

**Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties
to the Convention on the Prohibition of the
Development, Production and Stockpiling
of Bacteriological (Biological) and
Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

23 November 2011

Original: English

Geneva, 5–22 December 2011

Item 12 of the provisional agenda

**Follow-up to the recommendations and decisions
of the Sixth Review Conference and the question of
future review of the Convention**

2011 report of the Implementation Support Unit

Submitted by the Implementation Support Unit*

Summary

This report describes the activities of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) in 2011 to implement the mandate given to it by the Sixth Review Conference to support States Parties in the administration and comprehensive implementation of the Convention, the promotion of universalization of the Convention, and the exchange of confidence-building measures (CBMs). The Conference decided that the Unit "will submit a concise annual written report to all States Parties on its activities" (BWC/CONF.VI/6, Part III, paragraph 6). Since this is the final report of the Unit's current mandate, it concludes with a section reflecting on the Unit's five years of operation.

I. Introduction

1. The Implementation Support Unit continued to operate in 2011 in accordance with the decisions and recommendations of the Sixth Review Conference (BWC/CONF.VI/6). The ISU is funded by the States Parties to the Convention, and based in the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, which provides administrative facilities for the Unit. The ISU has three staff: Mr. Richard Lennane, Head of the Unit; Dr. Piers Millett, Political Affairs Officer; and Ms. Ngoc Phuong Huynh, Associate Political Affairs Officer. It has also been assisted by interns: from May to August 2011 by Mr. Patrick Gahr; from September to December 2011 by Mr. Kevin Ching; and from October to December 2011 by Ms. Monica Loveley.

2. The activities described below were undertaken by the ISU since its last report in December 2010 (BWC/MSP/2010/2), in pursuit of its mandate to: provide administrative

* Late submission.

support for the Convention; facilitate its implementation; support the Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs); and assist the Chair and States Parties in their efforts to promote universalization.

3. During 2011, the ISU continued to use the voluntary funding made available by Canada, detailed in its 2010 report, to assist in the pursuit of its mandate, as well as a new voluntary contribution of \$87,000 from Norway. This funding was used for: sponsoring participation of States Parties in the Preparatory Committee and Review Conference; supporting informal workshops to prepare for the Review Conference, supporting national implementation, including through events and workshops; publications and documentation; as well as supplementing resources for the ISU to participate in relevant meetings and workshops.

II. Administrative support for the Convention

4. The ISU formed the substantive Secretariat for BWC meetings in 2011, servicing the Seventh Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee, and supporting the activities of the President-designate. This included: drafting and issuing communications to States Parties, international organisations and NGOs; drafting speeches and other materials for the President-designate; processing meeting registrations; researching and drafting substantive background documents; preparing conference documents and reports; processing working papers; and providing procedural, technical and substantive advice to the President-designate and States Parties.

5. Nine States Parties requested assistance through the ISU to send delegates to the Seventh Review Conference. The ISU was able to arrange sponsorship for five States Parties to travel to Geneva to participate in the Review Conference.

6. The ISU continued to develop its website (<http://www.unog.ch/bwc>) to increase its utility to States Parties and improve ease of use. The website continues to act as the primary tool for the dissemination of information related to the Convention by, and to, States Parties. The website provides up-to-date information on meetings and related activities, an online registration facility for meetings, official documents, statements, press releases, background materials, information on relevant activities in other organisations, useful links, and membership lists. The website also contains a number of online tools maintained by the ISU, including the National Implementation Database (NID) and Compendiums of National Activities (CNA - see the implementation section below). Additionally, the ISU will use the website to stream video from public sessions of the Review Conference.

7. In accordance with the specific request of the Sixth Review Conference, the Unit maintained and further developed the restricted access area of the website (<http://www.unog.ch/bwc/restricted>). The information in this area is accessible, via username and password, only to States Parties. The area provides details of national points of contact, details for obtaining or providing assistance, electronic copies of CBM submissions, and information on the results of efforts to promote universalization. Because of changes to the software used by UNOG to monitor use of the website, it is unfortunately not possible to provide the usage statistics for the restricted area that were included in the previous ISU reports.

8. The ISU continued to follow relevant scientific and technological developments. In addition to the official background information paper prepared at the request of the Preparatory Committee¹, the Unit continued to update the science and technology section of

¹ BWC/CONF.VII/INF.3

the ISU website. This section contains information which was gathered in the course of the Unit's research and interactions with the various international, regional and national bodies with expertise in the relevant scientific and technological fields. The Unit has continued to work with several scientific communities to help them develop their capacities to address dual-use issues. The ISU continues to coordinate the security element of the International Genetically Engineered Machine (iGEM) competition. A member of the Unit helped judge the human practices components for a regional iGEM competition as well as the world championship that followed shortly thereafter. The ISU also continued to promote the secure development of synthetic biology in cooperation with industry groups, scientific bodies and governments. In 2011, the ISU with support from the governments of Switzerland and the United Kingdom ran an essay contest for graduate and undergraduate science students on the responsibility of the scientific community to ensure that advances in the life sciences are used for peaceful, not harmful, purposes. The winner of the contest will be invited to Geneva to present their essay during the review conference.

