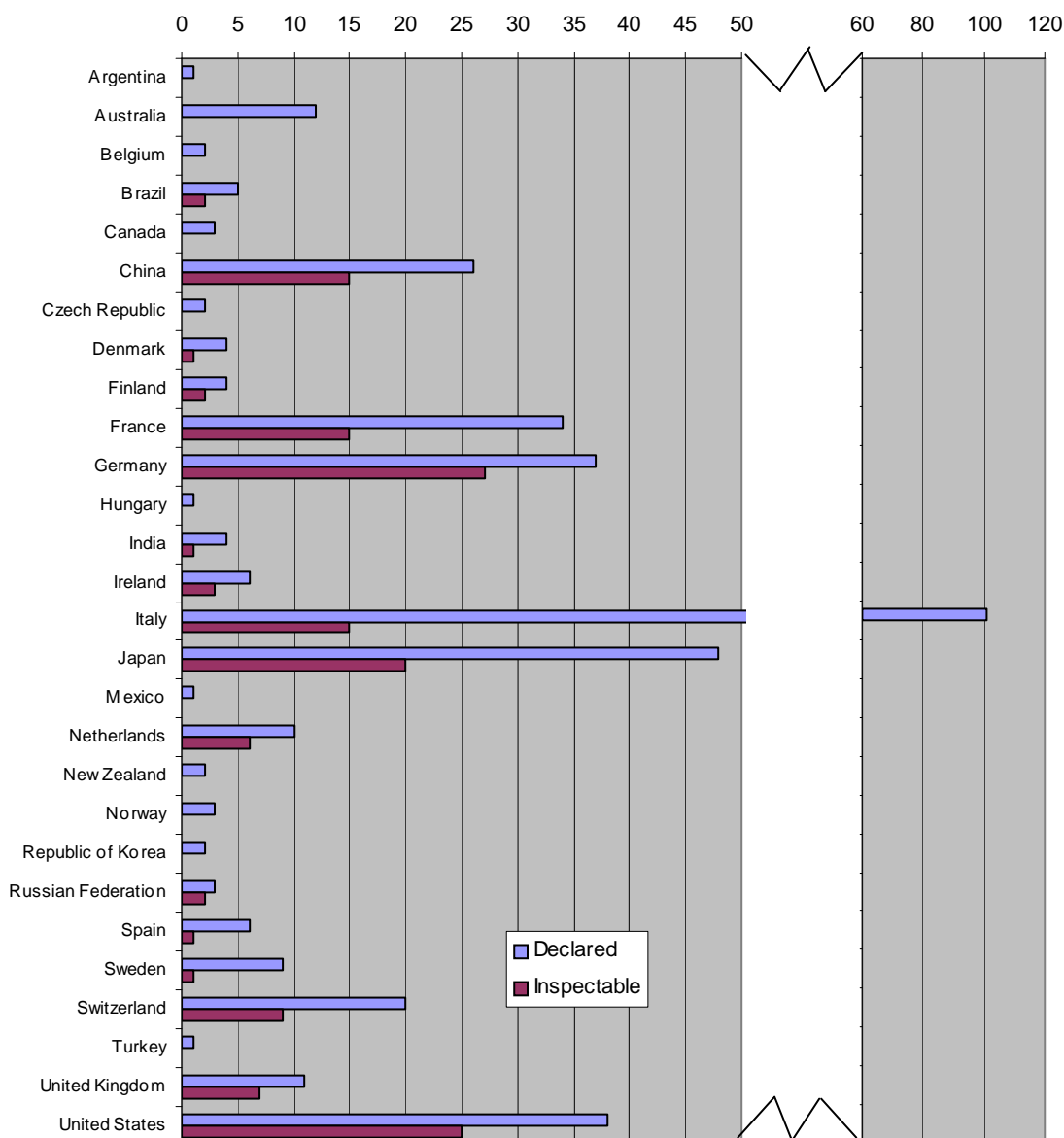
### Breakdown of Schedule 1 facilities



### Declarations under Part VII of the Verification Annex (Schedule 2 plant sites)

- 3.16 As of 31 December 2000, pursuant to Article VI of the Convention and Part VII of the Verification Annex, 28 States Parties had declared Schedule 2 plant sites in their annual declarations on past activities covering the previous three calendar years (1997, 1998, 1999) and/or on anticipated activities for the year 2000.
- 3.17 Of the declared 396 Schedule 2 plant sites involved in production, processing or consumption activities, 152 were determined to be inspectable. Seventeen States Parties had inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites. A combined total of 337, or 85%, of these declared Schedule 2 plant sites had been declared by 10 States Parties - Australia, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America - each of which declared 10 or more Schedule 2 plant sites. One hundred and seventeen of the 152 inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites, or 77%, were located in six States Parties - China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States of America. The chart below illustrates the distribution of declared and inspectable plant sites for Schedule 2 activities.

### Declared and inspectable Schedule 2 plant sites

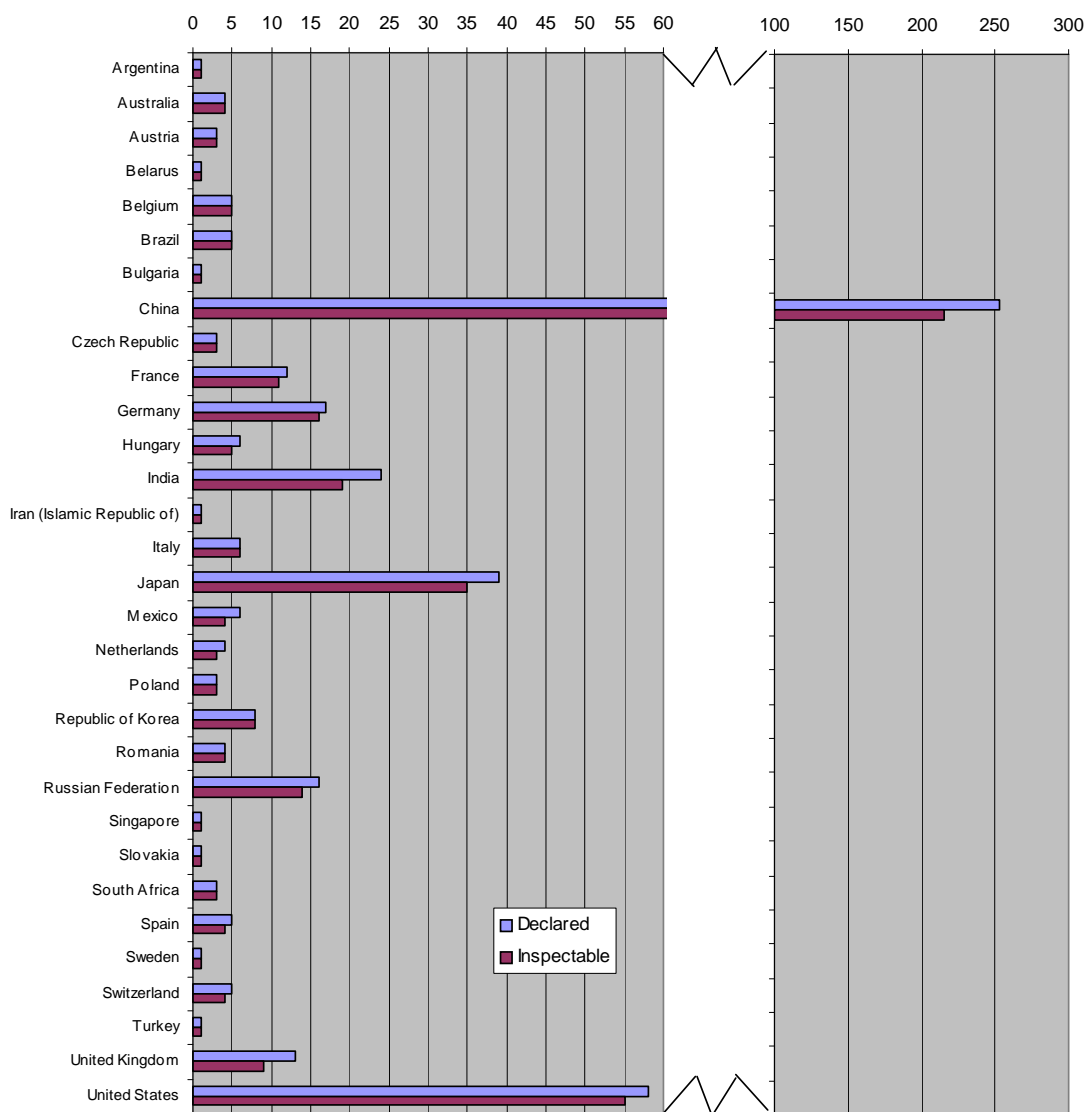


### Declarations under Part VIII of the Verification Annex (Schedule 3 plant sites)

3.18 As of 31 December 2000, pursuant to Article VI of the Convention and Part VIII of the Verification Annex, 31 States Parties had declared Schedule 3 plant sites in their annual declarations on past activities covering the previous calendar year (1999) and/or on anticipated activities for the year 2000.

3.19 Of the 510 declared Schedule 3 plant sites, 446 were determined to be inspectable. Thirty-one States Parties had inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites. A combined total of 365, or 82%, of the inspectable plant sites were located in seven States Parties - China, France, Germany, India, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America - each of which had 10 or more inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites. The chart below illustrates the distribution of declared and inspectable plant sites for Schedule 3 activities at the end of 2000.

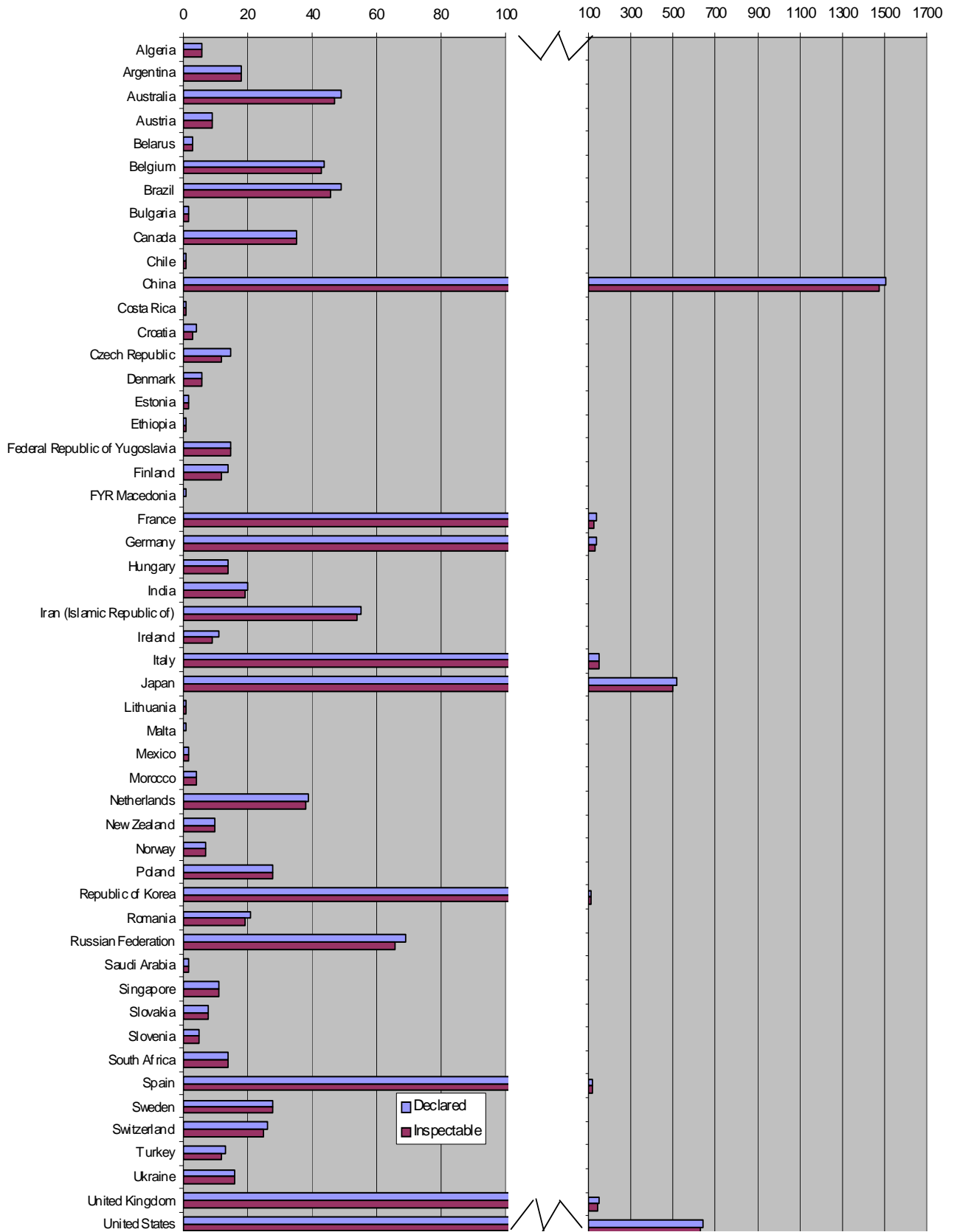
### Declared and inspectable Schedule 3 plant sites



### Declarations under Part IX of the Verification Annex (other chemical production facilities)

3.20 Fifty-one States Parties had declared 4,138 plant sites producing discrete organic chemicals (DOCs), 4,020 of which were determined to be inspectable. Forty-nine States Parties had declared inspectable DOC plant sites. The chart below illustrates the distribution of declared and inspectable plant sites for DOC activities.

### Declared and inspectable DOC plant sites



## **TRANSFERS OF SCHEDULED CHEMICALS**

### **Notifications of transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals**

- 3.21 States Parties are required to notify the Secretariat of any intended transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals to another State Party not less than 30 days before the transfer takes place (with the sole exception of transfers for medical/diagnostic purposes of the Schedule 1 chemical saxitoxin in quantities of five milligrams or less, in which case the notification shall be made by the time of the transfer). In 2000 33 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals were notified to the Secretariat, involving six sending and 12 receiving States Parties. Twenty-four percent of those transfers involved saxitoxin.

### **Transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals among States Parties**

- 3.22 As indicated in the previous annual reports of the Organisation, a lack of consistency has been identified in submissions of aggregate national data on transfers amongst States Parties of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals. The Secretariat and States Parties intensified their efforts to reconcile such differences.

### **Transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals to States not party to the Convention**

- 3.23 During 2000 four States Parties reported transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to two States not party to the Convention. One chemical, ethanamine, 2-chloro-N,N dimethylaminoethyl hydrochloride, accounted for 98% of the total of 206 tonnes of Schedule 2 chemicals transferred. All those transfers were reported to have taken place before 29 April 2000 – the date from which, in accordance with paragraph 31 of Part VII of the Verification Annex, Schedule 2 chemicals shall only be transferred to and received from States Parties to the Convention. The details of the implementation of these restrictions were defined in Conference decision C-V/DEC.16, dated 17 May 2000.
- 3.24 During the period under review 12 States Parties reported 34 transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals - exported to nine States not party to the Convention. Three chemicals – triethanolamine, thionyl chloride, and chloropicrin: trichloronitromethane – together accounted for 94% of the 5,557 tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals so transferred.

## **INSPECTIONS**

### **Overview**

- 3.25 During 2000 the OPCW conducted 300 inspections in 45 States Parties, thus extending the scope of its inspection activities to 13 States Parties for the first time.



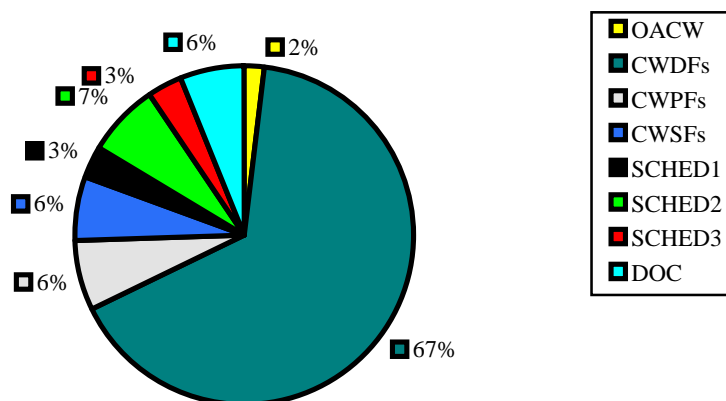
- 3.26 As stipulated in paragraph 22 of Part IX of the Verification Annex, the verification of plant sites producing discrete organic chemicals must commence at the beginning of the fourth year after the entry into force of the Convention unless the Conference, at its regular session in the third year after EIF, i.e. during the year 2000, should decide otherwise. The OPCW accordingly initiated inspections of this new type of facility – industrial facilities producing discrete organic chemicals. These inspections took place in 10 of the above-mentioned 13 States Parties.
- 3.27 A summary of the inspections conducted in 2000 is presented in annex 6 to this report. An average of 25 inspections were undertaken in each month, and an average of just over 1,298 inspector days were expended in each month of the year.
- 3.28 The table below illustrates the numbers and categories of inspections completed in 2000, as well as the number of inspector days per category of inspection, and other aggregate statistics on inspection activities.