9. At the request of the President-designate, the ISU engaged in regular contact with international organisations relevant to the Convention and the Review Conference, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB); the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL); the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW); Organization Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF); the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee; the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC); the European Union; and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Since May 2009 the ISU has had an official partnership with the United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

10. Also at the request of the President-designate, the ISU had contact with a number of scientific, professional, commercial and academic institutions and associations, as well as non-governmental organisations relevant to the Unit's activities. These contacts have provided insights and information which have assisted the ISU in supporting the efforts of States Parties. Many of the organisations with which the Unit has had contact participated in the Preparatory Committee.

11. During the course of 2011, the ISU also co-hosted a number of events, including: with the support of the governments of Norway and Indonesia, an event entitled *International Workshop on Developing Practical Proposals for the Seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention* from 8 – 10 April 2011 in Montreux, Switzerland; and with the University for Peace and UNIDIR, an event entitled *Preparing for the Seventh BWC Review Conference*, from 8 – 9 November 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland.

12. The ISU also accepted invitations to participate in a number of meetings and events throughout the year. These events were relevant to the Convention and the work of the Unit, including its efforts to support the implementation of decisions and recommendations of the Sixth Review Conference. They also provided opportunities to conduct basic awareness-raising and outreach on the existence and provisions of the Convention. Annex I (English only) contains a full list of the events in which the ISU participated during 2011.

III. Implementation of the Convention

13. The ISU was contacted by seven States Parties, one signatory, and one state not party for assistance on aspects of national implementation. There were two requests that focused on cooperation with military and law enforcement personnel in the forms of education, training, and equipment. Two states submitted requests for assistance related to building biosafety and biosecurity capacity. Two states requested assistance on establishing a national contact point. Two states requested assistance in establishing an awareness raising workshop. Another two states requested assistance in gathering information about the Convention, with one of those states ending up joining the Convention in 2011. There was one request for assistance with implementation that the ISU was unable to accommodate as the requesting country is not currently a state party.

14. The ISU maintained and updated the online National Implementation Database (NID). The database contains details of national measures that might be relevant to the Convention in as many states for which it has been possible to gather data. Where possible, it also provides a summary of the measures and a link to the full text of the instrument. The NID has been updated as additional information became available. The NID currently includes a total of 2112 measures, from 121 States Parties (representing 73.3 per cent of the membership of the Convention), four signatories, six states not party, and one regional organisation. The NID is available on the ISU website (<http://www.unog.ch/bwc/NID>).

15. At the request of the President-designate, the Unit continued to develop Compendiums of National Activities (CNA). These compendiums provide a repository for details of activities of States Parties relevant to the topics covered during the previous intersessional process and were developed to provide a regularly-updated central gateway for accessing information provided to the meetings, and a convenient resource showing how legislative and regulatory measures are put into practice in different settings.

16. As part of its effort to improve the operation of its activities to facilitate communication among States Parties and the exchange of requests for and offers of assistance, the ISU continued to compile information on offers to provide assistance and had published this in the restricted area of the website.

17. The ISU also continued to interact with providers of assistance for related national legislation and enforcement measures, such as VERTIC, the ICRC, INTERPOL, the OPCW, and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee. The ISU continues to meet and coordinate informally with these providers, including on the margins of seminars and events in which the ISU participates, as well during meetings of the Convention.

18. The ISU continued to collect details of national points of contact for the Convention. To date, 77 States Parties have nominated national points of contact as requested by the Sixth Review Conference (see Annex II, in English only). In addition, the ISU has contact points for three signatory states, three states not party and one regional organization. Full details of all the points of contact are listed in the restricted area of the ISU website (<http://www.unog.ch/bwc/restricted>). The ISU communicates regularly by e-mail with the national points of contact.

IV. Confidence-building measures (CBMs)

19. In accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference, the ISU is responsible for compiling and distributing CBMs. The ISU maintains electronic (Adobe PDF format) versions of the CBM forms in all official languages and has made them available on its website. The Unit, with the assistance of interested States Parties, continues

to develop the electronic format of the existing CBM forms, and is currently reviewing possibilities for developing an online collaborative tool for completing CBMs over the Internet.

20. As of 17 November 2011, 68 states (43% of States Parties) had submitted CBMs to cover the calendar year 2010. Of these, 38 submitted their CBM on or before the deadline of 15 April 2011. Two States Parties submitted CBMs for the first time: Ethiopia and Jamaica. Twelve States Parties which submitted CBMs in 2010 have not yet done so in 2011. Annex III (English only) lists the submissions and includes a breakdown of submission by each of the CBM forms, along with charts and other information.

21. For the first time since the ISU began publishing CBM returns on its website, all of the CBM returns covering the 2010 calendar year were made available on the restricted area of the website. Several States Parties approached the ISU to enquire if, in the interests of transparency, their CBMs could also be made available in the publicly-accessible area of the ISU website. To date, 21 CBMs have been placed in the publicly-accessible area of the CBM section of the website (these CBMs also remain available in the restricted area).

22. During 2011, the Unit provided routine administrative assistance and advice on participating in the CBMs to around 15 States Parties.

23. In accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference, on 15 January 2011 the Head of the ISU wrote to the permanent missions and the national points of contact of States Parties to remind them of the 15 April deadline for submitting information under the information exchange procedure.

V. Promotion of universalization

24. The ISU supported the President-designate in his activities to promote universalization, preparing for and participating in meetings between the President-designate and representatives of states not party. The Unit promoted universalization during many of the seminars and events in which it participated (see Annex I, in English only). The ISU also provided information and advice on the Convention to several signatories and states not party. As it became available, the Unit consolidated and published information on progress towards universality in the restricted area of the ISU website.

25. Further details on these activities, and the results to date, can be found in the background information document on the status of universalization of the Convention (BWC/CONF.VII/INF.7).

VI. Conclusions and reflections on the work of the Unit since its establishment in 2007

26. The decision of the Sixth Review Conference to establish the ISU was a significant step, creating the first formal institutional presence for the Convention, and was something of a bold experiment. Although the mandate was clearly drafted, nobody — including the ISU staff — quite knew how the Unit would work in practice, and whether it would serve a genuinely useful function in strengthening the implementation of the Convention.

27. Overall, the experiment seems to have been largely successful. Feedback from States Parties to the ISU has been positive, and it appears that many States Parties are pleased with the results of their work with the ISU in various contexts. There was evidently a need among States Parties for the kind of services provided by the ISU, and there was a corresponding need in the wider international community for an institutional presence and

point of contact for the Biological Weapons Convention. The mandate of the ISU has proved to be adequately broad in practice, and has not caused any operational problems for the Unit in responding to requests from States Parties, or in dealing with other organisations. The main cause of restrictions on the ISU's activities has been lack of human and financial resources: the services offered by the ISU are oversubscribed, and approximately one in three invitations to the ISU participate in an event or activity has had to be turned down either because of lack of available staff, or insufficient travel funds.

28. While the ISU devotes much of its time to administrative support tasks such as preparing for meetings, assisting the Chair, managing documentation, administering the CBMs, and so on, probably its most effective activities in terms of directly strengthening the implementation of the Convention are its participation in workshops and seminars around the world and its efforts to secure implementation assistance for States Parties requesting it.

29. Participation in workshops and seminars plays a key role in raising awareness of the Convention and implementation issues, both for national governments and among other relevant actors such as the scientific community, international and regional organizations, professional associations, and academia. Since becoming operational in 2007, the ISU has participated in 132 workshops, seminars and other events outside Geneva, in 45 countries in all regions of the world (see table below). This has been achieved with a total travel budget for the five-year period of only \$60,000. When participation of national representatives at regional events is considered, the ISU has had direct contact in regional settings with capital-based officials and experts of over 130 of the 165 States Parties to the Convention.

Countries visited by the ISU, 2007-2011

<i>Africa</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>Asia Pacific</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Middle East</i>
Kenya	Barbados	Bangladesh	Austria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Malawi	Brazil	China	Belgium	Jordan
Morocco	Canada	Indonesia	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Qatar
Nigeria	Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Croatia	Saudi Arabia
South Africa	United States	Kyrgyzstan	France	United Arab Emirates
Tunisia		Malaysia	Germany	
		Pakistan	Hungary	
		Philippines	Italy	
		Republic of Korea	Netherlands	
		Thailand	Norway	
		Vanuatu	Poland	
			Republic of Moldova	
			Serbia	
			Sweden	
			Switzerland	
			Turkey	
			Ukraine	
			United Kingdom	

30. Because of its limited travel budget and its staff of only three, the ISU tends to participate more in: (a) events that are close to Geneva; and (b) events where the organizers can cover the travel costs. The effects of this can be seen in the table above. A larger discretionary travel budget would allow the ISU to maintain regional balance and prioritize its travel according to the needs of States Parties, rather than according to solely pragmatic considerations of what is financially possible. Similarly, additional staff would enable greater participation in events held far from Geneva, which because of the travel involved require a proportionately greater commitment of staff time.