**Inspections completed in 2000**

	<b>Number of inspections</b>	<b>Number of sites</b>	<b>Inspector days</b>
ACW	2	2	64
CWDFs	65	11	10,266
CWPFs	47	32	941
Converted CWPFs	4	3	68
CWSFs	33	31	954
OCW	9	8	237
Schedule 1	26	26	478
Schedule 2	39	39	1,110
Schedule 3	27	27	508
DOCs	48	48	948
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>15,574</b>

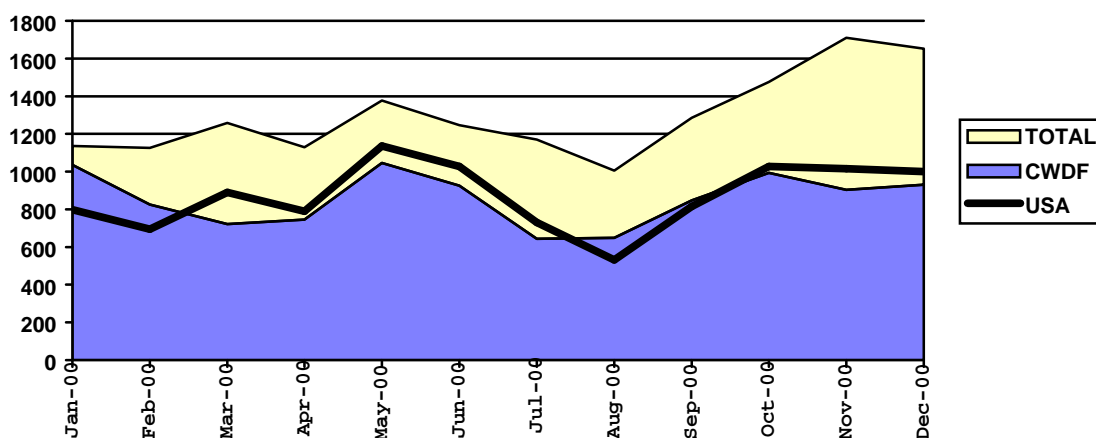
- 3.29 Of the total of 15,574 inspector days recorded in 2000:
- (a) 12,530 inspector days, or 80.46%, were devoted to chemical weapons-related inspections (ACW, OCW, CWDFs, CWSFs, and CWPFs), and 3,044 inspector days, or 19.54%, were devoted to industry inspections:

**Percentage inspector days/types of inspection in 2000**



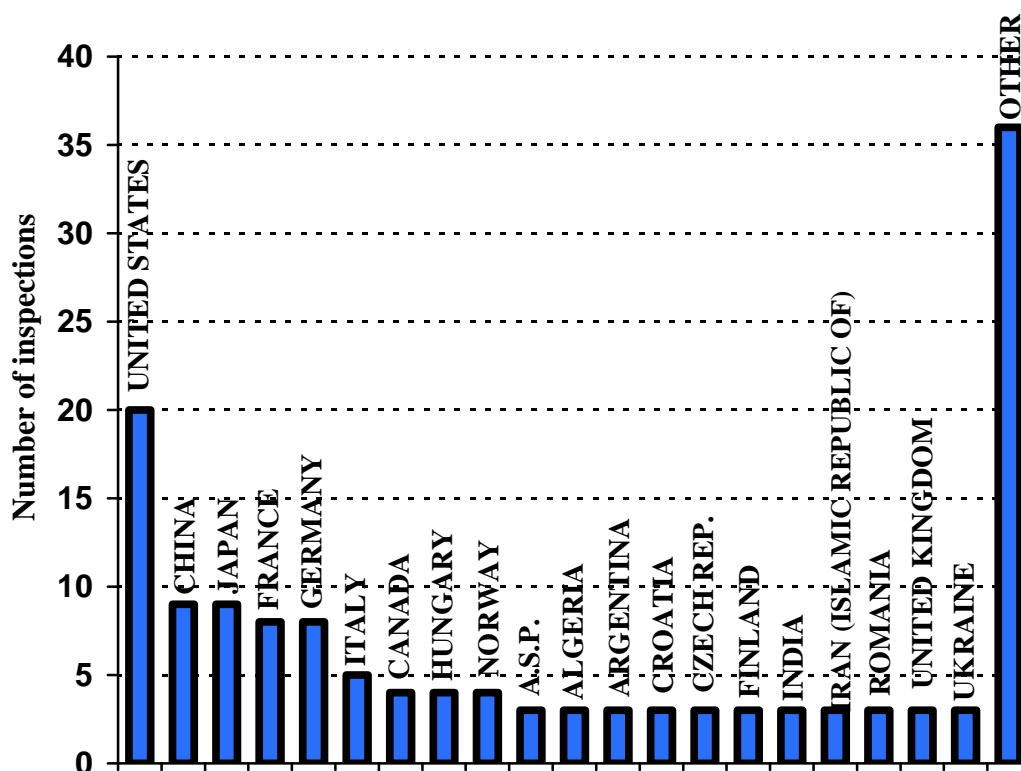
- (b) 10,457 days, or 67.14% of the total number of inspector days, were spent in the United States of America, of which 8,893 days, or 85.04% of the total number of inspector days in the United States of America, were devoted to the ongoing monitoring of destruction activities at CWDFs. 10,266 days, or 65.92% of the total number of inspector days, were spent at CWDFs. 1,373 of these days were spent at destruction facilities other than those in the United States of America. The chart below illustrates the number of days allocated to inspection activities in the period under review on a monthly basis (TOTAL / CWDFs / USA):

**Inspection days per month in 2000 (total/CWDFs/USA)**



- 3.30 The chart below depicts, by inspected State Party, the number of inspections conducted in 2000 under Article VI. The group “Other” includes those States Parties which received two or fewer inspections - Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

**Number of inspections conducted in 2000 under Article VI**



**The reimbursement of verification costs under Articles IV and V**

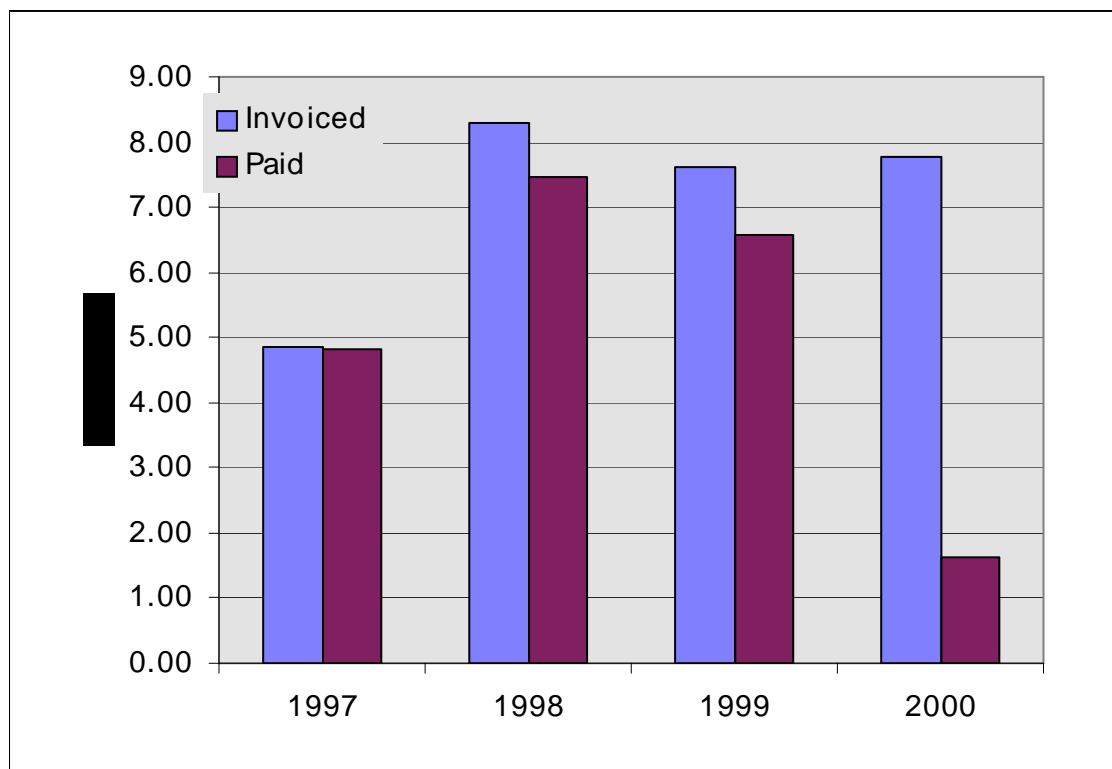
3.31 During 2000 the OPCW conducted 149 inspections at CWDFs, CWSFs, and CWPfS in 16 States Parties. In accordance with Articles IV and V of the Convention, the cost of verification of such facilities is covered by the State Party in question, and a total of NLG 7.77 million was accordingly invoiced to these States Parties for inspections conducted in 2000. The following table reflects invoices issued to States Parties under Articles IV and V for the year 2000.

**Invoices issued for the year 2000 to States Parties  
in accordance with Articles IV and V of the Convention  
(in Netherlands guilders)**

States Parties	2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34,400
India	859,700
Japan	16,500
Russian Federation	468,000
United Kingdom	29,200
United States of America	6,204,500
Other States Parties	162,200

3.32 The following chart shows the amounts for Article IV and V inspections invoiced and paid over the years since EIF. The figures include invoices for the year 2000 in a total amount of NLG 4.65 million, which were issued in the first quarter of 2001:

**Amounts invoiced and paid for 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000**



3.33 As of 31 December 2000, 86% of the total amount invoiced for Articles IV and V since the commencement of inspections had been paid. This should be compared with the situation at the end of 1999, when only 55% of the invoiced amount had been paid. At the end of 2000 the Organisation was still facing significant problems with delays in the invoicing for, and the reimbursement of, Article IV and V costs. As the above chart shows, at the end of 2000 there were still unpaid invoices in relation to Article IV and V inspections conducted in the years 1998 and 1999.

#### **Inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities**

3.34 The major share of the Secretariat's inspection activities in 2000 was devoted to inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities and sites. During these systematic inspections of CWPFs and CWSFs, as well as during continuous monitoring at CWDFs, significant quantities of chemical weapons munitions and production capability were verified as destroyed by the Secretariat.

3.35 Inspections of chemical weapons facilities generally proceeded smoothly, but on some occasions issues were raised which necessitated further consultations. While some of these issues were resolved, in other cases consultations were still continuing at the end of 2000.

### **Verification of old and/or abandoned chemical weapons**

- 3.36 One issue which remained unresolved at the end of 2000 was that of the “guidelines to assess the usability of chemical weapons produced between 1925 and 1946”. In the absence of such agreed guidelines, the Secretariat developed an approach to the verification measures for old chemical weapons produced between 1925 and 1946. This approach was applied to all States Parties which had declared old chemical weapons in this category.

### **VERIFICATION OF FACILITIES RELATED TO PARTS VI, VII, VIII AND IX OF THE VERIFICATION ANNEX**

#### **Verification activities under Part VI of the Verification Annex**

- 3.37 Twenty-two Schedule 1 facilities received systematic inspections, and four such facilities received initial inspections in 2000
- 3.38 No proposals for guidelines on the number, intensity, timing, and mode of inspections were submitted to the Council during the period under review.

#### **Verification activities under Part VII of the Verification Annex**

- 3.39 Thirty-six Schedule 2 plant sites received initial inspections in 2000. Five States Parties - France, Germany, Italy and Japan, and the United States of America - received the majority of Schedule 2 inspections in 2000. In addition, three subsequent inspections were conducted at previously inspected Schedule 2 plant sites. In 2000 discussions continued in the framework of the Council on the frequency of inspections for Schedule 2 plant sites.
- 3.40 No Schedule 2 facility agreements were submitted to the Council in 2000.

#### **Verification activities under Part VIII of the Verification Annex**

- 3.41 Twenty-seven inspections were conducted at Schedule 3 plant sites during 2000.
- 3.42 None of the inspected States Parties requested the preparation of a facility agreement for the inspected Schedule 3 facilities.

#### **Verification activities under Part IX of the Verification Annex**

- 3.43 In May 2000, the beginning of the fourth year after the entry into force of the Convention, the OPCW commenced the inspection of other chemical production facilities involved in the production of discrete organic chemicals. These inspections took place in 27 States Parties, which significantly extended the geographical scope of inspection activities.

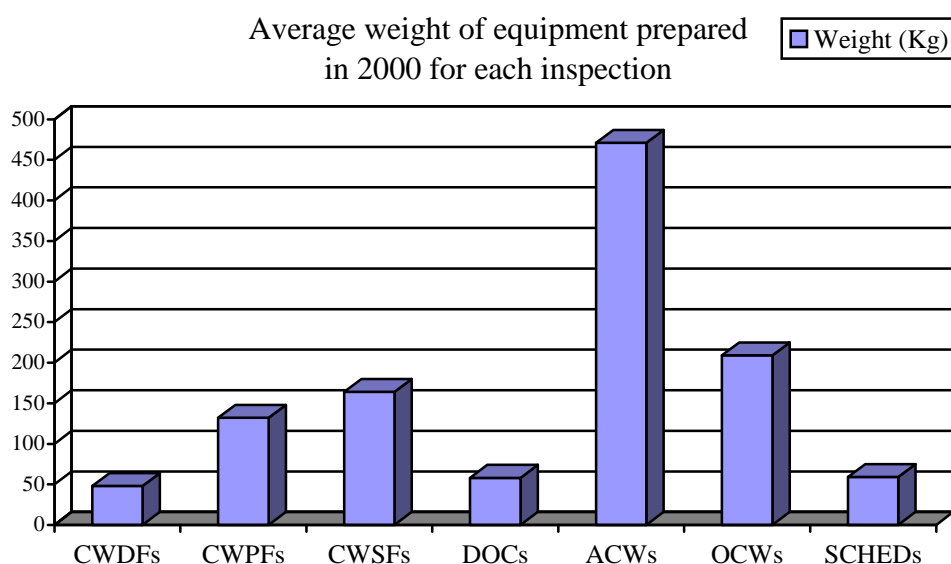
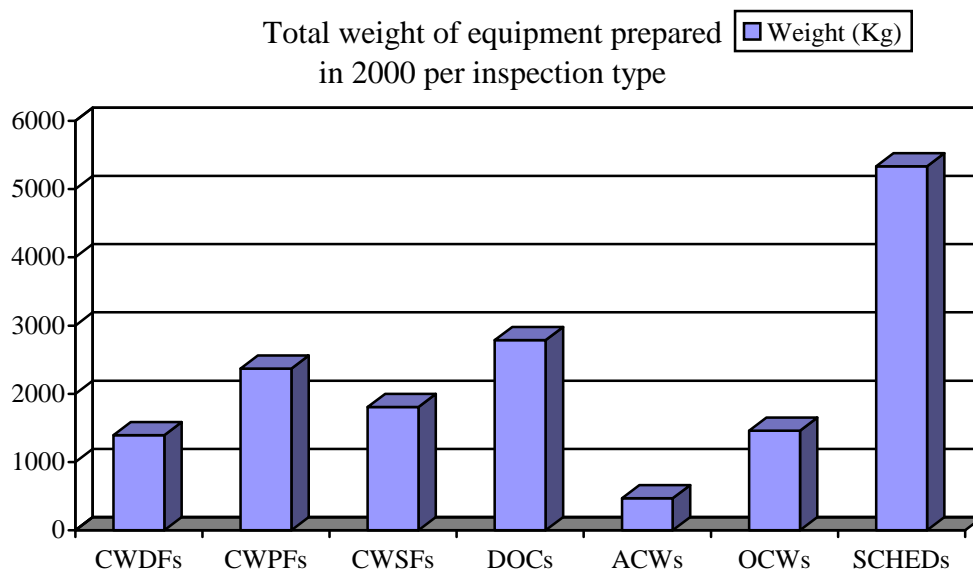
### **Inspection-related operational issues**

- 3.44 As had been the case in 1999, cooperation by most inspected States Parties continued to be very good during inspections in 2000. However, during the year operational issues resulting from unresolved industry issues continued to arise in relation to the conduct of inspections, as well as issues relating to the interpretation of the Convention, and restrictions on the use of approved inspection equipment (the global positioning system, in particular). Other issues, such as the boundaries of production, the declaration of imports/exports, the rounding rules for Schedule 1 transfers, and the frequency of inspection for Schedule 2 plant sites, continued to be discussed during intersessional periods in the context of consultations on the cluster of industry issues. It did not prove possible to resolve these issues by the year's end, and it was anticipated that they would continue to be discussed in 2001.
- 3.45 Inspection teams were, with three exceptions, able to accomplish their mandates in all of the 140 inspections conducted under Article VI of the Convention. In all three cases clarification measures were undertaken in accordance with paragraph 64 of Part II of the Verification Annex of the Convention. In one case the issue was drawn to the attention of the Council, in accordance with paragraph 65 of Part II of the Verification Annex.

## **TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES**

### **Inspection equipment**

- 3.46 The average amount of equipment prepared per mission by the OPCW Equipment Store during the year was marginally less than in previous years, although the number of inspections supported was higher. The difference in 2000 was attributable to the large number of DOC and Schedule 3 inspections performed under Article VI, which involve smaller amounts of equipment than in the case of CW inspections. However, the turnover of these inspections was faster than for other types of inspection.
- 3.47 The two charts below highlight the equipment and transportation requirements for inspections. The charts show the total weights of equipment prepared for deployment by inspection type, as well as the average weight of equipment for each type of deployment. For the purpose of these charts "mission" can mean a single inspection, but can also mean deployments with sequential inspections. It should be noted that the weights for CWDF deployments are low because, in many cases, the equipment is already located on site from initial visits made in previous years. The weight for ACW and OCW is high because of the need for the team to carry to many separate sites non-destructive evaluation equipment such as X-ray equipment, in order to identify old chemical weapons.



3.48 In September 2000 the OPCW Laboratory and Equipment Store introduced a new quality control system for the preparation and packing of GC/MS inspection equipment. The Equipment Store successfully conducted two exercises in November and December to certify the testing and packing of GC/MS equipment in accordance with the quality system.

#### **Familiarisation visits**

3.49 During the year delegations from three more States Parties (Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) took the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the inspection equipment at the OPCW Equipment Store in Rijswijk, near The Hague.

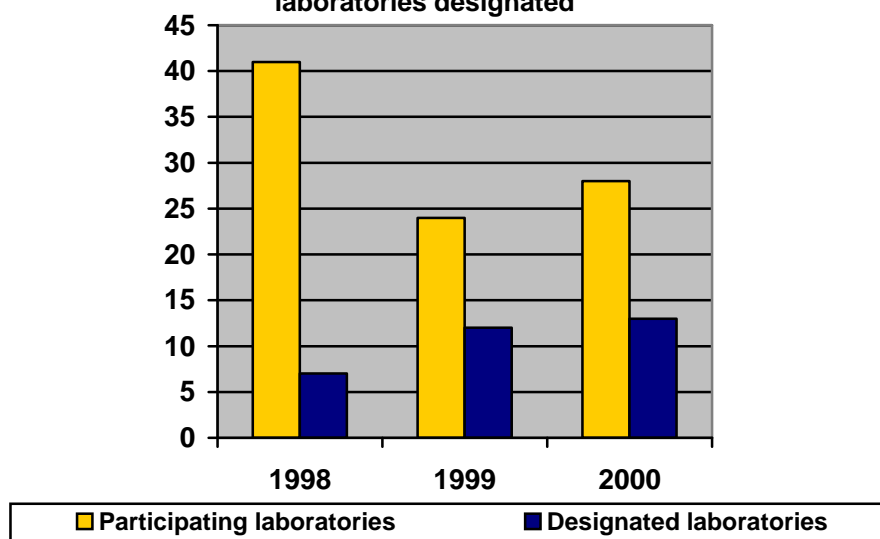
### On-site analysis

- 3.50 The OPCW inspection team set up the first OPCW on-site laboratory at a CWDF in July 2000. After that the inspection team operated the GC/MS analytical inspection equipment on a continuous basis, with the technical support of the OPCW Laboratory.
- 3.51 In June analytical GC/MS inspection equipment was sent to Poland to support an investigation of alleged use exercise jointly organised by the OPCW and the Polish authorities.

### Proficiency testing and designation of laboratories

- 3.52 The Convention provides that, when this is deemed necessary by the inspection teams, analysis of samples may be performed off site at laboratories designated by the Organisation. In accordance with the criteria for designation, off-site laboratories are obliged to successfully participate in proficiency tests, organised regularly by the OPCW Laboratory, in order to obtain designation and/or to retain designated status.
- 3.53 In 2000 the OPCW Laboratory completed the sixth official proficiency test, originally started in 1999 with 23 participants, and organised two new tests, the seventh and eighth official proficiency tests respectively. The seventh proficiency test started in March 2000 with 16 participants, and was completed in July. As a result of this test the Director-General designated one new laboratory from the Russian Federation, and retained the designation of laboratories in China, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, and the United States of America. A list of designated laboratories as of 31 December 2000 is contained in annex 7 to this report. A comparison between the number of laboratories participating in official OPCW proficiency tests and the number of laboratories which have been designated is presented in the chart below.