31. As noted in earlier ISU reports, the function of matching offers of and requests for assistance has not worked as well as might have been hoped. While the ISU has successfully found assistance providers for many States Parties which have requested it, other requests have been left unfulfilled. Conversely, a number of offers of assistance have not been taken up. A large part of the problem may be the lack of precision in the requests and offers, which in turn perhaps derives from a lack of structure to the whole process. A more structured approach to identifying needs and providing assistance, perhaps through a dedicated mechanism as has been suggested by some States Parties, may prove more effective in future.

32. From a financial and administrative perspective, the ISU has functioned smoothly. As noted above, lack of human and financial resources has constituted the main constraint on the ISU fulfilling its mandate. Voluntary contributions from several States Parties have helped, but these are often for specific seminars or activities, and do not always assist the ISU in responding to individual requests from States Parties. Additional resources would significantly increase the ability of the ISU to fulfil the existing terms of its mandate. Any expansion of the current mandate would certainly require additional resources.

33. The ISU has been funded through the budget for the annual meetings of the BWC intersessional process. This is a convenient arrangement, but it means that only those States Parties which participate in the meetings in a given year pay a share of the cost of the ISU for that year. States Parties may wish to consider whether this remains an appropriate practice.

34. Basing the ISU in the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs proved to be a convenient and efficient choice. The dual lines of reporting — to the BWC Chair and States Parties on policy matters, and to UNODA on administrative ones — have not raised any difficulties in practice. The administrative support offered by UNODA, free of direct charge to States Parties, considerably aided the activities of the ISU. But as these activities expanded, the administrative load on UNODA increased accordingly. Such support, and in particular the provision of office space at UNOG, therefore cannot be taken for granted, especially if the States Parties were to decide to expand the ISU.

35. Finally, the ISU would like to record its appreciation for the active cooperation, enthusiastic engagement, constructive support and dedicated work of States Parties in the course of its operations over the past five years. The success of the ISU experiment is in large part due to the efforts of States Parties to make the most of this new facility.

Annex I

[ENGLISH ONLY]

Meetings and events attended by the Implementation Support Unit

The following meetings and events were attended by representatives of the Implementation Support Unit. Further details on these events, including copies of ISU presentations, are available from the ISU website, <http://www.unog.ch/bwc/isu>.

1. On 6 January 2011, a member of the ISU briefed visiting members of risk management foundation Det Norske Veritas on the “Biological Weapons Convention and Biorisk Management”.
2. From 24–27 January 2011, the ISU participated in a regional workshop titled *The Biological Weapons Convention: Current Themes* in Amman, Jordan. The workshop covered areas for collaboration amongst different stakeholders, response to disease events, and issues related to the Seventh BWC Review Conference, with particular emphasis on CBMs. The ISU gave presentations on the BWC, CBM forms, and how transparency can be improved through CBM compliance.
3. From 3–5 February 2011, the ISU participated in a workshop on *Synthetic Biology and its Dual Use* in Islamabad, Pakistan. The ISU delivered a presentation on “Safe, Secure and Solely Beneficial Synthetic Biology”, and also briefed workshop participants on International Genetically Engineered Machines Competition.
4. On 8 February 2011, the ISU participated in the Geneva Forum event *Working on Disarmament and Arms Control in Geneva: An Orientation for Diplomats*. The ISU gave a presentation on biological and toxin weapons.
5. From 15–17 February 2011, the ISU attended the International Federation of Biosafety Associations (IFBA) conference *Global Biosafety and Biosecurity – Taking Action* in Bangkok, Thailand. A member of the ISU gave a presentation on “Biosafety, Biosecurity & the Biological Weapons Convention”.
6. On 21 February 2011, the ISU took part in the Geneva Forum briefing on the Conference on Disarmament and civil society. The ISU gave a presentation on “Weaving the web of prevention: Civil society and the Biological Weapons Convention”.
7. From 21–25 February 2011, the ISU attended the INTERPOL *Joint Train-the-Trainer Session for Law Enforcement, Customs and Public Health Officials for the Prevention of Bioterrorism*, hosted by the Turkish National Police in Antalya, Turkey.
8. From 21–22 February 2011, the ISU took part in the *13th CSCAP Study Group on Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Asia Pacific* in Las Vegas, Nevada, USA. The ISU delivered presentations on science and technology developments, global health security and their relationship to the Convention.
9. From 23–25 February 2011, the ISU attended the *Third ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Nonproliferation and Disarmament* in Las Vegas, Nevada, USA. The ISU delivered a message on behalf of President-designate and briefed participants on the Seventh Review Conference.

10. From 5–6 March 2011, the ISU attended the workshop *Addressing Future Challenges to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in Connection with Scientific and Technological Developments* in Stockholm, Sweden. The event was organized by SIPRI with the support of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office. A member of the ISU delivered a statement on behalf of the President-designate.

11. On 15 March 2011, the ISU took part in a briefing on *The Role of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions in Preventing Acquisition and Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons* in Ottawa, Canada. The ISU gave a presentation on preparations for the review conference.

12. From 16–19 March 2011, the ISU participated in the *2011 International Studies Association Annual Convention on Global Governance: Political Authority in Transition* in Montreal, Canada. A member of the ISU presented a paper on “Common Understandings Identified during the 2007 to 2010 Intersessional Process of the Biological Weapons Convention”.

13. On 4 April 2011 a member of the ISU provided a briefing on the Convention for the International Peace Studies Programme of Trinity College Dublin, in Geneva, Switzerland.

14. From 8–10 April 2011, the ISU, Norway and Indonesia co-hosted the event *International Workshop on Developing Practical Proposals for the Seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention* in Montreux, Switzerland.

15. On 4 May 2011, the ISU participated in a universalization event in the Palais des Nations co-hosted by the President-designate and the Depositary Governments.

16. On 11 May 2011, the ISU participated in the UNICRI *Second Round Table Meeting of Centres of Excellence National Focal Points in South East Asia* in Bangkok, Thailand. The ISU delivered a presentation on capacity building under the Convention, as well as the activities and role of the ISU.

17. From 16–17 May 2011, the ISU participated in the *Workshop on International Response and Mitigation of a Terrorist Attack Using Chemical and Biological Weapons or Materials* at The Hague, Netherlands, organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Attacks and hosted by the OPCW. At the workshop, the ISU gave a presentation on “Response and Mitigation: Role of the Biological Weapons Convention and ISU”.

18. From 9–10 June 2011, the ISU attended the *Seminar on Outlook and Perspectives for the BTWC Seventh Review Conference* hosted by the German Federal Foreign Office in Berlin, Germany. The ISU presented on the possible structure of a future intersessional process for the Convention.

19. On 14–15 June 2011, the ISU was invited to speak at the 12th *New Issues in Security Course* at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in Geneva, Switzerland. A member of the ISU gave a presentation on “Biological Weapons”.

20. From 15–17 June, the ISU attended *SB5.0: the Fifth International Meeting on Synthetic Biology* in Stanford, California, USA. The ISU was invited to take part in a panel discussion that focused on security perspectives and engagement with the synthetic biology community.

21. From 16–17 June 2011 the ISU participated in the workshop *Between Control and Cooperation: Dual-use, Technology Transfers and the Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction* in Berlin, Germany. The ISU gave a presentation on facilitating cooperation in the peaceful use of biotechnology.

22. On 27 June 2011, the ISU attended the *Symposium on Rinderpest Eradication: Achievements and Obligations* in Rome, Italy. The ISU delivered a presentation on the post-eradication security risks of Rinderpest.

23. From 27 June–1 July 2011, the ISU took part in the *Biological Weapons Convention Conference Week for East Asia and the Pacific*, held in Makati City, the Philippines. A member of the ISU acted as Vice-Chair, panellist, coordinator and delivered a presentation on the Convention.

24. On 28 June 2011, a member of the ISU briefed participants at the event *Looking Forwards: Seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention*, hosted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington D.C., USA.

25. On 29 June 2011 a member of the ISU provided a briefing on the Convention for the University of Freiburg Survey of International Organizations, in Geneva.

26. From 29–30 June 2011, the ISU participated in the 2011 Biotechnology Industry Organization's *Biosecurity Conference: Advancing Bioscience and Global Security* in Washington DC, USA. The event featured over 15,000 attendees from 65 countries, representing industry, academia, and government.

27. From 6–7 July 2011, the ISU attended the *EU Seminar to Promote Confidence Building and in Support of a Process Aimed at Establishing a Zone Free of WMD and Means of Delivery in the Middle East* hosted by the Council of the European Union in Brussels, Belgium.

28. From 19-20 July 2011, the ISU attended *Biosafety, Biosecurity and Biodefence: International Congress 2011* in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The ISU delivered a presentation on the confidence-building measures.

29. From 20–22 July 2011, the ISU participated in the *RoSBNet Synthetic Biology Workshop* in Oxford, United Kingdom. A member of the ISU gave a presentation on “Engineering Safe, Secure & Solely Beneficial Biology”.