Comparison between number of laboratories participating in official OPCW proficiency tests and number of laboratories designated



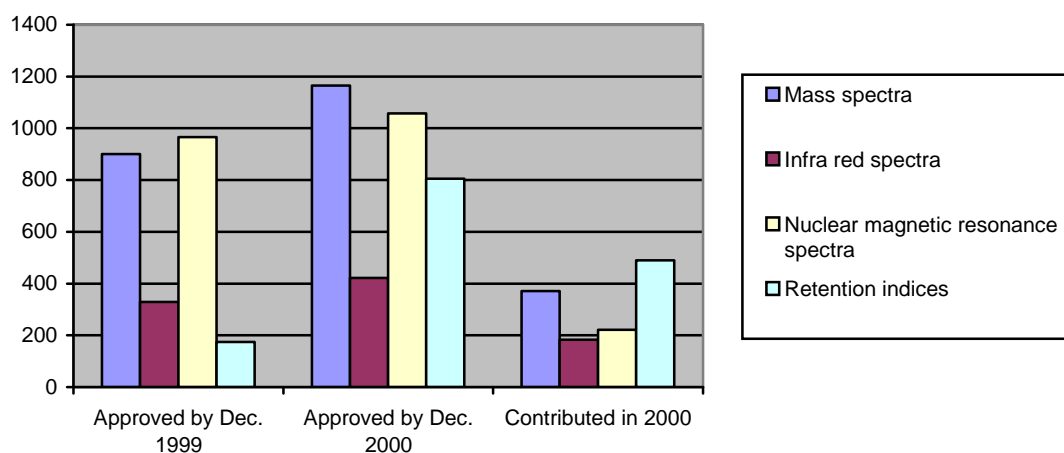


- 3.54 The eighth official proficiency test started in November 2000 with 14 participants, and was scheduled for completion in February 2001.

### Central OPCW Analytical Database

- 3.55 The OPCW Laboratory organised three validation group meetings in 2000, which updated the spectral data contained in the Central OPCW Analytical Database as shown in the table below.

**Status of spectral data in the Central OPCW Analytical Database**



- 3.56 In November the OPCW Laboratory released the certified version 3 of the Central OPCW Analytical Database on CD-ROM, thus greatly enhancing the usability of the previous paper versions.

### Laboratory accreditation

- 3.57 The OPCW Laboratory applied for accreditation by the Netherlands Accreditation Council for proficiency testing, as well as for the organisation of the Central OPCW Analytical Database, and for the preparation and testing of GC/MS inspection equipment under ILAC Guide 13 and ISO 17025 respectively.
- 3.58 In anticipation of the initial assessment by the Netherlands Accreditation Council, eight internal audits were conducted at the OPCW Laboratory to evaluate and improve the current status of the Laboratory's quality control system. In December 2000 the OPCW Laboratory received its initial assessment by the Netherlands Accreditation Council, and expected to receive accreditation in the specific areas applied for during the first half of 2001.

### **Security-critical network**

- 3.59 In March 2000 the Secretariat, with the assistance of experts from some States Parties, successfully passed the first audit of the security-critical network (SCN), and, for the first time since EIF, was operating, in full accordance with the requirements of the OPCW policy on confidentiality, within a secure electronic data management system containing confidential declaration data.

### **Health and safety during inspections**

- 3.60 Health and safety during inspections continued to be an important part of the Organisation's activities, resulting in another accident-free year of operations. Equally, no job-related accidents or injuries occurred at the OPCW headquarters. The health of all staff also remained good, with the reported occurrence of non-accidental illness and consequent absence well in line with (and in most cases below) what would be expected for such a group of personnel.
- 3.61 This achievement was due to good interaction on health and safety issues between the Secretariat and Member States, as well as to careful monitoring and continuous and intensive training for inspectors. For example, a live agent training exercise for inspectors was successfully conducted in November 2000 with the participation and support of the Czech Republic.

### **Improving readiness**

- 3.62 In order to improve the Organisation's preparedness for challenge inspections and investigations of the alleged use of chemical weapons, the Organisation successfully conducted an investigation of alleged use exercise in Slobovo, Poland, and took part in a challenge inspection exercise in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 3.63 The investigation of alleged use exercise in Poland involved over 50 staff from the OPCW, both at headquarters and in the field, and even more participants from Poland. This exercise made it possible for the Organisation to test and evaluate procedures unique to this type of investigation in a realistic environment, with the assistance of local citizens, military personnel, and facilities offered by Poland.

#### **4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PROTECTION, AND ASSISTANCE**

##### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

- 4.1 The activities of the Organisation in relation to international cooperation fell into the following two broad categories:
- (a) support for capacity-building in States Parties for the peaceful application of chemistry in areas relevant to the implementation of the Convention; and
  - (b) the provision of administrative and technical support for National Authorities, as well as other implementation assistance.

##### **Capacity building for the peaceful application of chemistry and in areas relevant to the implementation of the Convention**

##### **Support for national laboratories relevant to the Convention**

- 4.2 The OPCW continued to provide support for the strengthening of the capabilities of national laboratories involved in the implementation of the Convention. This included laboratories which wish to achieve OPCW designation, as well as those wanting to improve their analytical capabilities for purposes other than designation. The support rendered to laboratories included training, information visits to other laboratories, internships at advanced laboratories in other States Parties, sponsorships for laboratory staff to attend scientific meetings, and support for the conduct of specialised seminars.
- 4.3 As a follow up to support rendered during 1999 to the laboratory of the Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry under the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran nominated this laboratory to participate in OPCW proficiency testing, with a view to reaching designation status. In order to assist the NIOC in improving its technical capabilities the Secretariat sponsored two scientists from that laboratory to visit two laboratories which had already been designated. The purpose of these visits was familiarisation with the requirements for OPCW designation.
- 4.4 The Ukrainian State Analytical Laboratory, which was selected by the Government of Ukraine as its candidate for participation in future OPCW proficiency testing, requested support from the Secretariat in strengthening its analytical capacity. As a first step, an evaluation team of three scientists - two from designated laboratories in Sweden and the Czech Republic and a staff member from the OPCW laboratory - visited the Ukrainian State Analytical Laboratory from 18 to 22 June 2000.
- 4.5 At the request of the Spanish Laboratory San Martin de la Vega - La Marañosa, a team of experts visited the laboratory to discuss both its technical capabilities and the requirements for further progress towards designation. The team, which consisted of two experts from designated laboratories in France and Germany, as well as of a staff member from the OPCW Laboratory, prepared recommendations on further training for select staff at the laboratory, as well as on further investments on equipment, and assistance from a designated laboratory, yet to be identified, in order to enable preparations for the accreditation process to commence as soon as possible.

### **Conference support programme**

- 4.6 During the period under review the OPCW supported the participation of 98 scientists from States Parties in eleven scientific conferences worldwide. Annex 8 to this report provides a breakdown of the conferences with their titles and locations, and also indicates the geographic distribution of participants sponsored by the Secretariat. It is noteworthy that, of those participants whose attendance at these conferences was sponsored by the Secretariat, 23% came from Africa, 28% from Asia, 29% from Eastern Europe, 8% from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 12% from WEOG.

### **Internship support programme**

- 4.7 Through its internship support programme the OPCW continued to support the establishment of links and joint research programmes between research groups in developing and industrialised countries. During 2000 the Secretariat supported the internship of seven scientists. More detailed information about these internships is contained in annex 9 to this report.

### **Research projects**

- 4.8 During 2000 the Secretariat funded a literature survey on biopesticides for the control of mosquitoes, carried out at the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute in Nairobi, and contributed towards two research projects in Chile on the following saxitoxin-related activities: the generation and isolation of a nucleotide sequence acting as a saxitoxin antidote, and the determination of the existence of a saxitoxin-like molecule associated with the sodium channel. The Secretariat also supported an “inter-continental” research project involving joint research by scientists from Chile, the Philippines, and South Africa, on bacterial toxin markers associated with saxitoxin production.

### **Information service**

- 4.9 The information service for States Parties provided information related to the properties of dangerous chemicals, disseminated contact details of suppliers and producers of chemicals and chemical technology, and responded to enquiries related to the provisions of the Convention. Seven enquiries were received and responded to in relation to the following areas: suppliers and producers of chemicals and chemicals technology (three enquiries); information on scheduled chemicals (three enquiries); and the properties of industrial by-products (one enquiry). By acquiring access to the on-line services of the Science and Technology Network (STN), the Secretariat improved its ability to quickly and effectively respond to enquiries for such information.
- 4.10 The capacity of the information service is still under-utilised. National Authorities are encouraged to inform chemical industries of the availability of the service and of whether industries can contact the Secretariat directly or are required to submit their enquires through the National Authority.

### **Online electronic database network**

- 4.11 The online database network, based at the STN in Karlsruhe, Germany, to which the Secretariat was connected in 2000, has proved to be a powerful tool when searching into relevant chemical information dating back as far as 1907. The database was used extensively during the year to update information on the "Handbook on Chemicals", which was under review. In addition to the International Cooperation and Assistance Division - the focal point for such requests, this database is also used by the Inspectorate and the Verification Division, as well as by the Health and Safety Branch. The OPCW Laboratory has used the network to identify the CAS registry numbers of several chemicals under consideration for its analytical database.

### **Cooperation with other organisations**

- 4.12 In April 2000 a meeting was held with UNITAR in order to address the two principal aspects of improving the infrastructure of national laboratories - improved analytical and technical capabilities, and staff training. However, it was decided that, before implementing any activity in this regard, there was a need to examine the relevant treaties that require the use of analytical laboratories for their successful implementation and subsequent monitoring, and to conceptualise these analytical requirements and link them to national priorities and action plans. Once this exercise has been completed, a set of generic requirements for strengthening the national laboratories involved in managing these treaties will be defined. Emphasis will be placed on the options for implementing an integrated concept of capacity-building and development, in relation to chemical analyses pertaining to the national implementation of the various international treaties.
- 4.13 The OPCW also continued discussions with the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and the Inter-Organisational Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC).

### **Associate programme**

- 4.14 The Secretariat embarked on a novel activity - the associate programme's pilot course for 2000 - aimed at scientists and engineers from countries with economies which are developing or in transition, with a view to exposing them to current practices in the chemical industry, contributing to the development of the chemical sciences and the chemical industry, improving practices in the field of chemical safety, and enhancing cooperation amongst States Parties in relation to the peaceful application of chemistry.
- 4.15 Twelve participants<sup>1</sup> were selected from the over 100 applications received for the course - from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This thirteen-week course consisted of the following five components:

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<sup>1</sup> The participants were from Bangladesh, Benin, Costa Rica, Cuba, Indonesia, Latvia, Malawi, Nigeria, Panama, Venezuela, Viet Nam, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

- an initial phase at the OPCW headquarters to familiarise the participants with the Convention and its provisions, as well as with the mandate and the operations of the OPCW;
- an intermediate phase at the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom, to facilitate a better understanding of chemical processes and operations;
- a placement period with chemical companies in the Netherlands, where the participants worked closely with personnel from these plants and developed a better understanding of modern industrial practices;
- developing a research project in a relevant field, during the entire period of the programme; and
- a concluding period at the OPCW headquarters involving several visits to institutions and enterprises relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

4.16 Given the success of the associate programme, the Secretariat intends to expand it further by approaching chemical industry representatives in a number of regions, with a view to broadening the support of the chemical industry for this promising activity.

#### **Administrative and technical support for National Authorities, and other implementation assistance**

##### **Training courses for personnel of National Authorities**

4.17 Four training courses were organised for personnel involved in the national implementation of the Convention. Forty-nine personnel of National Authorities participated in basic training courses conducted in Odessa, in Ukraine, and Tunis, in Tunisia. Two advanced training courses were also offered for the personnel of National Authorities, both of which took place at the Instituut Defensie Leergangen outside The Hague, the Netherlands. In comparison with the advanced courses given in 1998, the courses had now been revised with an emphasis on “hands-on” implementation activities. Thus, the participants acted in groups as the National Authority of a fictitious country, and had to carry out various implementation tasks, ranging from submitting declarations to receiving a challenge inspection and setting up a National Authorities website. Fifty-one participants attended the above-mentioned courses. More detailed information on them is contained in annex 10 to this report.

4.18 The training courses for National Authorities personnel, addressing a wide range of the practical aspects of implementing the Convention, continued to be valuable for participating personnel from National Authorities, and especially for those from countries with no chemical weapons and only a limited chemical industry. Interest in the courses continued to exceed the availability of places in them. The demand for basic training remained significant, partly as a result of the rotation of the personnel of National Authorities, and partly because many National Authorities are still in a formative phase. The Secretariat especially encourages participation from Member States which have not previously participated in such courses, and which have newly established National Authorities.

- 4.19 Efforts have begun to explore the possibility of supplementing the standard courses with courses on selected topics given on-line via Internet. Meanwhile, material from many of the lectures given at the National Authorities courses have been made available at the OPCW website. Training courses at both basic and advanced levels will continue to be an integral part of future OPCW training offers.

#### **Regional implementation workshops and technical workshops**

- 4.20 During the period under review three regional implementation workshops were organised for a total of 75 participants, in cooperation with the following States Parties - Croatia, Cuba, and Singapore. The Secretariat also conducted a two-day technical workshop for 35 participants from 19 States Parties, in The Hague, on the development of electronic tools for National Authorities to support declarations in a common electronic format.

#### **First Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean**

- 4.21 The Government of Peru hosted the First Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place from 28 to 30 March 2000 in Lima, Peru. Forty-two participants from 16 States Parties in the region attended the meeting where they discussed the status of implementation in the region, including the issues of verification, legislation and international cooperation. The second such meeting is scheduled to take place in March 2001 in Viña del Mar, Chile.

#### **Second meeting of National Authorities and industry**

- 4.22 Representatives of more than 80 National Authorities and 15 representatives of chemical industry associations gathered again at the OPCW headquarters for the Second Meeting of National Authorities and Industry, from 12 to 14 May 2000 - the weekend preceding the Fifth Session of the Conference.
- 4.23 The Secretariat also organised a one-day workshop before the meeting, on customs-related issues. Participants, particularly those who seldom have the opportunity to be present in The Hague to systematically follow the progress of work at the OPCW, benefited from presentations by Secretariat staff members on various issues, including an overview of the status of the implementation of the Convention and of issues on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Conference.
- 4.24 During the year under review the representatives of National Authorities once again had an opportunity to gather in the context of their respective regional groups. These meetings revealed the regional variations in the implementation process, and encouraged dialogue on initiating south-south cooperation activities pertaining to implementation-related issues.
- 4.25 Panel discussions involving representatives of National Authorities, the Secretariat and the chemical industry concentrated on issues related to the conduct of inspections in the chemical industry, including, inter alia, the beginning of DOC inspections and the inspection of records during Schedule 2, 3 and DOC/PSF inspections.

### **Declaration support programme**

- 4.26 Under the declaration support programme the Secretariat supported the visit of two experts to Kenya from 3 to 4 May 2000, to assist with administrative tasks associated with the preparation of declarations in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

### **PROTECTION**

#### **Information by States Parties on their national programmes related to protective purposes**

- 4.27 Paragraph 4 of Article X requires States Parties to submit, on an annual basis, information on their national programmes related to protective purposes. During 2000 only eight States Parties provided the Secretariat with information on declarations of national programmes related to protective purposes.

#### **Providing advice to States Parties on programmes to develop and improve their protective capacity against chemical weapons (paragraph 5 of Article X)**

- 4.28 In order to be able to provide advice in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention, a number of States Parties were invited to nominate experts who, together with staff from the Secretariat, may, for a limited period of time, provide on-site expertise to help requesting States Parties to identify ways and means of improving their protective capacity against chemical weapons. By the end of the year 19 States Parties had submitted the names of 56 experts for this purpose. Although no meeting of the protection network took place in 2000, a joint meeting of most of the experts was scheduled for 2001.
- 4.29 The Secretariat and the experts have begun to develop a modular “Information Package” which consists of a number of modules devoted to various protection subjects such as protection equipment, detection, contamination control and medical countermeasures, as well as modules with a more general content. The revision by the protection network experts of a draft version of this “Information package” began in 2000. It was expected that the revision would be completed and that the final product would be available shortly after the next meeting of the network. A main purpose of the “Information Package” is to facilitate the provision, on request, of protection-related information to Member States wishing to improve their protective capacity.
- 4.30 During the period under review the Secretariat conducted one workshop on civil defence against chemical weapons, in Amman, Jordan, from 21 - 23 February 2000. The workshop covered a wide range of subjects with a certain emphasis on alarm techniques. A number of hypothetical scenarios involving the use of chemical weapons or the release of toxic chemicals as a consequence of military action were discussed from the civil defence point of view. Over fifty persons, largely from the Jordanian civil defence, armed forces and rescue services, attended the workshop.



### **Data bank on protection against chemical weapons**

- 4.31 Paragraph 5 of Article X requires the Secretariat to establish, not later than 180 days after the EIF of the Convention, and to maintain, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons. Efforts to expand the data bank and to make the database accessible to States Parties via the Internet continued throughout 2000.

### **ASSISTANCE**

- 4.32 Each State Party has the right to request and, subject to agreed procedures, to receive assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons if it considers that:

- (a) chemical weapons have been used against it;
- (b) riot control agents have been used against it as a method of warfare; or
- (c) it is threatened by actions or activities of any State that are prohibited for States Parties by Article I of the Convention.

- 4.33 No requests for assistance were received by the Organisation during the period under review. However, continuous efforts and discussions were undertaken in the Secretariat in order to increase its state of preparedness to deal with such requests. These activities fell into the following three broad categories:

- (a) mobilising international mechanisms for, and coordinating the international response to, requests for assistance;
- (b) capacity-building in the OPCW to manage assistance from the international community; and
- (c) establishing a cooperative response structure to deal with requests for assistance and protection against chemical weapons.

### **Mobilising international mechanisms and coordinating the international response to requests for assistance**

- 4.34 The assistance measures elected by States Parties under paragraph 7 of Article X, as of 31 December 2000, are listed in annex 11 to this report.
- 4.35 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, two additional States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance by the close of the period under review, thus bringing the number of the States Parties which have done so to 23. The total in the fund as of 31 December 2000 was approximately NLG 1,340,000 (see annex 12 to this report), which represents an increase of almost NLG 85,000 in the balance of the fund since the end of 1999.
- 4.36 By the end of 2000 offers of assistance in accordance with subparagraphs 7(b) and (c) of Article X had been made by a total of 31 States Parties - an increase of one State Party compared to 1999. As of 31 December 2000, in addition to the memorandum of understanding between the Director-General and the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the provision of medical emergency assistance teams and the treatment of chemical weapons casualties at Iranian hospitals, the Secretariat had received

indications from 10 States Parties concerning their intention to consider concluding bilateral agreements with the Organisation to provide assistance under subparagraph 7(b) of Article X - an increase of six States Parties in comparison with the previous reporting period. Negotiations on the draft of such an agreement with one of these States Parties were initiated during the year 2000.

- 4.37 An in-depth discussion of the mobilisation and coordination issues continued within the context of assistance workshops organised by the OPCW. The annual assistance coordination workshop was organised jointly by the Governments of the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and by the Secretariat. It was held in Moscow from 9 - 12 October 2000. This was the third in a series of annual workshops dedicated to reviewing the Organisation's state of readiness to provide assistance under Article X of the Convention. It followed similar events which were hosted by Bulgaria in 1998 and Slovakia in 1999.
- 4.38 The objectives of the Moscow workshop consisted of reviewing the following: the assistance-related requirements of the Convention; the situation in relation to the submission of national offers of assistance; the status of preparations conducted so far by the Secretariat; and ways of increasing the Organisation's capacity to provide assistance in an effective and efficient manner. The participants were invited to specifically address the following three aspects of the provision of assistance under Article X: mobilising international assistance; the medical aspects of the provision of assistance; and on-site coordination during assistance operations.
- 4.39 The third CW Chief Instructor Training Programme (CITPRO-III) was held at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland, from 2 - 7 April 2000. The course, attended by 36 individuals from 34 States Parties, was the third of its kind, and was related to the offer made by Switzerland under Article X. It provided basic training for specialists and experts who are or will be associated with CW protection training of civilians in their home countries.
- 4.40 The second and third Swiss Emergency Field Laboratory Training Programmes (SEF-LAB II and III) were also held at the same venue from 14 -19 May and 6 - 11 August 2000 respectively. Sixteen participants from 16 States Parties attended each of these two courses, and were provided with training to establish a basic CW detection capability of direct benefit to the civilian population. The participants received training in the use of the detection equipment included in the Swiss pledge of assistance under Article X. Additional CITPRO and SEF-LAB courses were planned for 2001.
- 4.41 The second Chemical Support Training Course was held at the Swedish Rescue College in Revinge, near Malmö, in Sweden, from 7- 26 August 2000. The course, which was related to the offer made by Sweden under Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention, provided training in planning for and building up chemical support in the areas of civilian protection and rescue operations in contaminated areas, as well as in responses and countermeasures in the event of a terrorist attack with toxic chemicals. It also gave an overview of the Swedish organisation and of its capacity to provide assistance. The course was attended by 21 participants, five from the host country, and 16 representing other States Parties.

- 4.42 A Chemical Weapons Civil Defence training course was held at the Technical Institute for Civil Defence in Slovenska Lupca, in Slovakia, from 27 - 31 March 2000, and was attended by 26 participants. The course, which was related to the offer made by Slovakia under Article X of the Convention, provided training in civil CW protection, detection and decontamination.
- 4.43 In cooperation with the National Authority and medical experts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the OPCW conducted the third in a series of courses regarding medical aspects of defence against chemical weapons, from 23 - 26 October 2000, in Tehran. Twenty-three participants from 19 States Parties attended the course, which was specifically designed for medical professionals who were new to the field, and who did not already have knowledge of the medical aspects of chemical weapons. It provided an opportunity for participants to gain insights from Iranian physicians who had personally treated chemical weapons victims in field situations, and to obtain an overview of the nature of chemical weapons and their effects, as well as to be updated on international efforts to eliminate them. The course included both theoretical lectures and practical case studies. During the latter course patients suffering from chronic effects of exposure to chemical weapons were examined under the guidance of Iranian physicians.

#### **Capacity-building in the OPCW to manage delivery of assistance**

- 4.44 The year 2000 saw the intensification of efforts by the Secretariat aimed at establishing an internal mechanism which would allow it to live up to the expectations of States Parties in this respect. One of the recommendations which has been made repeatedly by the participants in the assistance workshops and training courses organised by the OPCW was that the Organisation should have a clear concept, underpinned by effective internal procedures, of its assistance operations under Article X of the Convention. The discussion of such a concept involving the Secretariat's management was consequently initiated with a view to developing an agreed approach in the near future.
- 4.45 In the meantime, preparatory work to test the practical preparations for Article X operations continued. Following the first OPCW exercise involving an investigation of the alleged use of chemical weapons and delivery of assistance in the Czech Republic in 1999, a second such exercise was conducted in Poland from 19 June to 1 July 2000. The scenario for the exercise included an allegation by an imaginary State Party that chemical weapons had been used against it, and a request for assistance from the same State Party. The exercise allowed the Secretariat to achieve the following objectives: to gain additional practical experience in the deployment of an investigation team; to make an assessment of the assistance needs of the requesting State Party, and to process its request at OPCW headquarters; to evaluate existing headquarters and field procedures in such cases; and to identify areas in which additional conceptual work and further training were needed.
- 4.46 Given that the Secretariat has already practised investigation of alleged use procedures on two occasions, and that the assistance part of the second exercise was limited to a table-top level, an exercise focused on the delivery of assistance will be the next logical step in the Organisation's preparations to implement its Article X mandate.

### **Cooperation with relevant international organisations**

- 4.47 In accordance with Article X of the Convention, cooperation with relevant international organisations constitutes an important element of the Organisation's capacity to provide assistance and protection against chemical weapons. An important aspect of cooperation with other international organisations, in particular those belonging to the UN system, is avoiding unnecessary duplication and facilitating the discharge of the respective responsibilities of these organisations. These requirements are specifically recognised in the agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the OPCW.
- 4.48 During the period under review the Secretariat embarked on an active programme of establishing contacts with a number of organisations with a humanitarian assistance mandate with a view to establishing cooperation frameworks which would allow the OPCW to have access to the much-needed resources and experience available to these organisations, and thus to facilitating the cost-efficient organisation of assistance operations. Initial contacts were accordingly made with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as with the UNHCR, the WHO, the UNHCHR, the WFP and the ICRC. The areas of potential cooperation which were discussed with these organisations include access to:
- (a) early warning information about cases which may potentially trigger requests for assistance;
  - (b) professional international assistance managers, toxicologists, epidemiologists and biologists to support an OPCW team on site in coping with the tasks of coordinating the receipt of arriving assistance and the provision of such assistance to the requesting State Party, as well as assessing any need for supplementary assistance;
  - (c) charter aircraft to collect assistance from donor States Parties and to deliver it to the requesting State Party;
  - (d) expertise in the emergency procurement of assistance items; and
  - (e) training facilities.
- 4.49 The requisite expertise in the area of assistance also lies with a number of national entities of States Parties such as search and rescue agencies and emergency relief organisations. Discussions have started with the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), with a view to logistical support being provided for OPCW operations in a requesting State Party. The Secretariat is also interested in procuring the relevant services of the national organisations of other States Parties, in particular in other geographical regions.
- 4.50 The practical aspects of organising on-site assistance operations were amply demonstrated during the TRIPLEX 2000 exercise in Sweden in May 2000, in which the Secretariat participated as an observer. This was the third such exercise (the first two were held in 1997 and 1998 respectively) organised by the International

Humanitarian Partnership (IHP), which is made up of the Danish Emergency Management Agency, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the UK Department for International Development, the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency Planning, and the Finnish Rescue Force, in cooperation with OCHA. The IFRC, the WFP and UNICEF were invited to participate in the exercise.

- 4.51 Two aspects of the TRIPLEX exercise were of particular relevance and importance to the OPCW. Firstly, it opens up an approach to deploying United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams. The OPCW's access to UNDAC assets may provide a cost-effective solution to organising appropriate support for any OPCW investigation and assistance missions. Secondly, of potential interest to the OPCW is the experience, including the creation of on-site operations coordination centres, accumulated by the SRSA and other IHP participants in providing infrastructure support to UNDAC teams. Access to IHP resources and expertise will provide invaluable support for OPCW emergency assistance efforts, including any related investigations, which are required to be implemented within the short timelines established by the Convention and the limited budgetary resources of the Organisation.

#### **Reorganisation within the International Cooperation and Assistance Division**

- 4.52 The Director-General decided to reorganise the Secretariat's approach to the implementation of Articles X and XI. A new Assistance and Protection Branch now accommodates all aspects of the implementation of Article X. Its enlarged mandate will allow the Branch to respond more effectively to the needs of States Parties with regard to strengthening their protection capabilities and receiving assistance and protection against chemical weapons. The International Cooperation Branch was relieved of certain tasks associated with the coordination of some of the external activities sponsored by the Secretariat. In return for this it was assigned a more substantive mandate which will allow it to concentrate on the two important areas identified in Article XI of the Convention, namely facilitating the economic and technological development of States Parties, and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for peaceful purposes. Finally, the new Implementation Support Branch was established with a mandate to plan and coordinate all activities of the Secretariat in relation to assisting States Parties with the implementation of the various provisions of the Convention. The new Implementation Support Branch will thus become the focal point for analysis of the problems associated with the implementation of the Convention and for rendering the necessary support to the relevant National Authorities including the Secretariat's outreach activities.

#### **Implementation of Article XI**

- 4.53 The Council continued to recognise the importance of the implementation of Article XI. It continued discussion of this issue during the intersessional periods in the context of consultations in the cluster of legal, organisational, and other issues. It did not prove possible to resolve the issue by the year's end, and it was anticipated that it would continue to be discussed in 2001.

## 5. THE ENACTING OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION

- 5.1 Article VII of the Convention requires each State Party both to adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under the Convention, including the enacting of penal legislation with respect to prohibited activities, and to inform the Organisation of the legislative and administrative measures taken in this regard. At its Fifth Session the Conference noted with concern that the proportion of States Parties which had fulfilled these requirements had barely increased since its previous session. The Conference encouraged those States Parties which were in a position to do so to offer assistance to States drafting national legislation to implement the Convention, either bilaterally or through the Organisation, and requested the Council, in concert with the Director-General and the Secretariat, to assist States Parties in this respect.
- 5.2 At the end of 2000 fifty-three, or 38%, of States Parties had fulfilled their obligation under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention to inform the Organisation of their implementing measures. Thus, for 62% of States Parties the OPCW possesses no information at all in relation to their legislative situation in this regard. This is a matter of some concern since, depending upon the legal system of the States Parties in question, the absence of implementing legislation will mean that the Convention is not enforceable in some jurisdictions. States Parties lacking such legislation also may not be in a position to meet their obligation to cooperate with, and to afford legal assistance to, other States Parties in relation to enforcement measures.
- 5.3 The survey of national implementing legislation issued in 1998 (see S/85/98, dated 17 November 1998) shows, in annex 1, the three areas in which States Parties are required to adopt measures, if necessary under their legal systems, in order to implement their obligations under the Convention: the Convention's prohibitions, penal legislation, and the extraterritorial extension of penal legislation to natural persons possessing the nationality of a State Party. It is clear from the above-mentioned annex that, from the information provided by States Parties under Article VII, paragraph 5, the majority of States Parties had not adopted measures covering the three required areas by the end of 2000. Furthermore, in practice the Secretariat has encountered situations in which national implementing legislation enacted by individual States Parties opens up serious loopholes in the system established by the Convention for the tracking of scheduled chemicals. Thirdly, a preliminary analysis of the 52 responses to the legislation questionnaire (S/194/2000, dated 8 June 2000) shows that some States Parties are not implementing some of the Convention's obligations. For example, only 65% of respondent States Parties reported that they were enforcing the requirement for end-user certificates; 10% reported that they had no penalties in force with which to punish violations of the Convention's requirements in respect of Schedule 1, 2 or 3 chemicals or their precursors; and only 29% reported that they had extended their legislation extraterritorially.
- 5.4 Various efforts were undertaken during the year under review to address existing concerns in relation to implementing legislation:
- (a) in February the Secretariat continued with the effort undertaken jointly with the Secretariat of the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) by conducting a workshop in Saint Lucia for the six OECS Member States (five

of which had not, as of 31 December 2000, become parties to the Convention). This resulted in a draft model act submitted to the Attorneys-General of those States. The model is an example of “integrated legislation”, since it widens the scope of existing pesticides regulation to cover the regulation of pesticides and toxic chemicals more generally, including the provisions necessary to implement the Convention. The existing inter-ministerial administrative agency in each government (a pesticides control board with inspection and monitoring functions) is mandated by the draft model act with the tasks of the National Authority under the Convention. The integrated legislation also allows the parliaments to consider in a single step the regulation of pesticides and toxic chemicals (which is presently a national priority for agriculture), together with the regulation of toxic chemicals under the Convention (which is presently of lower priority for OECS Member States, as they have no chemical weapons, and do not expect to have a declarable chemical industry). It is expected that, once the initial declarations have been submitted to the OPCW, the Convention-related administrative burden will be minimal for the States in question. Almost all staff resources assigned to the board can be devoted to implementing the domestic pesticides regime, and the Convention will be enforceable in the sub-region;

- (b) in early 2000 segments on legislation were included in the programmes of two workshops co-organised by the Secretariat and the Governments of Croatia and Singapore, in April and in May respectively, in Dubrovnik, Croatia, and in Singapore. Aspects of legislation discussed included the advantages and possibilities of an integrated approach to the implementation of international treaties related to the safe management of chemicals, the possible harmonisation of legislative approaches regionally, and trade in scheduled chemicals, including the April 2000 prohibitions regarding transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals to States not party to the Convention, as well as the OPCW legislation package and support available for the preparation of national legislation. Another major issue was the need to further develop legislation adequate for the monitoring of dual-use chemicals;
- (c) in June the Secretariat circulated a legislation questionnaire designed to determine both the legal and administrative mechanisms which States Parties have established to implement the Convention and the problems which some of them face as regards implementing legislation, and the means of addressing such problems. The survey was undertaken in response to requests for assistance from several States Parties which are in the process of drafting legislation. These States Parties are seeking the most effective method of regulating scheduled chemicals and their precursors, both in order to facilitate the reporting required under the Convention, and in order to improve their control of transfers. The preliminary results of the survey were discussed in the two legislation workshops described below and were being prepared for distribution to all States Parties in the year 2001. Detailed analysis of the results will be conducted in 2001;

- (d) in October the Government of Spain and the OPCW Secretariat co-organised a workshop in Sevilla, Spain, on legislative issues related to the implementation of the Convention, including the provisions on the monitoring of transfers of scheduled chemicals and their precursors. In the discussions particular emphasis was focused on, inter alia, the following: different codes for trade in dual-use goods; declarations of the import and export of chemicals involving members of customs unions or common markets which, under their own regulations and rules, are not required to declare such transfers; problems arising from the fact that customs authorities commonly use the Harmonised System to name chemicals, rather than the CAS numbers specified in the Convention; and difficulties posed by the control of the transport of chemicals, including the use of free ports, free trade zones, and special regime customs zones;
- (e) in November the Government of Swaziland and the Secretariat co-organised a regional workshop in Mbabane, Swaziland, on implementing legislation and international cooperation issues for States Parties and signatory States from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The workshop provided a forum in which government officials, particularly those responsible for drafting or amending legislation, and representatives of chemical industries, could pool their experiences with a view to adopting the most efficient strategies for preparing the legislative/regulatory framework for implementing the Convention. Further efforts were considered by the participating States with a view to developing a model regional act for adoption by the governments in question; and
- (f) finally, an initiative emerged from a recommendation made during the first meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Peru in 1999: the establishment of the network of legal experts from Latin America and the Caribbean. Experts from the network will, upon request, provide States Parties of the region with assistance and advice during the process of elaborating national legislation, taking advantage of the similarities of the legal systems and governmental structures in the region. Upon the recommendation of States Parties from the region, the Director-General appointed the members of the network from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Panama, and Santa Lucia.



## 6. INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

### Official visits

- 6.1 During 2000 the OPCW received official visits from His Majesty King Albert II, the King of the Belgians, on 5 April, from the President of Brazil, H.E. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, accompanied by his wife, Dr Ruth Correa Leite Cardoso, on 9 October, and from the Prime Minister of Latvia, H.E. Mr Andris Berzins, on 23 October.

### Contacts with other international organisations, non-governmental organisations and other entities

- 6.2 Annex 13 to this report records all official visits by the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General to States Parties and signatory States in 2000.
- 6.3 The OPCW's international contacts during 2000 focused on the following three main objectives: the promotion of the universality of the Convention, the development of the working relations required for the effective implementation of the Convention by the OPCW, and the identification of synergism and common interests in relation to capacity-building in Member States.
- 6.4 During the Millennium Summit held in New York from 6 - 8 September, special facilities were made available by the United Nations Secretary-General for States to take treaty actions in relation to 25 "core" UN treaties, including the Convention, which reflect the central aims and activities of the United Nations. Gabon and Jamaica availed themselves of this opportunity to ratify the Convention, and Kiribati acceded to it, resulting in 2000 seeing the largest number of accessions of any year since the entry into force of the Convention. During 2000 nine States ratified the Convention, and four States acceded to it.
- 6.5 During his visit to New York from 11 - 22 October, the Director-General and other senior OPCW officials met with representatives of 32 States, including 25 States not party to the Convention, as well as with the President of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr Harry Holkeri, and the head of UNMOVIC, Mr Hans Blix, and also with senior members of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
- 6.6 On 17 October the Director-General and the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Ms Louise Fréchette, signed the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the OPCW. This agreement is important for the working relationship between the OPCW and the United Nations. It recognises the OPCW as an independent organisation established under the Convention, and at the same time establishes a legal foundation for close cooperation between the OPCW and the United Nations, within their respective mandates.
- 6.7 The agreement addresses such issues as the interaction between OPCW and the United Nations in cases of investigations of the alleged use of chemical weapons, or in the field of international cooperation. It will also provide a context for the future development of working relations between the OPCW and the specialised agencies of the UN. One practical issue in this context is the use of UN laissez-passer (UNLPs) by OPCW staff on official travel. As a direct result of the signing of the agreement,

the UN has already provided a duplicate UNLP for inspectors, and will also issue UNLPs for other officials of the OPCW travelling on official business.

- 6.8 Other issues addressed by the relationship agreement include the very particular role of the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council, and of confidentiality and the sharing of information between the OPCW and the UN, and in particular between the OPCW and the Security Council. Finally, the agreement contains a provision on cooperation between the UN and the OPCW regarding the exchange of personnel. The latter provision will be the subject of supplementary arrangements to be concluded in the future. The agreement will be applied provisionally until it has been adopted by both the Conference of the OPCW and the UN General Assembly.
- 6.9 During his visit to New York, the Director-General also reported for the first time to the United Nations General Assembly, at its plenary meeting on 20 October, on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, under an agenda item on cooperation between the United Nations and OPCW which had been included at the request of the Netherlands.
- 6.10 During the year the Director-General also addressed the National School of Defence in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 13 April, the Defence Academy of Chile in Santiago, Chile, on 18 April, the Centre for Strategic Studies in Brasilia, Brazil, on 25 April, the National War College in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 26 April, and the Ninth Annual Conference on Controlling Arms, at the Defense Threat Reduction Agency in Norfolk, in the United States of America, on 30 May.
- 6.11 The Deputy Director-General delivered the opening statements at the regional workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Dubrovnik, Croatia, on 10 April, at the Singapore Regional Forum 2000, on 3 May, and at the regional seminar in Beijing, China, on 4 September. He also made presentations to the 13th workshop of the Pugwash study group on the implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions in Oegstgeest, the Netherlands, on 8 April, and, on 30 September, to the Annual Wilton Park Conference, at Wilton House, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He also addressed the Japan Defense Agency in Tokyo, Japan, on 21 June, and staff and students of Beijing University in Beijing, China, on 5 September.
- 6.12 On 29 January a group of about 50 Geneva-based representatives from the Ad Hoc Group negotiating a verification protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention paid an official visit to the OPCW headquarters in The Hague. This visit took place in the context of a bid by the Netherlands Government to host a future Organisation for the Prohibition of Biological Weapons (OPBW) in The Hague. The programme of the visit highlighted the experience of OPCW in terms of related types of activities, as well as administrative matters and ongoing negotiations with the Host Country on a range of issues.
- 6.13 On 26 July the Acting Director-General and other senior officials met with a delegation from the CTBTO PrepCom Working Group B on verification-related issues, led by its Chairman, Dr Ola Dahlman. Discussions focused on the lessons to be learned from the OPCW by the CTBTO PrepCom in relation to, inter alia, achieving consensus on complex technical issues, on-site inspections, operational

manuals, confidentiality and budgetary issues. While the fact that the OPCW has already been through the process of the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention constitutes a major difference between both organisations, they are facing similar issues in many areas.