30. From 2–3 August 2011, the ISU attended *Safe and Secure Science: Partners of Today and Tomorrow* hosted by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Health and Human Services and the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Crystal City, Virginia, USA. The ISU gave a presentation on “Biological Weapons Convention, Synthetic Biology and Global Health Security”.

31. On 26 August 2011 a member of the ISU provided a briefing on the Convention for the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme, in Geneva.

32. On 31 August 2011, the ISU delivered a presentation on the Convention at the annual summer training program, *Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in a Changing World*, run by the TMC Asser Institute in The Hague, Netherlands.

33. On 6 September 2011, the ISU participated in the *Rinderpest Re-occurrence Risk Assessment Meeting*, hosted by the Royal Veterinary College in London, UK.

34. On 7 September 2011, the ISU gave an informal briefing to States Parties on the ISU in Geneva.

35. From 11–13 September 2011, the ISU participated in the workshop *Prospects for the 2011 BWC Review Conference*, jointly hosted by the Clingendael Netherlands Institute of International Relations, Wilton Park, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, in The Hague, Netherlands. A member of the ISU acted as facilitator during a workshop session, and presented a summary at the conference wrap-up.

36. On 15 September 2011 a member of the ISU provided a briefing on the Convention for visiting Egyptian diplomats, in Geneva.
37. From 15–16 October 2011, the ISU participated in the 2011 *International Genetically Engineered Machines Competition Asia Jamboree* in Hong Kong. A member of the ISU contributed to efforts to ensure the safety and security of projects and was invited to act as a human practices judge.
38. From 1–2 November 2011, the ISU took part in the *Regional Workshop for South-East Europe on the Seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention* in Belgrade, Serbia. At the workshop, a member of the ISU gave a briefing on the Convention.
39. On 4 November 2011, a member of the ISU delivered a lecture entitled “Biological Weapons Convention: The Next Generation” at Princeton University in New Jersey, USA.
40. From 5–7 November, the ISU participated in the 2011 *International Genetically Engineered Machines Competition World Championship Jamboree* in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. In addition to interacting with teams on safety and security issues, the ISU was asked judge human practices aspects of projects.
41. From 8–9 November 2011, the ISU, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and University for Peace, with the support of the Swiss Government, jointly hosted the workshop *Preparing for the Seventh Review Conference* in Geneva, Switzerland. The ISU presented on the “Review Conference Rules of Procedure, Organization and Structure”.
42. From 15–16 November 2011, the ISU participated in the first meeting of the *Temporary Working Group on the Convergence of Chemistry and Biology*, hosted by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, Netherlands.
43. On 17 November 2011, the ISU participated in the Geneva Forum’s informal consultations on *Towards the 7th Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention*. The ISU gave a presentation on “International Cooperation in the BWC: An Assessment”.

Annex II

[ENGLISH ONLY]

National Points of Contact

The following national points of contact had been nominated to the ISU by November 2011. Full contact details, including telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, are available to States Parties in the restricted area of the ISU website (<http://www.unog.ch/bwc/restricted>).

States Parties

<i>State</i>	<i>Contact</i>
Albania	Mr. Fadil Vucaj Representative of the National Authority of Albania for the CWC Ministry of Defense Tirana Albania
Argentina	Mr. Jorge Mariano Jordan Consejero Direccion de Seguridad Internacional, Asuntos Nucleares y Espaciales Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Esmeralda 1212 Piso 11 Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires CP 1007 Argentina
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Burkina Faso	Prof. Abdouramane Barry Head of National Authority Autorité Nationale pour la Convention sur les Armes Chimiques (ANCAC), Ministère des Enseignements Ouagadougou 03 BP 7130 Burkina Faso
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Annex III

[ENGLISH ONLY]

Report on participation in the confidence-building measures

I. Provisional summary of participation in 2011²

Key: D = declaration submitted; ND = nothing to declare; NN = nothing new to declare

States Party		CBM Form								Additional Information
		A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1.	Argentina	D	D	-	D	D	D	ND	D	-
2.	Armenia	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	D
3.	Australia	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
4.	Austria	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
5.	Azerbaijan	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	D	ND	ND	-
6.	Belarus	D	D	D	ND	ND	D	D	D	-
7.	Belgium	ND	D	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
8.	Brazil	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
9.	Bulgaria	D	D	D	ND	D	D	ND	D	-
10.	Canada	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
11.	Chile	ND	D	D	D	D	ND	D	D	-
12.	China	D	D	D	D	D	ND	ND	D	-
13.	Croatia	ND	D	D	ND	D	D	D	D	-
14.	Cuba	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
15.	Cyprus	ND	ND	D	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
16.	Czech Republic	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
17.	Denmark	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
18.	Ecuador	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-
19.	Estonia	ND	ND	D	ND	ND	D	D	ND	-
20.	Ethiopia	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
21.	Finland	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	ND	-
22.	France	D	D	D	D	-	-	ND	D	-

² As of 17 November 2011

		CBM Form								Additional Information
States Party		A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G	
23.	Gambia	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
24.	Georgia	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
25.	Germany	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
26.	Greece	D	ND	D	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
27.	Hungary	D	ND	D	D	ND	D	ND	D	-
28.	India	D	D	D	ND	ND	ND	D	D	-
29.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	NN	NN	D	NN	D	D	ND	NN	-
30.	Iraq	D	ND	D	ND	ND	D	ND	D	D
31.	Ireland	D	D	D	ND	D	D	ND	D	-
32.	Italy	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
33.	Jamaica	-	ND	-	-	-	ND	ND	-	-
34.	Japan	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-
35.	Kazakhstan	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	D
36.	Latvia	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Liechtenstein	NN	NN	D	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
38.	Lithuania	D	D	D	ND	ND	D	D	ND	-
39.	Luxembourg	ND	NN	ND	ND	ND	NN	ND	ND	-
40.	Malaysia	D	D	ND	D	D	NN	ND	D	-
41.	Malta	D	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
42.	Mexico	D	NN	ND	D	D	D	D	D	-
43.	Morocco	D	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	D	D	-
44.	Netherlands	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
45.	New Zealand	D	ND	D	ND	ND	D	D	D	-
46.	Norway	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
47.	Poland	D	ND	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
48.	Portugal	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
49.	Qatar	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
50.	Republic of Korea	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
51.	Republic of Moldova	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	ND	-
52.	Romania	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	NN	-
53.	Russian Federation	D	D	ND	D	D	D	ND	D	-
54.	Senegal	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
55.	Serbia	ND	ND	D	ND	D	D	ND	D	-

		CBM Form								Additional Information
		A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G	
56.	Slovakia	ND	ND	D	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	-
57.	Slovenia	D	D	ND	ND	ND	D	NN	NN	-
58.	South Africa	D	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	D	ND	-
59.	Spain	D	D	D	ND	D	NN	ND	NN	-
60.	Sweden	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
61.	Switzerland	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
62.	Tajikistan	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
63.	Thailand	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
64.	Tunisia	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
65.	Turkey	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
66.	Ukraine	D	ND	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
67.										
68.	United States of America	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-

II. Final summary of participation in 2010

Key: D = declaration submitted; ND = nothing to declare; NN = nothing new to declare

<i>States Party</i>		<i>CBM Form</i>								<i>Additional Information</i>
		<i>A1</i>	<i>A2</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	
1.	Albania	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
2.	Argentina	D	ND	D	D	D	ND	ND	D	-
3.	Armenia	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
4.	Australia	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
5.	Austria	NN	NN	ND	ND	ND	NN	NN	ND	-
6.	Azerbaijan	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	D	ND	ND	-
7.	Bangladesh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
8.	Belarus	D	NN	D	0	0	0	0	0	-
9.	Belgium	ND	D	D	D	D	NN	ND	D	-
10.	Bhutan	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
11.	Brazil	NN	NN	D	ND	ND	D	NN	NN	-
12.	Bulgaria	D	NN	D	ND	D	D	NN	D	-
13.	Canada	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
14.	Chile	D	ND	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
15.	China	D	D	D	D	NN	D	NN	D	-
16.	Croatia	NN	NN	D	NN	D	D	D	D	-
17.	Cuba	D	ND	D	D	D	D	ND	0	-
18.	Czech Republic	NN	D	D	D	D	D	NN	NN	-
19.	Denmark	D	D	D	ND	ND	D	NN	NN	-
20.	Estonia	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
21.	Finland	D	D	D	D	D	NN	ND	NN	-
22.	France	NN	D	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-
23.	Georgia	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	-
24.	Germany	D	D	D	D	ND	D	NN	D	-
25.	Hungary	D	ND	D	D	ND	D	ND	D	-
26.	India	D	D	D	NN	NN	NN	D	D	-
26.	Indonesia	ND	D	D	NN	D	D	ND	NN	-
27.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	NN	NN	ND	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
28.	Iraq	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-