- 6.14 The Secretariat coordinated, and was actively involved in, the negotiation of agreements with Member States, including privileges and immunities agreements and facility agreements between the OPCW and States Parties. Negotiations were initiated with the World Customs Organisation with a view to concluding a memorandum of understanding on cooperation between these two organisations.
- 6.15 Working relationships with NGOs are pursued when the goals of their campaigns and the OPCW's efforts to promote universality and to increase awareness of the OPCW are complementary. That cooperation has been pursued in workshops, as well as in the sharing of press contacts and the development of a database of legislative measures relevant to the implementation of the Convention and to chemical weapons destruction efforts. NGOs are also capable of contacting a much wider audience than the OPCW could hope to reach on its own. The OPCW can then distribute its message more effectively, while saving resources.

#### **Outreach activities: regional seminars, workshops and bilateral assistance**

- 6.16 A list of outreach activities such as regional seminars and thematic workshops organised by the OPCW in the year 2000 is contained in annex 14 to this report.
- 6.17 The promotion of the universality of the Convention, through the involvement of States Parties and States not party, and the provision of opportunities to share national experiences concerning the implementation of the Convention, remained the principal focus of regional seminars, workshops and related activities. Such activities were, however, also valuable in maintaining a network of contacts and in enabling the Secretariat to advise and assist States not party to overcome any problems associated with joining the Organisation.
- 6.18 In addition to the more general regional and sub-regional seminars and workshops, the OPCW organised a number of focused thematic events dealing with the implementation of Articles X and XI, the role of customs organisations in the implementation process, and implementation legislation including a draft model legislative act combining the regulation of pesticides and other toxic chemicals.
- 6.19 Bilateral assistance was provided to a new State Party, Gabon, during a visit by senior OPCW officials to Libreville from 11 - 12 December. In addition to technical assistance in the initial phase of Gabon's implementation of the Convention, including the preparation of its initial declaration, discussions were held on issues of bilateral and regional cooperation. Particular emphasis was placed on working towards achieving universality in Central Africa, both on a bilateral basis by Gabon and through institutional collaboration with the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), a regional grouping of ten States - including six States not party to the Convention - whose Secretariat is based in Libreville.

### **Outreach activities: participation and support**

- 6.20 At the close of the period under review 44 of the 141 States Parties had their Permanent Representatives based in Brussels accredited to the Organisation, while 16 of the 33 signatory States and contracting States Parties had named their Brussels representation as their point of contact for the Organisation. The Secretariat conducted two briefings in Brussels for delegations which are based there, and also organised a workshop in The Hague, provided participants in the annual regular session of the Conference with return transport, and arranged for toll-free telephone communications between accredited Permanent Representations in Brussels and the Secretariat. To the extent possible these activities were also carried out under the participation support project for the Permanent Representations of States Parties which cover OPCW activities from other capitals in Europe or elsewhere. The Organisation was therefore able to continue to maintain regular contact with them, and to brief them on the implementation of the Convention and developments in the Organisation. Occasional visits to Brussels and Geneva for the purpose of such briefings also enabled the Secretariat to hold bilateral meetings with delegations on specific issues relating either to progress on the ratification of, or accession to, the Convention, or to the implementation of the Convention.

### **The OPCW website**

- 6.21 During 2000 the new website design and architecture reached their final planning stage. As required by the OPCW Media and Public Affairs Policy, the OPCW website will deliver the essential documentation required for implementation by Member States. Further, the website provides objective and balanced information about chemical weapons disarmament. Delegations, legislators, academics, students, and the interested general public can now access the OPCW's publication *Synthesis*, providing an in-depth and timely on-line source of policy discussion and headquarters/outreach activities. The new website will be designed to provide the highest level of reliability and convenience for all of the website's users. Especially those users whose Internet access infrastructure is hampered by low bandwidth should be able to utilise the OPCW website with a high degree of reliability. The OPCW website could be accessed at <http://www.opcw.org>

### **Publications**

- 6.22 In support of the outreach activities of the Organisation, and in order to increase understanding of its objectives, publications and electronic media were diversified and enhanced. A series of fact sheets was published, providing essential information in a concise digest form. Together, *Basic Facts*, *Fact Sheets*, and *Synthesis* - the OPCW's flagship periodical - are all available on-line on the OPCW's website.
- 6.23 *Synthesis*, the OPCW's periodical, changed its format during 2000. In order to provide a vehicle for policy discussion and to enhance the level of awareness of the OPCW's outreach activities, the periodical grew during the period under review. Articles were on average longer and more comprehensive during the year under review.

### **Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement with the Host Country**

- 6.24 In 2000 the Secretariat continued its contacts with relevant ministries and agencies of the Netherlands and the City of The Hague. Further efforts were made to improve interaction with the Host Country with respect to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement between the OPCW and the Netherlands, and in particular with respect to the privileges and immunities of OPCW personnel and the delegates of States Parties.

## **7. BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS**

### **Budgetary and financial matters**

- 7.1 The programme and budget for 2000 amounted to NLG 132.7 million, the same as for 1999. The overall amount authorised for 2000 was allocated as follows: verification costs (52%), and administrative and other costs (48%). Administrative and other costs can be broken down as follows: International Cooperation and Assistance (5%), Policy-Making Organs and Subsidiary Bodies (7%), External Relations (3%), Executive Management (9%), Administration (11%), and Common Services not Distributed to Programmes (13%). Expenditures incurred in 2000 totalled NLG 132 million. At the end of the year there was a deficit of NLG 11 million. For a full explanation, see the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2000 (EC-XXIV/DG.12 C-VI/DG.2, dated 4 April 2001).
- 7.2 At its Fifth Session the Conference noted the audited financial statements for 1999.
- 7.3 The seven appendices which together make up annex 15 to this report contain the opinion of the External Auditor on the financial statements of the OPCW for the financial year 2000, a statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances, a statement of assets, liabilities and reserves and fund balances, a statement of cash flow, statements on appropriations and the status of investments, and a report on the status of assessed contributions.

### **Human resources**

- 7.4 As of 31 December the OPCW had a total of 507 authorised posts (359 in the professional and higher categories, and 148 in the General Service category).
- 7.5 As of 31 December the regional breakdown of nationalities represented in the professional and higher categories was as follows: Africa: 9%; Asia: 24%; Eastern Europe: 22%; Latin America and the Caribbean: 11%; and WEOG:34%. The proportion of female staff members in the professional and higher categories rose from 12% to 13%.
- 7.6 During the year under review 29 staff members from the professional and higher categories, and 16 staff members from the General Service category, separated from the OPCW. A total of 52 staff members joined the OPCW during the year – 29 in the professional and higher categories, and 23 in the General Service category.
- 7.7 Following a complaint filed by staff members, in September 1999, with the International Labour Organisation's Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) regarding the results of the classification exercise conducted at the Secretariat in 1998, the ILOAT delivered its judgement no. 1987 in July 2000. The Director-General took steps to implement the judgement. This was completed in August 2000, with effect from 1 January 1999. In all, 116 present and former staff members of the Secretariat were affected by the judgement. A second job classification exercise was conducted in 2000, following a decision taken by the Conference, at its Fourth Session in July 1999. The results of this study were submitted by the Director-General to the Council

at its Twenty-Second Session in December 2000. The matter was still under consideration by the Council at the end of the period under review.

### **Performance management and appraisal system**

- 7.8 Following the completion of a familiarisation exercise in 1999 to assist staff members to prepare for the introduction of the new performance management and appraisal system (PMAS), the new system was launched during 2000. The PMAS is superior to the old performance appraisal system in that it allows both staff members and their supervisors to identify and track the fulfilment of objectives during the year. The new system also aims to improve efficiency and effectiveness by encouraging regular communication between supervisors and staff members. A new feature of the system is the requirement for staff members to complete an upwards appraisal of their supervisor.

### **PMAS Committee**

- 7.9 The PMAS Committee, established in February 2000, will provide an objective evaluation of the PMAS system, and will make recommendations to improve its implementation.
- 7.10 Under the PMAS, mid-year and end-of-year performance reviews are conducted. In October 2000 the committee sent out a questionnaire to staff members seeking feedback on the PMAS, especially in relation to the mid-year review. A report based on a summary of the findings of the survey was submitted to the Director-General in December 2000.

### **Contract Renewal Board**

- 7.11 The Contract Renewal Board met twice during 2000, and considered the contract renewal of staff members whose contracts were due to expire in the period 1 January to 31 July 2001. At its second meeting, the Board was for the first time able to use information gathered through the new PMAS.

### **Training and staff development**

- 7.12 The Secretariat continued to build a comprehensive training, staff development and skills enhancement scheme, with a view to strengthening the Organisation's present and future human resources capacity.
- 7.13 The Secretariat implemented a series of specific and technical training programmes in the fields of verification and inspection. Some were held internally, while others were organised externally, particularly those leading to official certification. The Inspectorate training programmes included hands-on training in inspection procedures, health and safety, inspection equipment, and chain of custody procedures, as well as on issues such as challenge inspections and investigations of the alleged use of chemical weapons. A three-day course for inspectors on organophosphorous chemistry was organised with the assistance of Switzerland, which provided two lecturers. Switzerland organised a five-day training course in relation to investigations of the alleged use of chemical weapons, with the aim of improving the interviewing skills of inspectors.

- 7.14 The Secretariat also offered a wide range of skills enhancement programmes to improve the supervisory and managerial skills of managers, as well as communication skills for all staff. Particular emphasis was also placed on staff awareness of confidentiality policies and procedures, a unique and important requirement for OPCW employees. Staff members were also provided with various refresher courses in information technology.

### **Office of Confidentiality and Security**

- 7.15 Following a review of security within the OPCW, on 11 January 2000 the Director-General reorganised all branches with security functions. A new organisational unit named the Office of Confidentiality and Security was formed which reports directly to the Director-General. The new branch was formed by bringing together the former Confidentiality Office, the former Security Office, and the former Information Systems Security Section. This action not only merged all the confidentiality and security activities of the Secretariat, but also addressed the specific concern of the Member States security audit team II (SAT II) that the administrative and monitoring aspects of information systems security should be separated.
- 7.16 As reported elsewhere in this report, the first task of the Office of Confidentiality and Security was to prepare for the SAT II audit. At the end of March, the SAT II audit team, comprising of representatives of a number of Member States, gave the security-critical network (SCN) their security approval, thus paving the way for declaration data submitted by States Parties to be loaded into the network, with their prior consent.
- 7.17 The coordination of the provision of security services led to other improvements in 2000. The overall number of security and/or confidentiality incidents investigated by the Office of Confidentiality and Security in 2000 was down by 50% on the 1999 figure, with no major incidents being reported. The new office has also undertaken a major review of the Secretariat's security procedures and working instructions. Updated and more user-friendly documentation is expected to be ready in the first half of 2001.

### **Language services**

- 7.18 During the period under review 2,235 pages of official documents were translated into all six official languages of the Organisation, and 1,161 pages of general unofficial documentation were translated from one official language of the Organisation into one other official language. The greatest increase was in the translation of verification-related documentation, including notifications, mandates, final inspection reports, draft facility agreements, and declarations. A total of 2,676 pages were translated in 2000.
- 7.19 Full interpretation services in all six official languages were provided to the Conference and to all sessions and meetings of the Council. Interpretation was also provided for the Confidentiality Commission and to the Scientific Advisory Board. Secretariat interpreters also provided ad hoc interpretation for dignitaries paying visits to the Organisation, as well as during presentations of credentials, briefings and seminars.



### **Procurement**

- 7.20 In the year 2000 a total of NLG 12 million was spent on equipment, supplies and contracts, compared to NLG 16.3 million in 1999. For obvious reasons the majority of purchases, especially for services, were made in the Host Country, although many international companies also benefited, through their local affiliates, from such purchases. Direct purchases were made from companies in 25 countries around the world, with the largest purchase being a new, state-of-the-art telephone system from Canada, which will be installed early in the year 2001. During 2000 procurement activities continued to concentrate on the needs of the Technical Support Branch and the Inspectorate. A new travel agent will provide enhanced services from January 2001 onwards.

### **Infrastructure support**

- 7.21 In a continuing effort to manage and maintain the Organisation's facilities in an efficient manner, the Secretariat implemented and administered approximately 25 different maintenance and service contracts (purely technical maintenance contracts, agreements for the delivery of utilities, and service contracts such as catering and cleaning, etc.). Throughout the year the Secretariat worked to design, establish and implement programmes and policies aimed at both improving working conditions for staff and delegates.

### **Maintenance and replacement of inspection equipment**

- 7.22 The year also showed the expected upwards trend in the requirement for the maintenance of equipment. As virtually all of the non-consumable equipment was by then one year old (most was between two and four years old) and out of warranty, maintenance contracts were established for many of the items. Much of the equipment purchased in 1997 and 1998, and in regular use, will need to be replaced soon, either because it will no longer be repairable, or because it will no longer be economical to maintain.

### **Information systems**

- 7.23 The Secretariat relies on information and communications technology to facilitate the effective, dependable, secure and efficient management of the day-to-day administrative, operational and verification functions of the Organisation. Separate networks provide the foundation for implementing the required very high IT security standards of the OPCW: more than 500 Secretariat staff members have workstations on the security non-critical network. They perform administrative and operational functions using modern software tools which have been either acquired off-the-shelf (word processing, spreadsheets, collaboration, enterprise resource planning, document management, project management, requirement management, business diagramming, desktop publishing, etc.), or which have been developed in-house, and have been customised for OPCW purposes. The verification regime is contained in a separate highly secure network - the security-critical network - which uses dedicated PCs and servers. All users authorised to work with these facilities (including security and

information systems personnel) have to conform with strict security and confidentiality policies.

- 7.24 One of the first challenges during 2000 was the preparation in March for the annual security audit related to the SCN systems. All critical IT issues which had previously been raised were successfully addressed. One example was the requirement to upgrade the supporting software for the image handling and workflow solution (VIS-EDMS) in a manner which permits the unattended operation of the servers. After the Secretariat had successfully passed the audit of the SCN, it then, in full accordance with the requirements of the OPCW policy on confidentiality, operated a secure electronic data management system incorporating confidential declaration data.
- 7.25 Several measures were taken to enhance information technology in direct support of the Secretariat's verification function. Two previously isolated networks were merged to optimise the preparation and translation of final inspection reports. The scope of workflow automation was extended to include mission planning and post-mission processing work. All branches of the Verification Division, as well as inspection team leaders, were integrated in this system. The archive management system (AMS), which uses a database to register and track all confidential documents under the responsibility of the Declarations Branch, became operational. An IT system was implemented to track and control inspection-related equipment and laboratory devices at the Rijswijk facility, and the network connection between the OPCW Laboratory and Equipment Store and the OPCW headquarters was also improved.
- 7.26 The year under review saw a large number of improvements that helped to ensure a high level of productivity and service on the part of Secretariat staff. All of the computerised systems and their stored content data were successfully migrated to the new currency of the European Community, the euro - an effort that included very sophisticated conversion tasks for the enterprise resource planning applications. Because of the typically ageing equipment in use, time-consuming and extensive computer and operating system servicing, upgrades and replacements will be required in order to ensure that the general IT system will be ready for the introduction of the euro at the beginning of 2002. Enhancements to a number of administrative systems took place, for example in the financial system, as well as in leave tracking and the medical administration system. Special tasks included developing software solutions for the associate training programme, and collecting and processing job classification data.

#### **International agreements registered in 2000**

- 7.27 Annex 16 to this report contains a listing of international agreements registered by the OPCW Secretariat in 2000.

## 8. INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

- 8.1 The activities of the Office of Internal Oversight in 2000 covered the following main areas: the management of human and financial resources; the assessment of the implementation of the confidentiality regime; and assistance and support for the establishment of a quality assurance system within the Secretariat.
- 8.2 The Office of Internal Oversight drew attention in its annual report on 1999 to the need to clarify its mandate, in particular in the areas of confidentiality and security and quality assurance. As already mentioned by the Administrative Body on Administrative and Financial Matters in the report of its sixth session, the limited human resources of the office did not permit it to assign equal priority to all of its key functions – internal audit, investigation, inspection and evaluation. Only one internal auditor was covering the activities of an Organisation with a budget of NLG 132.7 million in 2000, and with 507 staff members as of 31 December 2000.
- 8.3 Nine reports were produced by the Office of Internal Oversight during the period under review, five in the area of internal audits, one investigation, and three reports covering the areas of confidentiality and security. The Office of Internal Oversight carried out an evaluation of the OPCW procurement system, as well as audits of the rental subsidy, the dependency allowance, replacement days, and of the Security Office, in addition to assessments of physical security within the Secretariat, and an evaluation of the Industry Verification Branch's activities in implementing the confidentiality regime, and a review of the organisation and coordination of the implementation of the confidentiality regime.
- 8.4 Given the annual rate of turnover of staff members in some key units of the Secretariat the Office of Internal Oversight recommended the monitoring of the handover of responsibility from outgoing to incoming managers, when this is deemed necessary. It also recommended basic training in the fields of finance and human resources for technical staff, such as inspectors and team leaders, who are designated to perform administrative tasks.
- 8.5 During the period under review the Office of Internal Oversight drew the attention of senior management of the Secretariat to the fact that the lack of internal procedures and policies, in particular in the financial area, represented a significant risk for the efficient and sound management of the Secretariat's human and financial resources. Improvements were being made during 2000 to ensure the close monitoring of expenditure by the relevant heads of programme and certifying officers. The Office of Internal Oversight concluded, however, that the monitoring role of the Budget and Finance Branch was not being adequately performed during the period under review. This was coupled with the lack of a monitoring function in the Office of Internal Oversight. Weaknesses in the planning of cash management confirmed the necessity to reorganise the treasury function, which was deficient. The Office of Internal Oversight also drew attention to the need for heads of programme and certifying officers to rigorously observe established procurement procedures, and to scrupulously ensure the separation of functions in these areas. The establishment of the inventory management system was still pending at the end of the period under review, as was the physical verification of all non-expendable property. Transparent and clear procedures for both the review of posts and the internal classification and promotion of staff members needed to be concluded and implemented.

- 8.6 The Office of Internal Oversight was of the view that there was a real and urgent need to strengthen internal controls, as well as the supervisory responsibility and accountability of programme managers. However, it was difficult to ensure the segregation of duties and separation between functions in some units.
- 8.7 The Office of Internal Oversight found that the establishment of the Office of Confidentiality and Security had improved physical security within the Secretariat. The storage and dissemination of hard copies of classified information was considerably reduced, and a centralised system for the storage, registration and monitoring of confidential information was put into place within the Verification Division. After the successful conclusion of the security audit in March, more confidential information was being processed electronically than ever before.
- 8.8 The Office of Internal Oversight was also of the view that the process of amending the OPCW confidentiality policy should be expedited, and that additional effort should be devoted to concluding the review of the Manual of Confidentiality Procedure, and to updating several draft standard operating procedures and/or working instructions relating to the security-critical area.
- 8.9 The Office of Internal Oversight ensured close follow-up of the implementation of its recommendations by the relevant programme managers. However, in the field of internal audits the rate at which such recommendations were implemented decreased during 2000. Some significant recommendations made by both the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor, which had been pending for more than one year, were still - notwithstanding the active support of the Director-General for their implementation - in abeyance at the end of 2000.
- 8.10 Support and advice were provided to assist the OPCW Laboratory in establishing a quality assurance system in accordance with ISO standards 9001:2000 and 17025:1999. The quality assurance manager audited the organisation of the Central OPCW Analytical Database and the extraction of data from it to on-site databases, as well as the testing and packing of the OPCW GC/MS inspection equipment which falls under the scope of phase I of the OPCW Laboratory accreditation project. As both the Office of Internal Oversight and the OPCW Laboratory required accreditation, extensive documentation on the quality system was developed and put into place during 2000 in particular. The Secretariat's quality assurance system was audited by the Netherlands Council of Accreditation at the end of the period under review, on 18 and 19 December 2000. The findings and recommendations of the audit were positive, and it consequently appeared probable that the Secretariat would receive its certificate of accreditation in relation to the above-mentioned processes during the first half of 2001. Training in the area of quality assurance was also provided by the Office of Internal Oversight for selected staff members throughout the period under review.

Annexes:

## Annex 1

### LIST OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (as of 31 December 2000)

- |                                    |                                      |  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Albania                         | 53. Hungary                          | 105. Republic of Moldova                                     |
| 2. Algeria                         | 54. Iceland                          | 106. Romania   |
| 3. Argentina                       | 55. India                            | 107. Russian Federation                                      |
| 4. Armenia                         | 56. Indonesia                        | 108. Saint Lucia   |
| 5. Australia                       | 57. Iran (Islamic Republic of)       | 109. San Marino  |
| 6. Austria                         | 58. Ireland                          | 110. Saudi Arabia  |
| 7. Azerbaijan                      | 59. Italy                            | 111. Senegal   |
| 8. Bahrain                         | 60. Jamaica                          | 112. Seychelles  |
| 9. Bangladesh                      | 61. Japan                            | 113. Singapore   |
| 10. Belarus                        | 62. Jordan                           | 114. Slovakia  |
| 11. Belgium                        | 63. Kazakhstan                       | 115. Slovenia  |
| 12. Benin                          | 64. Kenya                            | 116. South Africa  |
| 13. Bolivia                        | 65. Kiribati                         | 117. Spain   |
| 14. Bosnia and Herzegovina         | 66. Kuwait                           | 118. Sri Lanka   |
| 15. Botswana                       | 67. Lao People's Democratic Republic | 119. Sudan   |
| 16. Brazil                         | 68. Latvia                           | 120. Suriname  |
| 17. Brunei Darussalam              | 69. Lesotho                          | 121. Swaziland   |
| 18. Bulgaria                       | 70. Liechtenstein                    | 122. Sweden  |
| 19. Burkina Faso                   | 71. Lithuania                        | 123. Switzerland   |
| 20. Burundi                        | 72. Luxembourg                       | 124. Tajikistan  |
| 21. Cameroon                       | 73. Malawi                           | 125. The former Yugoslav Republic<br>of Macedonia            |
| 22. Canada                         | 74. Malaysia                         | 126. Togo  |
| 23. Chile                          | 75. Maldives                         | 127. Trinidad and Tobago                                     |
| 24. China                          | 76. Mali                             | 128. Tunisia   |
| 25. Colombia                       | 77. Malta                            | 129. Turkey  |
| 26. Cook Islands                   | 78. Mauritania                       | 130. Turkmenistan  |
| 27. Costa Rica                     | 79. Mauritius                        | 131. Ukraine   |
| 28. Côte d'Ivoire                  | 80. Mexico                           | 132. United Arab Emirates                                    |
| 29. Croatia                        | 81. Micronesia (Federated States of) | 133. United Kingdom of Great Britain<br>and Northern Ireland |
| 30. Cuba                           | 82. Monaco                           | 134. United Republic of Tanzania                             |
| 31. Cyprus                         | 83. Mongolia                         | 135. United States of America                                |
| 32. Czech Republic                 | 84. Morocco                          | 136. Uruguay   |
| 33. Denmark                        | 85. Mozambique                       | 137. Uzbekistan  |
| 34. Ecuador                        | 86. Namibia                          | 138. Venezuela   |
| 35. El Salvador                    | 87. Nepal                            | 139. Viet Nam  |
| 36. Equatorial Guinea              | 88. Netherlands                      | 140. Yemen   |
| 37. Eritrea                        | 89. New Zealand                      | 141. Zimbabwe  |
| 38. Estonia                        | 90. Nicaragua                        |  |
| 39. Ethiopia                       | 91. Niger                            |  |
| 40. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | 92. Nigeria                          |  |
| 41. Fiji                           | 93. Norway                           |  |
| 42. Finland                        | 94. Oman                             |  |
| 43. France                         | 95. Pakistan                         |  |
| 44. Gabon                          | 96. Panama                           |  |
| 45. Gambia                         | 97. Papua New Guinea                 |  |
| 46. Georgia                        | 98. Paraguay                         |  |
| 47. Germany                        | 99. Peru                             |  |
| 48. Ghana                          | 100. Philippines                     |  |
| 49. Greece                         | 101. Poland                          |  |
| 50. Guinea                         | 102. Portugal                        |  |
| 51. Guyana                         | 103. Qatar                           |  |
| 52. Holy See                       | 104. Republic of Korea               |  |

**Annex 2**

**SIGNATORY STATES WHICH HAD NOT YET RATIFIED THE  
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
(as of 31 December 2000)**

1. Afghanistan
2. Bahamas
3. Bhutan
4. Cambodia
5. Cape Verde
6. Central African Republic
7. Chad
8. Comoros
9. Congo
10. Democratic Republic of the Congo
11. Djibouti
12. Dominica
13. Dominican Republic
14. Grenada
15. Guatemala
16. Guinea-Bissau
17. Haiti
18. Honduras
19. Israel
20. Kyrgyzstan
21. Liberia
22. Madagascar
23. Marshall Islands
24. Myanmar
25. Nauru
26. Rwanda
27. Saint Kitts and Nevis
28. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
29. Samoa
30. Sierra Leone
31. Thailand
32. Uganda
33. Zambia

### Annex 3

#### COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING 2000

The composition of the Council from 12 May 1999 until 11 May 2000:

Africa:	Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe;
Asia:	Bangladesh, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka;
Eastern Europe:	Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine;
Latin America and the Caribbean:	Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela; and
WEOG:	Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The composition of the Council from 12 May 2000 until 11 May 2001:

Africa:	Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe;
Asia:	Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka;
Eastern Europe:	Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine;
Latin America and the Caribbean:	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru; and
WEOG:	Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

## Annex 4

### LIST OF CHEMICAL AGENTS DECLARED AND DESTROYED (as of 31 December 2000)

IUPAC name of chemical	Common name of chemical	CWC Schedule	Quantity declared (MT)	Quantity destroyed (MT)
<b>Category 1</b>				
O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	GB (sarin)	Sch.1: A (1)	15,048.219	4,246.686
O-pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate; (O-(1,2,2-trimethylpropyl)-methylphosphonofluoridate)	GD (soman)	Sch.1: A (1)	9,174.667	
O-ethyl N,N-dimethyl Phosphoramidocyanidate	GA (tabun)	Sch.1: A (2)	2.283	
O-ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	VX	Sch.1: A (3)	4,032.136	323.486
O-isobutyl-S-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl] methylthiophosphonate	VX	Sch.1 : A (3)	15,557.937	
O-ethyl S-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methylphosphonothiolate	EA 1699	Sch.1: A (3)	0.002	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide	Sulfur mustard, mustard gas, H, HD, mustard gas in oil product	Sch.1: A (4)	13,838.813	292.380
Mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 2-chlorovinyl dichloroarsine	Mixture of mustard gas and lewisite	Sch.1: A (4) Sch.1: A (5)	273.259	
Mixture of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 2-chlorovinyl dichloroarsine in 1,2-dichloroethane	Mixture of mustard gas and lewisite in dichloroethane	Sch.1: A (4) Sch.1: A (5)	71.392	
2-chlorovinyl dichloroarsine	Lewisite, L	Sch.1: A (5)	6,744.644	
Methylphosphonyl difluoride	DF	Sch.1: B (9)	443.963	3.790
O-ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite	QL	Sch.1: B (10)	46.227	0.477
Mixture of 60% bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide and 40% bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether	HT	Sch.1: A (4)	3,535.536	
72% isopropyl alcohol 28% isopropylamine	2-propanol (OPA)	non-schedule	730.593	460.859
	Unknown		4.474	
	Toxic waste (degraded sulfur mustard)		0.94	
<b>Total Category 1</b>			<b>69,505.085</b>	<b>5,327.678</b>



IUPAC name of chemical	Common name of chemical	CWC Schedule	Quantity declared (MT)	Quantity destroyed (MT)
<b>Category 2</b>				
2-chloro-ethane -1-ol	2-chloroethanol	Sch.2 : B (4)	302	64.372
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide	Thiodiglycol	Sch.2 : B (13)	51	29.646
Carbonyl dichloride	Phosgene	Sch.3 : A (1)	5	
<b>Total Category 2</b>			<b>358</b>	<b>94.018</b>

## Annex 5

### STATUS OF SUBMISSION BY STATES PARTIES OF INITIAL DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

No.	State Party	Entry into force	Articles of CWC / Parts of VA of CWC <sup>1</sup>	National Authority details <sup>2</sup>	National implementing legislation <sup>3</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>4</sup>
1	Albania	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓ <sup>5</sup>		
2	Algeria	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
3	Argentina	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
4	Armenia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
5	Australia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
6	Austria	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
7	Azerbaijan	30-Mar-00	III, VI		✓	
8	Bahrain	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
9	Bangladesh	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
10	Belarus	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
11	Belgium	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	3
12	Benin	13-Jun-98	III, VI			
13	Bolivia	13-Sep-98	III, VI	✓		
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI	✓		
15	Botswana	30-Sep-98	III, VI			
16	Brazil	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
17	Brunei Darussalam	27-Aug-97	III, VI			2
18	Bulgaria	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
19	Burkina Faso	07-Aug-97	III, VI	✓		2
20	Burundi	04-Oct-98	III	✓		
21	Cameroon	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
22	Canada	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6
23	Chile	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
24	China	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	1

No.	State Party	Entry into force	Articles of CWC / Parts of VA of CWC <sup>1</sup>	National Authority details <sup>2</sup>	National implementing legislation <sup>3</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>4</sup>
25	Colombia	05-May-00	III			
26	Cook Islands	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
27	Costa Rica	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
28	Côte d'Ivoire	29-Apr-97	III	✓		1
29	Croatia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	3
30	Cuba	29-May-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
31	Cyprus	27-Sep-98	III, VI	✓		3
32	Czech Republic	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
33	Denmark	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
34	Ecuador	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
35	El Salvador	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
36	Equatorial Guinea	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
37	Eritrea	15-Mar-00	III, VI			
38	Estonia	25-Jun-99	III, VI	✓		1
39	Ethiopia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
40	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	20-May-00	III, V, VI	✓		
41	Fiji	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
42	Finland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
43	France	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	17
44	Gabon	08-Oct-00	III, VI	✓		
45	Gambia	18-Jun-98	III, VI			
46	Georgia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
47	Germany	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	5
48	Ghana	08-Aug-97	III, VI	✓		
49	Greece	29-Apr-97	III	✓		3
50	Guinea	09-Jul-97	III, VI			
51	Guyana	12-Oct-97	III, VI	✓		

No.	State Party	Entry into force	Articles of CWC / Parts of VA of CWC <sup>1</sup>	National Authority details <sup>2</sup>	National implementing legislation <sup>3</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>4</sup>
52	Holy See	11-Jun-99	III, VI	✓		1
53	Hungary	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
54	Iceland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
55	India	29-Apr-97	III, IV, V, VI	✓	✓	1
56	Indonesia	12-Dec-98	III, VI	✓		
57	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	03-Dec-97	III, V, VI	✓		1
58	Ireland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
59	Italy	29-Apr-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6
60	Jamaica	08-Oct-00				
61	Japan	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	5
62	Jordan	28-Nov-97	III, VI	✓		1
63	Kazakhstan	22-Apr-00	III, VI	✓		
64	Kenya	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		2
65	Kiribati	07-Oct-00				
66	Kuwait	28-Jun-97	III, VI	✓		
67	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
68	Latvia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
69	Lesotho	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
70	Liechtenstein	24-Dec-99	III, VI	✓		
71	Lithuania	15-May-98	III, VI	✓	✓	1
72	Luxembourg	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
73	Malawi	11-Jul-98	III, VI			
74	Malaysia	20-May-00	III, VI			
75	Maldives	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
76	Mali	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
77	Malta	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	4
78	Mauritania	11-Mar-98	III, VI			

No.	State Party	Entry into force	Articles of CWC / Parts of VA of CWC <sup>1</sup>	National Authority details <sup>2</sup>	National implementing legislation <sup>3</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>4</sup>
79	Mauritius	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
80	Mexico	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
81	Micronesia (Federated States of)	21-Jul-99	III, VI			
82	Monaco	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
83	Mongolia	29-Apr-97	III	✓		1
84	Morocco	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	8
85	Mozambique	14-Sep-00				
86	Namibia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
87	Nepal	18-Dec-97	III	✓		
88	Netherlands	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	6
89	New Zealand	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
90	Nicaragua	05-Dec-99	III, VI			
91	Niger	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
92	Nigeria	19-Jun-99	III	✓		2
93	Norway	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
94	Oman	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
95	Pakistan	27-Nov-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
96	Panama	06-Nov-98	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	
97	Papua New Guinea	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
98	Paraguay	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
99	Peru	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
100	Philippines	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		2
101	Poland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
102	Portugal	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		3
103	Qatar	03-Oct-97	III, VI			
104	Republic of Korea	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
105	Republic of Moldova	29-Apr-97	III	✓		

No.	State Party	Entry into force	Articles of CWC / Parts of VA of CWC <sup>1</sup>	National Authority details <sup>2</sup>	National implementing legislation <sup>3</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>4</sup>
106	Romania	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
107	Russian Federation	05-Dec-97	III, IV, V, VI	✓	✓	1
108	Saint Lucia	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
109	San Marino	09-Jan-00	III, VI	✓	✓	
110	Saudi Arabia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
111	Senegal	18-Aug-98	VI			
112	Seychelles	29-Apr-97	III			
113	Singapore	20-Jun-97	III, VI	✓		1
114	Slovakia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
115	Slovenia	11-Jul-97	III, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	1
116	South Africa	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
117	Spain	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
118	Sri Lanka	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
119	Sudan	23-Jun-99	III, VI			
120	Suriname	29-Apr-97	III			
121	Swaziland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		
122	Sweden	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
123	Switzerland	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
124	Tajikistan	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
125	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	20-Jul-97	III, VI			3
126	Togo	29-Apr-97	III, VI			
127	Trinidad and Tobago	24-Jul-97	III, VI			
128	Tunisia	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
129	Turkey	11-Jun-97	III, VI	✓	✓	2
130	Turkmenistan	29-Apr-97	III			
131	Ukraine	15-Nov-98	III, VI	✓	✓	1
132	United Arab Emirates	28-Dec-00				

No.	State Party	Entry into force	Articles of CWC / Parts of VA of CWC <sup>1</sup>	National Authority details <sup>2</sup>	National implementing legislation <sup>3</sup>	Number of points of entry <sup>4</sup>
133	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29-Apr-97	III, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	6
134	United Republic of Tanzania	25-Jul-98	III			
135	United States of America	29-Apr-97	III, IV, V, VI, VA-IV(B)	✓	✓	2
136	Uruguay	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓		1
137	Uzbekistan	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1
138	Venezuela	02-Jan-98	III, VI			
139	Viet Nam	30-Oct-98	III, VI	✓		3
140	Yemen	01-Nov-00				
141	Zimbabwe	29-Apr-97	III, VI	✓	✓	1

<sup>1</sup> Initial declarations have been submitted pursuant to the above-mentioned Articles of the Convention/Parts of the Verification Annex. Information in this column is provided in conformity with the requirements of the OPCW confidentiality regime.

<sup>2</sup> Ref: Article VII, paragraph 4.

<sup>3</sup> Ref: Article VII, paragraph 5.

<sup>4</sup> Ref: Verification Annex, Part II, paragraph 16.

<sup>5</sup> “✓” indicates that the information required has been provided, while a blank cell indicates that such information is yet to be received.

**Annex 6**

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS IN 2000**

STATE PARTY	TYPE OF INSPECTION									TOTAL
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	OCW	SCHED1	SCHED2	SCHED3	DOC	
ALGERIA									3	3
ARGENTINA									3	3
AUSTRALIA						1		1		2
AUSTRIA								1		1
BELARUS									2	2
BELGIUM						1				1
BRAZIL									1	1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA			1							1
BULGARIA									1	1
CANADA					2	1			3	6
CHILE									1	1
CHINA	2					2	2	5		11
CROATIA									3	3
CZECH REPUBLIC								1	2	3
ESTONIA									2	2
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA										2
FINLAND						2			1	3
FRANCE					1	1	5	2		9
GERMANY					1		7	1		9
HUNGARY								3	1	4
INDIA		12	5	3		1		2		23
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)									3	3
IRELAND							1			1
ITALY					1		3	2		6
JAPAN			1		2		5	3	1	12
LITHUANIA									1	1
MEXICO									1	1
MOROCCO									1	1
NETHERLANDS						1		1		2
NEW ZEALAND									2	2
NORWAY						2			2	4
POLAND									2	2
REPUBLIC OF KOREA										16
ROMANIA								1	2	3



STATE PARTY	TYPE OF INSPECTION									TOTAL
	ACW	CWDF	CWPF	CWSF	OCW	SCHED1	SCHED2	SCHED3	DOC	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		3	23	7			1			34
SINGAPORE									2	2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC						1			1	2
SLOVENIA									2	2
SOUTH AFRICA						1			1	2
SPAIN						1		1		2
SWEDEN						1				1
SWITZERLAND						1		1		2
UKRAINE									3	3
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			3		1	2		1		7
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		49	15	13	1	4	15		1	98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>300</b>

**Annex 7**

**LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES  
(as of 31 December 2000)**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>
China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence
Czech Republic	Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Centre of Ecology, Toxicology and Analytics, CETA
Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, VERIFIN
France	DGA, Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet
Germany	Chemisches Zentrallabor Wehrwissenschaftliches Institut für Schutztechnologien - ABC - Schutz
Netherlands	TNO – Prins Maurits Laboratory
Poland	Analytical Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification of Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry
Republic of Korea	GSRDC – 4 Laboratory Agency for Defence Development
Russian Federation	Laboratory of Military University of CBR Defence
Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Establishment, FOI, Division of NBC Defence
Switzerland	Defence Procurement Agency, NC Laboratory Spiez
United Kingdom	CB Systems, CBD Porton Down, DERA
United States	US Army Materiel Command Treaty Laboratory of APG Edgewood Area

**Annex 8**

**OPCW CONFERENCE SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN 2000**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of participants supported by OPCW</b>
Ninth international conference on harmful algal bloom	Hobart, Australia	7-11 February	3
First international colloquium on health, environment and natural substances	Metz, France	17-20 February	10
UNESCO regional symposium on medicinal plants	Beijing, China	17 – 19 March	1
Seminar on the destruction of adamsite	Poland	26-28 April	24
Chemical and biological medicinal treatment symposium	Spiez, Switzerland	7-12 May	13
International chemical demilitarisation conference, CWD 2000	The Hague, Netherlands	22-24 May	5
Third Mediterranean Basin conference on analytical chemistry	Antalya, Turkey	4-9 June	11
Botswana symposium on harnessing science and technology for development	Gaborone, Botswana	28 June -1 July	11
Second international symposium on the destruction of chemical weapons	Munster, Germany	20 July – 3 August	9
Eighth summer school on risk assessment	Alicante, Spain	30 September- 8 October	1
Tenth Asian symposium on medicinal plants, spices and other natural products	Dhaka, Bangladesh	19-23 November	10

Total number of participants supported by the Secretariat: 98

Regional breakdown: Africa: 23%; Asia: 28%; Eastern Europe: 29%; Latin America and Caribbean: 8%; and WEOG: 12%.

**Annex 9**

**OPCW INTERNSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN 2000**

<b>Nationality of intern</b>	<b>Location</b>
Russian Federation	AC-Laboratorium Spiez, Switzerland
Morocco	University of Rome, Italy
Pakistan	University of Laval, Canada
South Africa	AC-Laboratorium Spiez, Switzerland
Kenya	University of Aberdeen, UK
Cameroon	University of Natal, South Africa
Algeria	University of Leipzig, Germany

Only internships completed during 2000 have been included in the table.

**Annex 10**

**NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TRAINING COURSES IN 2000**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
Ypenburg, the Netherlands (advanced)	17 - 25 January 2000	28, from 28 States Parties
Ypenburg, the Netherlands (advanced)	19 - 27 June 2000	23, from 23 States Parties
Odessa, Ukraine (basic)	14 - 22 August 2000	26, from 25 States Parties
Tunis, Tunisia (basic)	2 - 10 October 2000	23, from 23 States Parties

**Annex 11**

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ELECTED BY STATES PARTIES  
UNDER PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X  
(as of 31 December 2000)**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Date of submission</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral offer</b>
Australia	24 Oct 97			Yes
Austria	22 Oct 97			Yes
Belarus	2 May 97			Yes
Belgium	22 Dec 97	Yes		
Bulgaria	19 Jan 98			Yes
Canada	11 Sep 97	Yes		
Chile	28 May 97	Yes		
China,	22 Sept 99			Yes
Croatia	6 Jul 99			Yes
Cuba	26 Nov 97			Yes
Czech Republic	23 Oct 97			Yes
Denmark	23 Jan 98	Yes		
Finland	17 Dec 97	Yes		
France	27 Oct 97			Yes
Georgia	3 Oct 00			Yes
Germany	8 Oct 97			Yes
Greece	30 June 00	Yes		
Hungary	16 Dec 98	Yes		
India	4 Nov 97			Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19 Jun 98		Yes	Yes
Ireland	1 Jan 98	Yes		
Italy	31 Oct 97	Yes		
Japan	15 Mar 99	Yes		
Kenya	15 Dec 97			
Kuwait	4 Jun 99	Yes		
Latvia	21 Jun 99			Yes
Lithuania	21 Jun 99			Yes
Luxembourg	27 Nov 97	Yes		
Malta		Yes		
Mauritius	29 May 98			
Mongolia	23 Jan 98			Yes
Morocco	29 May 97			
Netherlands	21 July 97	Yes		
New Zealand	25 July 97	Yes		
Norway	27 Nov 97	Yes		
Oman	19 Mar 98	Yes		
Pakistan	25 Aug 98			Yes
Peru	3 Apr 98	Yes		
Philippines	20 Jan 98		Yes	

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Date of submission</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral offer</b>
Poland	31 Oct 97	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	31 Mar 99			Yes
Republic of Korea	23 Dec 97	Yes		
Romania	28 Oct 97			Yes
Russian Federation	24 Sept 99		Yes	Yes
Singapore	19 Dec 97			Yes
Slovakia	20 Nov 97			Yes
Slovenia	24 Jul 98	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Africa	27 Nov 97			Yes
Spain	12 Nov 97		Yes	Yes
Sweden	24 Oct 97	Yes		Yes
Switzerland	24 Oct 97	Yes		Yes
Turkey	8 Apr 98	Yes		
Ukraine	27 Jan 00			Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Oct 97			Yes
United States of America	28 Oct 97			Yes
Zimbabwe		Yes		
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>

**Annex 12**

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE  
 RECEIVED AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2000**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Amount paid (NLG)</b>
Belgium	54,581
Canada	50,000
Chile	20,173
Denmark	16,427
Finland	55,828
Greece	25,000
Hungary	9,600
Ireland	25,000
Italy	380,013
Japan	100,000
Kuwait	100,000
Luxembourg	27,302
Malta	5,487
Netherlands	75,000
New Zealand	15,949
Norway	50,000
Oman	20,400
Peru	10,200
Poland	50,000
Republic of Korea	79,849
Slovenia	5,067
Sweden	25,545
Switzerland	108,127
Turkey	24,480
Zimbabwe	4,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,338,309</b>



**Annex 13**

**OFFICIAL VISITS  
BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
IN 2000**

**Director-General**

Argentina	12 - 13 April
Uruguay	14 April
Chile	16 - 20 April
Brazil	24 - 27 April
Czech Republic	28 - 31 May
Cuba	5 - 6 June

**Deputy Director-General**

Croatia	9 - 11 April
Singapore	2 - May
Thailand	4 May
Japan	19 - 23 June
China	3 - 13 September

## Annex 14

### OUTREACH ACTIVITIES ORGANISED OR SUPPORTED BY THE OPCW IN 2000<sup>2</sup>

Dates	Venue	Event	No of participants	Participating countries
17-25 January	Ypenburg, Netherlands	Advanced Course for NA	28	Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
16-18 February	Castries, St Lucia	Workshop on a draft model act to implement the CWC <sup>3</sup>	14	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
21-23 February	Amman, Jordan	Workshop on civil defence against chemical weapons	Over 50	Only Jordan
27-31 March	Slovenska Lupka, Slovak Republic	CW Civil defence Training Course	33	Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Macedonia, Malawi, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, Zimbabwe
28-30 March	Lima, Peru	Meeting of National Authorities from Latin America and the Caribbean	22	Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

<sup>2</sup> This list does not include OPCW training courses and training courses offered by Member States as part of their contributions under Article X.

<sup>3</sup> Organised together with the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Participating countries</b>
2-7 April	Spiez, Switzerland	CW Chief Instructor Training Programme, CITPRO III	35	Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, China, Cook Islands, Croatia, Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
10-12 April	Dubrovnik, Croatia	Regional Implementation Workshop	32	Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan
2-5 May	Singapore	Regional Forum	27	Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Uzbekistan
12-14 May	The Hague, Netherlands	Second Meeting of National Authorities and Joint Session with the Chemical Industry Representatives	127	Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Participating countries</b>
6-8 June	Havana, Cuba	Regional Seminar on Articles X and XI	16	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay
19-27 June	Ypenburg, Netherlands	Course for Personnel of NA	23	Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malta, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Swaziland, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe
6-11 August	Spiez, Switzerland	Swiss Emergency Field Laboratory Training Programme (SEF-LAB III)	16	Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Pakistan, Peru, Slovenia, South Africa
14-22 August	Odessa, Ukraine	Regional Basic Course for Personnel Involved in the Implementation of the CWC	26	Albania, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Croatia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) Latvia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Viet Nam, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
4-8 September	Beijing, China	Regional Seminar	25	Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, China, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
11-14 September	Bratislava, Slovakia	Workshop on Logistics Issues of the Delivery of Assistance under Article X	15	Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Participating countries</b>
2-10 October	Tunis, Tunisia	Regional Basic Course for Personnel Involved in the Implementation of the CWC	23	Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Slovenia, Uzbekistan
9-12 October	Moscow, Russian Federation	Annual Assistance Coordination Workshop <sup>4</sup>	37 plus 62 Russian participants	Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lithuania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
26-27 October	Sevilla, Spain	Workshop on Legislative Issues <sup>5</sup>	59	Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Uruguay

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<sup>4</sup> Organised together with the Governments of the Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> Organised together with the National Authority of Spain.

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>No of participants</b>	<b>Participating countries</b>
28-30 November	Mbabane, Swaziland	Workshop on Implementing Legislation and International Cooperation Issues for States Parties and Signatory States from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region	40	Botswana, India, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Poland, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
30 November– 1 December	The Hague, Netherlands	The Second Induction Workshop	49	Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mexico, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

**Annex 15**

**THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ORGANISATION  
as of 31 December 2000**

**OPINION OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR  
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE  
ORGANISATION FOR THE  
PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2000**

**To: The Conference of the States Parties**

I have audited the appended Financial Statements, comprising Statements I to IX, Schedule I and the supporting notes, of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (hereafter “the OPCW”) for the financial period ended 31 December 2000.

The Director General, in accordance with the OPCW’s Financial Regulations, is responsible for preparing the financial statements. My responsibility, under Article 13 of the Financial Regulations, is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the auditing standards of the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions and the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, specialised agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Director General, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for the audit opinion.

As a result of my audit, I am of the opinion that the financial statements present fairly the financial position as at 31 December 2000 and that they were prepared in accordance with the OPCW’s stated accounting policies (applied on a basis consistent with the previous period); and the transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority.

In accordance with Article 13 of the Financial Regulations, I have also prepared a report on the OPCW’s financial statements.

**(V. K. Shunglu)**  
**Comptroller and Auditor General of India**



**AUDITED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES**  
**All Funds for the period ending 31 December 2000**  
(Expressed in Netherlands Guilders)

	General Fund (Notes 4 - 8)		Working Capital Fund (Notes 26,27)		Special Accounts (Statement V )		Trust Funds (Statement VII )		TOTAL	
	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99
<b>INCOME</b>										
Assessed contributions	105,413,700	108,040,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,413,700	108,040,000
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,947	262,851	70,947	262,851
Other/Miscellaneous income										
Allocations from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	305,461	41,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	305,461	41,135
Interest income	1,736,369	2,285,631	-	-	135,197	6,560	62,238	37,106	1,933,804	2,329,297
Currency exchange adjustments	15,114	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	6,920	15,114	8,580
Other	14,279,211	18,804,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,279,211	18,804,489
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>121,749,855</b>	<b>129,172,915</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135,197</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>133,185</b>	<b>306,877</b>	<b>122,018,238</b>	<b>129,486,352</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>131,989,277</b>	<b>121,117,594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>469,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>132,459,013</b>	<b>121,117,634</b>
<b>EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>(10,239,422)</b>	<b>8,055,321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(334,082)</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>132,728</b>	<b>306,837</b>	<b>(10,440,775)</b>	<b>8,368,718</b>
Prior period adjustments	(111,076)	952,419	-	-	-	-	-	(4,164)	(111,076)	948,255
Prior period adjustment on Art. IV and V	2,697,214								2,697,214	
Provision for delays in collection of contributions	-								-	
Provision for contingency	(253,000)								(253,000)	
<b>NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>(7,906,284)</b>	<b>9,007,740</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(334,082)</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>132,728</b>	<b>302,673</b>	<b>(8,107,637)</b>	<b>9,316,973</b>
Savings on prior periods' obligations	498,445	2,376,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	498,445	2,376,091
Transfers to/from other funds	-	(3,412,400)	-	-	-	3,412,400	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(16,359,287)	(40,093,352)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,359,287)	(40,093,352)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-	59,379	7,145	-	-	-	-	59,379	7,145
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	24,976,887	57,098,808	10,578,211	10,571,066	3,418,960	-	1,585,023	1,282,350	40,559,081	68,952,224
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>1,209,761</b>	<b>24,976,887</b>	<b>10,637,590</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>3,084,878</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>1,717,751</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>16,649,980</b>	<b>40,559,081</b>

**AUDITED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES**

**All Funds as at 31 December 2000**  
(Expressed in Netherlands Guilders)

	General Fund (Notes 9 - 17)		Working Capital Fund (Notes 26,27)		Special Accounts (Statement VI)		Trust Funds (Statement VIII )		TOTAL	
	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99
<b>ASSETS</b>										
Cash and term deposits	4,353,517	51,895,898	11,162,786	8,148,499	3,308,144	3,212,400	1,597,807	1,433,011	20,422,254	64,689,808
Accounts receivable										
Assessed contributions receivable from Member States	6,680,390	8,184,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,680,390	8,184,385
Less:Provision for overdue contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances receivable	-	-	90,231	129,829	-	-	-	-	90,231	129,829
Inter-fund balances	663,750	-	-	2,299,883	-	200,000	133,494	138,536	797,244	2,638,419
Inter-entity balances	155,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,720	-
Other	11,343,482	12,881,326	-	-	46,013	6,560	15,262	13,476	11,404,757	12,901,362
Other assets	4,569,438	5,957,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,569,438	5,957,573
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>27,766,297</b>	<b>78,919,182</b>	<b>11,253,017</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>3,354,157</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>1,746,563</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>44,120,034</b>	<b>94,501,376</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
Contributions or payments received in advance	16,143,800	39,251,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,143,800	39,251,598
Borrowings payable within one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated obligations	4,234,282	6,906,092	-	-	269,279	-	-	-	4,503,561	6,906,092
Accounts payable										
Inter-fund balances	178,007	2,654,357	615,427	-	-	-	28,812	-	822,246	2,654,357
Inter-entity balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,000,447	5,130,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,447	5,130,248
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings payable after one year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>26,556,536</b>	<b>53,942,295</b>	<b>615,427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269,279</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,812</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,470,054</b>	<b>53,942,295</b>
<b>RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>										
Fund balances	1,209,761	24,976,887	10,637,590	10,578,211	3,084,878	3,418,960	1,717,751	1,585,023	16,649,980	40,559,081
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>1,209,761</b>	<b>24,976,887</b>	<b>10,637,590</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>3,084,878</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>1,717,751</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>16,649,980</b>	<b>40,559,081</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>27,766,297</b>	<b>78,919,182</b>	<b>11,253,017</b>	<b>10,578,211</b>	<b>3,354,157</b>	<b>3,418,960</b>	<b>1,746,563</b>	<b>1,585,023</b>	<b>44,120,034</b>	<b>94,501,376</b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**AUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**  
**for the period ending 31 December 2000**  
(Expressed in Netherlands guilders)

	31-Dec-00	31-Dec-99
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net excess (shortfall) of income over expenditure	(7,906,284)	9,007,740
(Increase) decrease in contributions receivable	1,503,995	20,118,726
Increase (decrease) in provisions for overdue contributions	-	
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable	1,537,844	(2,475,066)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	1,388,135	(2,038,569)
Increase (decrease) in contributions or payments received in advance	(23,107,798)	28,899,588
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	870,199	(643,826)
Increase (decrease) in unliquidated obligations	(2,671,810)	(4,268,943)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	-	-
Less: Interest income	(1,736,369)	(2,285,631)
Plus: Interest expense	-	-
<b>Net Cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(30,122,088)</b>	<b>46,314,019</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing and financing activities</b>		
(Increase) decrease in investments	-	-
(Increase) decrease in inter-fund balances receivable	(663,750)	6,112
(Increase) decrease in inter-entity balances receivable	(155,720)	-
Increase (decrease) in inter-fund balances payable	(2,476,350)	1,363,599
Increase (decrease) in inter-entity balances payable	-	-
Increase (decrease) in borrowings	-	-
Plus: Interest income	1,736,369	2,285,631
Less: Interest expense	-	-
<b>Net cash from investing and financing activities</b>	<b>(1,559,451)</b>	<b>3,655,342</b>
<b>Cash flows from other sources</b>		
Savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations	498,445	2,376,091
Transfers (to)/from reserves	-	-
Transfers (to)/from other funds	-	(3,412,400)
Credits to Member States	(16,359,287)	(40,093,352)
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-
<b>Net cash from other sources</b>	<b>(15,860,842)</b>	<b>(41,129,661)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and term deposits</b>	<b>(47,542,381)</b>	<b>8,839,700</b>
<b>Cash and term deposits, beginning of period</b>	<b>51,895,898</b>	<b>43,056,198</b>
<b>Cash and term deposits, end of period</b>	<b>4,353,517</b>	<b>51,895,898</b>

**AUDITED STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2000**  
**TOTAL - BY PROGRAMME**  
(Expressed in Netherlands guilders)

Appropriation Section	2000 APPROVED BUDGET	FROZEN FOR FUTURE TRANSFERS	TRANS FERS	2000 REVISED BUDGET	OBLIGA TIONS	DISBURSE- MENTS	EXPEN- DITURE	AVAILABLE BALANCE	IN %
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5+6)	8(4-7)	
Programme 1 Verification	14,299,500	0	202,000	14,501,500	741,010	13,760,288	14,501,298	202	0
Programme 2 Inspection Management and Operations	55,106,900	0	(202,000)	54,904,900	654,318	54,218,564	54,872,882	32,018	0
<b>Total Verification Costs</b>	<b>69,406,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,406,400</b>	<b>1,395,328</b>	<b>67,978,852</b>	<b>69,374,180</b>	<b>32,220</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme 3 International Cooperation and Assistance	6,902,600	0	426,846	7,329,446	139,140	7,049,940	7,189,081	140,365	2
Programme 4 Policy-Making and Subsidiary Bodies	9,255,300	0	(552,500)	8,702,800	80,758	8,581,359	8,662,117	40,683	0
Programme 5 External Relations	3,267,700	0	(14,500)	3,253,200	69,256	3,168,716	3,237,972	15,228	0
Programme 6 Executive Management	11,580,300	0	950,714	12,531,014	201,763	12,324,159	12,525,922	5,092	0
Programme 7 Administration	14,966,900	0	(678,260)	14,288,640	446,728	13,439,637	13,886,365	402,275	3
Programme 8 Common Services not Distributed to Programmes	17,368,800	0	(132,300)	17,236,500	1,901,309	15,212,332	17,113,640	122,860	1
<b>Total Administrative and Other Costs</b>	<b>63,341,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,341,600</b>	<b>2,838,954</b>	<b>59,776,143</b>	<b>62,615,097</b>	<b>726,503</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET</b>	<b>132,748,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132,748,000</b>	<b>4,234,282</b>	<b>127,754,995</b>	<b>131,989,277</b>	<b>758,723</b>	<b>1</b>



**AUDITED STATUS OF INVESTMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2000**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Principal Amount NLG</b>	<b>Placement Date</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Days Invested</b>	<b>Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Interest NLG</b>	<b>Principal with Interest NLG</b>
The Hague	1,515,757.77	07-Dec-00	31-Dec-00	24	4.9000%	4,951.48	1,520,709.25
The Hague	2,678,613.37	04-Dec-00	31-Dec-00	27	4.9100%	9,863.99	2,688,477.36
The Hague	2,164,402.58	24-Aug-00	31-Dec-00	129	5.0200%	38,934.00	2,203,336.58
The Hague	1,116,979.69	12-Oct-00	31-Dec-00	80	5.0000%	12,410.89	1,129,390.58
The Hague	557,480.90	17-Nov-00	31-Dec-00	44	5.0100%	3,413.64	560,894.54
The Hague	3,129,551.37	24-Nov-00	31-Dec-00	37	5.0200%	16,146.74	3,145,698.11
	<b>11,162,785.68</b>					<b>85,720.74</b>	<b>11,248,506.42</b>
The Hague	1,024,564.35	03-Nov-00	31-Dec-00	58	5.1100%	8,435.01	1,032,999.36
	<b>1,024,564.35</b>					<b>8,435.01</b>	<b>1,032,999.36</b>
The Hague	1,853,228.09	15-Sep-00	31-Dec-00	107	4.9500%	27,265.62	1,880,493.71
	<b>1,853,228.09</b>					<b>27,265.62</b>	<b>1,880,493.71</b>
The Hague	1,431,103.92	29-Sep-00	31-Dec-00	93	5.0000%	18,485.09	1,449,589.01
	<b>1,431,103.92</b>					<b>18,485.09</b>	<b>1,449,589.01</b>
	<b>15,471,682.04</b>					<b>139,906.46</b>	<b>15,611,588.50</b>

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2000

MEMBER STATES	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW								Commission & OPCW		
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1993-1998	1999	2000			2001	Total		
	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/Advance Payments in NLG
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	2,897	2,897	3,262	3,177	-	3,177	-	-	9,336	-
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,086	89,710	1,376	-	-	1,376	-
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168,228	176,968	991,260	-	-	991,260	-
Armenia	19,487	102,839	122,326	-	48,654	63,494	234,474	11,960	6,355	-	6,355	-	-	252,789	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570,700	1,824,148	-	(253,448)	-	-	(253,448)
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	997,707	1,146,694	-	(148,987)	-	-	(148,987)
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,915	18,005	6,340	11,665	-	-	14,580	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,591	10,591	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,371	47,839	12,532	-	-	12,532	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,169,287	1,342,248	-	(172,961)	-	-	(172,961)
Benin	-	5,896	5,896	-	-	7,143	13,039	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	17,331	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	1,936	1,936	7,611	7,414	-	7,414	-	-	16,961	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,296	10,682	-	(5,386)	-	-	(5,386)
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,511	10,591	-	10,591	-	-	14,102	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,557,990	1,544,413	13,577	-	-	13,577	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,183	45,369	-	(24,186)	-	-	(24,186)
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,651	40,022	-	(28,371)	-	-	(28,371)
Burkina Faso	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	5,548	12,244	32,950	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	37,242	-
Burundi	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	3,061	18,219	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	20,353	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,769	49,664	-	(20,174)	(15,721)	-	(35,895)
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,893,562	3,426,144	-	(532,582)	-	-	(532,582)
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,043	13,700	130,343	-	-	130,343	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,841	1,053,841	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	6,953	6,953	-	8,877	12,244	28,074	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	30,208	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	5,568	5,568	17,396	16,946	-	16,946	-	-	39,910	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,532	22,636	-	(2,220)	(10,884)	-	(13,104)
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,774	11,300	20,474	-	-	20,474	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,419	25,645	-	(226)	-	-	(226)
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,011	-	36,011	-	-	36,011	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,328	242,719	-	-	(129,391)	-	(129,391)
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	732,923	732,923	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	9,562	9,562	-	19,462	25,398	54,422	21,745	21,183	-	21,183	-	-	97,350	-
El Salvador	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	8,877	12,244	36,279	13,047	12,710	-	12,710	-	-	62,036	-
Equatorial Guinea	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	8,877	12,244	36,279	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	38,413	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,710	18,859	-	(6,149)	-	-	(6,149)
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,355	8,067	-	(1,712)	-	-	(1,712)
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	7,700	4,349	4,237	-	4,237	-	-	16,286	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575,111	681,286	-	(106,175)	-	-	(106,175)
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,932,051	8,031,464	-	(1,099,413)	-	-	(1,099,413)
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	6,720	6,720	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	8,854	-
Georgia	47,528	193,861	241,389	-	107,038	139,687	488,114	20,657	7,414	-	7,414	-	-	516,185	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,439,913	10,439,913	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	5,288	5,288	-	5,548	12,244	23,080	7,611	7,414	-	7,414	-	-	38,105	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,757	411,831	-	(40,074)	-	-	(40,074)
Guinea	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	6,658	12,244	34,060	3,262	3,177	-	3,177	-	-	40,499	-
Guyana	375	12,898	13,273	-	3,329	12,244	28,846	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	30,980	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	2,264	-	(1,210)	-	-	(1,210)
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,096	216,920	-	(23,975)	(65,849)	-	(89,824)

MEMBER STATES	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW								Commission & OPCW		
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1993-1998	1999	2000			2001	Total		
	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/Advance Payments in NLG
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,892	72,589	-	(38,697)	-	-	(38,697)
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,682	678,254	-	-	(361,572)	-	(361,572)
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,118	-	199,118	-	-	199,118	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,521	134,630	35,891	-	-	35,891	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,247	508,034	-	(270,787)	-	-	(270,787)
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,758,527	6,657,580	-	(899,053)	-	-	(899,053)
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,789,625	24,469,657	-	(2,680,032)	-	-	(2,680,032)
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,355	8,967	-	(2,612)	-	-	(2,612)
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,414	14,070	-	(6,656)	-	-	(6,656)
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,570	290,356	-	-	(154,786)	-	(154,786)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	6,804	6,804	-	8,877	12,244	27,925	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	30,059	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,005	60,679	-	(42,674)	-	-	(42,674)
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,118	4,700	-	(2,582)	-	-	(2,582)
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,355	13,611	-	(7,256)	-	-	(7,256)
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,887	31,411	-	(15,524)	-	-	(15,524)
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,021	84,008	-	(11,987)	-	-	(11,987)
Malawi	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	6,122	21,280	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	25,572	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	8,345	12,244	20,589	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	22,723	-
Mali	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	8,877	12,244	36,279	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	40,571	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,828	31,757	-	-	(16,929)	-	(16,929)
Mauritania	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	10,204	25,362	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	27,496	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,532	6,803	2,729	-	-	2,729	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,841	1,084,801	-	(30,960)	-	-	(30,960)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	3,834	-	(1,570)	(1,210)	-	(2,780)
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	5,949	-	(1,712)	-	-	(1,712)
Mongolia	-	8,119	8,119	-	8,877	12,244	29,240	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	33,532	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,425	18,603	24,822	-	-	24,822	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,414	9,119	-	(1,705)	-	-	(1,705)
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	3,398	839	-	-	839	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,728,511	2,000,796	-	(272,285)	-	-	(272,285)
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,069	501,318	-	(41,100)	(226,149)	-	(267,249)
Nicaragua	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	91	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	16,303	-
Niger	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	8,877	12,244	36,279	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	40,571	-
Nigeria	-	94,903	94,903	-	-	-	94,903	25,369	33,892	-	33,892	-	-	154,164	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646,074	741,974	-	(95,900)	-	-	(95,900)
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,016	60,866	-	(6,850)	-	-	(6,850)
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,489	133,836	-	-	(71,347)	-	(71,347)
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,769	5,995	7,774	-	-	7,774	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	6,765	6,765	7,611	7,414	-	7,414	-	-	21,790	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	7,773	12,244	20,017	15,221	14,828	-	14,828	-	-	50,066	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,517	104,855	-	104,855	-	-	163,372	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,112	85,790	-	85,790	-	-	139,902	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,591	542,737	-	(98,128)	(237,018)	-	(335,146)
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456,488	173,633	282,855	-	-	282,855	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,952	22,904	12,048	-	-	12,048	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,065,492	1,065,492	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	-	4,237	-	-	4,237	-
Republic of Moldova	33,918	138,091	172,009	-	77,846	101,591	351,446	19,570	10,591	-	10,591	-	-	381,607	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,312	127,032	-	-	(67,720)	-	(67,720)



MEMBER STATES	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW								Commission & OPCW		
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1993-1998	1999	2000			2001	Total		
	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/Advance Payments in NLG
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,690	1,146,736	-	(6,046)	-	-	(6,046)
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	5,976	-	(4,922)	-	-	(4,922)
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595,235	1,274,844	-	-	(679,609)	-	(679,609)
Senegal	-	7,928	7,928	-	-	5,102	13,030	6,523	6,355	-	6,355	-	-	25,908	-
Seychelles	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	8,877	12,244	36,279	2,174	2,118	-	2,118	-	-	40,571	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,586	189,586	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,070	50,770	-	(13,700)	-	-	(13,700)
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,607	76,594	-	(11,987)	-	-	(11,987)
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,644	830,236	-	-	(442,592)	-	(442,592)
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,744,224	3,151,795	-	(407,571)	-	-	(407,571)
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,710	27,221	-	-	(14,511)	-	(14,511)
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,414	2,270	5,144	-	-	5,144	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	2,360	1,877	-	-	1,877	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,118	4,882	-	(2,764)	-	-	(2,764)
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,142,809	1,353,445	-	(210,636)	-	-	(210,636)
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286,851	1,494,062	-	(207,211)	-	-	(207,211)
Tajikistan	10,285	38,818	49,103	-	19,462	25,398	93,963	5,436	4,237	-	4,237	-	-	103,636	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	8,877	12,244	36,279	1,080	1,054	-	1,054	-	-	38,413	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	21,894	38,096	59,990	18,483	16,946	-	16,946	-	-	95,419	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,656	38,172	-	(8,516)	-	-	(8,516)
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466,020	998,100	-	-	(532,080)	-	(532,080)
Turkmenistan	2,252	53,080	55,332	-	29,192	38,096	122,620	8,698	6,355	-	6,355	-	-	137,673	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	19,046	19,046	328,343	201,236	-	201,236	-	-	548,625	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,393,125	6,304,165	-	(911,040)	-	-	(911,040)
United Republic of Tanzania	-	12,036	12,036	-	-	6,122	18,158	3,262	3,177	-	3,177	-	-	24,597	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,353,425	30,499,578	-	(4,146,153)	-	-	(4,146,153)
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,375	50,839	-	50,839	-	-	101,214	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,478	63,890	-	(37,412)	-	-	(37,412)
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,462	198,187	-	(28,725)	-	-	(28,725)
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,414	7,564	-	(150)	-	-	(150)
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,532	24,696	-	-	(10,884)	-	(10,884)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>140,963</b>	<b>851,852</b>	<b>992,815</b>	-	<b>440,642</b>	<b>703,806</b>	<b>2,137,263</b>	<b>743,875</b>	<b>105,421,109</b>	<b>118,988,722</b>	<b>2,467,071</b>	<b>(12,992,152)</b>	<b>(3,038,252)</b>	<b>5,348,209</b>	<b>(16,030,404)</b>
<b>New Members in 2000</b>															
Azerbaijan	49,744	197,305	247,049	-	-	-	247,049	-	8,738	-	8,738	-	-	255,787	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,964	82,093	-	(5,129)	-	-	(5,129)
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	878	878	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,358	-	18,358	-	-	18,358	-
Gabon	4,522	16,342	20,864	-	-	-	20,864	-	3,972	-	3,972	-	-	24,836	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	1,589	-	-	1,589	-
Kazakhstan	74,503	324,453	398,956	-	-	-	398,956	-	38,129	-	38,129	-	-	437,085	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	264	-	-	264	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,215	129,215	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351	-	-	351	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,118	2,118	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	22,086	124,044	146,130	-	-	-	146,130	-	15,711	-	15,711	-	-	161,841	-
Yemen	-	6,021	6,021	-	-	-	6,021	-	1,765	-	1,765	-	-	7,786	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>150,855</b>	<b>668,165</b>	<b>819,020</b>	-	-	-	<b>819,020</b>	-	<b>298,052</b>	<b>214,304</b>	<b>88,877</b>	<b>(5,129)</b>	-	<b>907,897</b>	<b>(5,129)</b>

MEMBER STATES	PREPARATORY COMMISSION				OPCW								Commission & OPCW		
	1993	1994-1997	Sub-total		1997	1998	1993-1998	1999	2000				2001	Total	
	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Assessments in NLG	Collections in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over Payments in NLG	Payments in advance in NLG	Balance Outstanding in NLG	Over/Advance Payments in NLG
<b>Total Member States</b>	<b>291,818</b>	<b>1,520,017</b>	<b>1,811,835</b>	-	<b>440,642</b>	<b>703,806</b>	<b>2,956,283</b>	<b>743,875</b>	<b>105,719,161</b>	<b>119,203,026</b>	<b>2,555,948</b>	<b>(12,997,281)</b>	<b>(3,038,252)</b>	<b>6,256,106</b>	<b>(16,035,533)</b>
<b>Non-member States</b>															
Afghanistan	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	(18,054)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,054)
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Cape Verde	-	8,967	8,967	-	-	-	8,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,967	-
Central African Republic	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Chad	-	9,885	9,885	-	-	-	9,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,885	-
Comoros	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Congo	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,127	12,898	15,025	-	-	-	15,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,025	-
Djibouti	375	12,898	13,273	-	-	-	13,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,273	-
Dominica	-	10,929	10,929	-	-	-	10,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,929	-
Dominican Republic	4,522	16,342	20,864	-	-	-	20,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,864	-
Grenada	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39)
Guatemala	4,522	25,796	30,318	-	-	-	30,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,318	-
Guinea-Bissau	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Haiti	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Honduras	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	13,559	53,133	66,692	-	-	-	66,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,692	-
Liberia	-	12,405	12,405	-	-	-	12,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,405	-
Madagascar	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	(1,370)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,370)
Myanmar	-	-	-	(1,954)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,954)
Nauru	-	9,381	9,381	-	-	-	9,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,381	-
Rwanda	1,126	12,898	14,024	-	-	-	14,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,024	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	2,197	2,197	-	-	-	2,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,197	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	375	12,898	13,273	-	-	-	13,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,273	-
Samoa	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Sierra Leone	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Thailand	-	-	-	(19,725)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,725)
Uganda	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
Zambia	2,260	12,898	15,158	-	-	-	15,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,158	-
<b>Total Non-members of OPCW</b>	<b>55,983</b>	<b>368,301</b>	<b>424,284</b>	<b>(41,142)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>424,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>424,284</b>	<b>(41,142)</b>
<b>Total as at 31 December 2000</b>	<b>347,801</b>	<b>1,888,318</b>	<b>2,236,119</b>	<b>(41,142)</b>	<b>440,642</b>	<b>703,806</b>	<b>3,380,567</b>	<b>743,875</b>	<b>105,719,161</b>	<b>119,203,026</b>	<b>2,555,948</b>	<b>(12,997,281)</b>	<b>(3,038,252)</b>	<b>6,680,390</b>	<b>(16,076,675)</b>
<b>As at 31 December 1999</b>	<b>303,453</b>	<b>1,912,581</b>	<b>2,216,034</b>	<b>(78,895)</b>	<b>456,177</b>	<b>1,329,649</b>	<b>4,001,860</b>	<b>4,182,525</b>						<b>8,184,385</b>	<b>(39,053,223)</b>

**Annex 16**  
**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**  
**REGISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER**  
**(as of 31 December 2000)**

OPCW registration number	Subject of agreement/instrument <sup>6</sup>	Parties	Date of		Publications containing the text
			Signature	Entry into force	
IAR 55	Facility agreement: Schedule 1 / protective purposes	Switzerland OPCW	10-02-00	10-02-00	Annex to EC-XVI/DEC/CRP.8, approved by EC-XVII/DEC.1
IAR 56	Facility agreement: Schedule 2 / Säurefabrik Schweizerhall, Pratteln	Switzerland OPCW	10-02-00	10-02-00	Annex 1 to EC-XV/DEC/CRP.1 and Corr.2 and Corr.3, approved by EC-XVII/DEC.6

<sup>6</sup> EXPLANATORY KEY AND LEGAL BASIS FOR AGREEMENTS:  
FACILITY AGREEMENTS (Article VIII (34)(c), required by VA III (3) and (8)):  
Chemical weapons-related facilities:  
Storage facilities (to be based on model C-IV/DEC.12)  
Destruction facilities (VA Part III (5),(6), (7) and VA Part IV(A) (51), (59) and (70); to be based on model C-V/DEC.23 and Corr.1)  
Production facilities (VA V(49); to be based on model C-IV/DEC.13)  
Schedule 1 facilities: single small-scale facility (SSSF) (VA VI (25), (26), (27)), other Schedule 1 facility (VA VI (31)); to be based on model C-III/DEC.14)  
Schedule 2 facilities (VA VII (24); to be based on model C-III/DEC.15)  
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES AGREEMENTS (Article VIII(34(a)), required for all States Parties by Article VIII(50))  
RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (Article VIII(34(a)); implicitly necessary to implement Articles VIII(36), X(10), XII(4), XIV(5) and VA XI(27))  
BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON THE PROCUREMENT OF ASSISTANCE (Article VIII(34(b)), required for option (b) of Article X(7); to be based on model C-I/DEC.54)

OPCW registration number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of		Publications containing the text
			Signature	Entry into force	
IAR 57	Facility agreement: Schedule 2 / Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Monthey	Switzerland OPCW	10-02-00	10-02-00	Annex 2 to EC-XV/DEC/CRP.1 and Corr.2 and Corr.3, approved by EC-XVII/DEC.6
IAR 58	Facility agreement: Schedule 2 / Lonza AG, Visp	Switzerland OPCW	10-02-00	10-02-00	Annex 3 to EC-XV/DEC/CRP.1 and Corr.2 and Corr.3, approved by EC-XVII/DEC.6
IAR 59	Facility agreement: Schedule 2 / Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Basel	Switzerland OPCW	10-02-00	10-02-00	Annex 4 to EC-XV/DEC/CRP.1 and Corr.2 and Corr.3, approved by EC-XVII/DEC.6
IAR 60	Facility agreement: Schedule 2 / Siegfried CMS AG, Zofingen	Switzerland OPCW	10-02-00	10-02-00	Annex 5 to EC-XV/DEC/CRP.1 and Corr.2 and Corr.3, approved by EC-XVII/DEC.6
IAR 61	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Republic of Korea OPCW	10-04-00	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XV/DEC.2, approved by C-IV/DEC.9
IAR 62	Instrument of Accession by the OPCW to the 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organisations or between International Organisations	OPCW	25-05-00	[Convention not yet in force]	
IAR 63	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Denmark OPCW	19-07-00	[not yet in force]	Annex 1 to EC-X/DEC/CRP.2, approved by C-III/DEC.4
IAR 64	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	Latvia OPCW	25-09-00	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XIX/DEC.2, approved by C-V/DEC.5

OPCW registration number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of		Publications containing the text
			Signature	Entry into force	
IAR 65	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland OPCW	26-10-00	[not yet in force]	Annex to EC-XIX/DEC.1, approved by C-V/DEC.6
IAR 66	Relationship agreement	United Nations OPCW	17-10-00	[not yet in force - signed for provisional application]	EC-MXI/DEC.1
IAR 67	Training arrangement	Czech Republic OPCW	7-11-00 3-11-00	7-11-00	Annex to S/224/2000

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