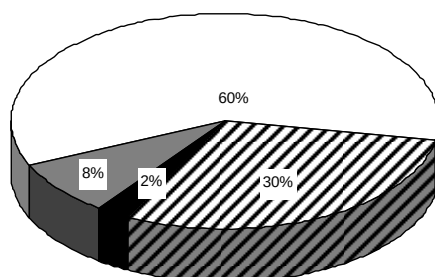
		CBM Form								Additional Information
		A1	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G	
29.	Ireland	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
30.	Italy	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
31.	Japan	NN	D	D	NN	NN	D	NN	D	-
32.	Kenya	ND	ND	D	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	-
33.	Latvia	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
35.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
36.	Liechtenstein	NN	NN	D	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
37.	Lithuania	D	ND	D	ND	ND	NN	ND	NN	-
38.	Luxembourg	ND	NN	ND	ND	ND	NN	ND	ND	-
38.	Malaysia	D	ND	D	D	ND	D	ND	D	-
39.	Malta	D	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
40.	Mexico	D	D	ND	ND	D	NN	NN	NN	-
41.	Morocco	D	ND	D	-	-	D	D	D	-
42.	Netherlands	D	NN	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-
43.	New Zealand	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	D
44.	Norway	NN	NN	ND	NN	NN	NN	NN	D	-
45.	Philippines	D	-	D	D	D	D	-	D	-
46.	Poland	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	ND	-
47.	Portugal	NN	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
48.	Qatar	ND	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
49.	Republic of Korea	D	D	D	D	D	D	ND	D	-
50.	Republic of Moldova	ND	ND	D	ND	ND	NN	ND	ND	-
51.	Romania	NN	NN	D	D	NN	D	ND	D	-
52.	Russian Federation	D	NN	ND	D	D	D	NN	D	-
53.	Senegal	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
54.	Serbia	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
55.	Slovakia	NN	ND	D	NN	D	NN	NN	NN	-
56.	Slovenia	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
57.	South Africa	NN	NN	D	NN	NN	D	NN	NN	-
58.	Spain	D	D	D	ND	D	D	ND	NN	-
59.	Sweden	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	NN	-
60.	Switzerland	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-

<i>States Party</i>		<i>CBM Form</i>								<i>Additional Information</i>
		<i>A1</i>	<i>A2</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	
61.	Thailand	NN	-	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
62.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	D	ND	ND	-
63.	Tunisia	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
64.	Turkey	D	D	D	ND	ND	D	D	D	-
65.	Ukraine	D	NN	NN	D	D	NN	NN	D	-
66.	United Arab Emirates	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-
67.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-
68.	United States of America	D	D	D	D	D	D	NN	D	-
69.	Uzbekistan	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	-
70.	Yemen	ND	ND	D	ND	D	ND	ND	ND	-

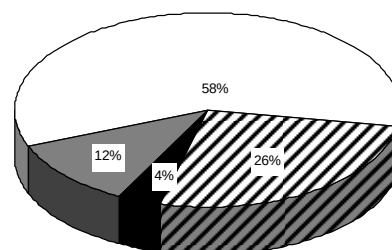
III. Participation in 2011 by form

The following charts show the rates of participation for 2011 in each of the CBM forms:

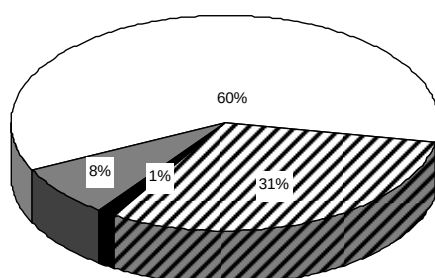
- ▨ Declaration Submitted
- Nothing New to Declare
- Nothing to Declare
- No Information Provided



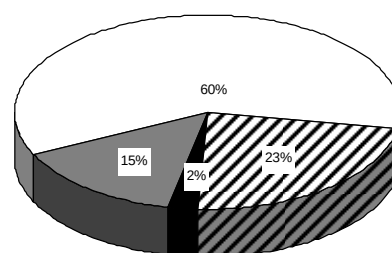
BWC CBM Returns for Form A1 in 2011



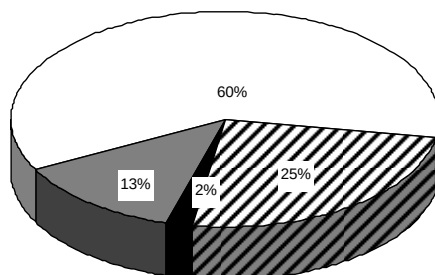
BWC CBM Returns for Form A2 in 2011



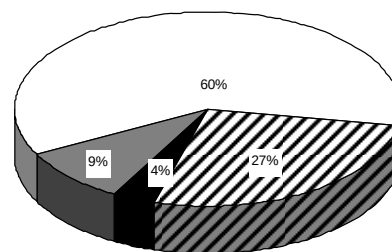
BWC CBM Returns for Form B in 2011



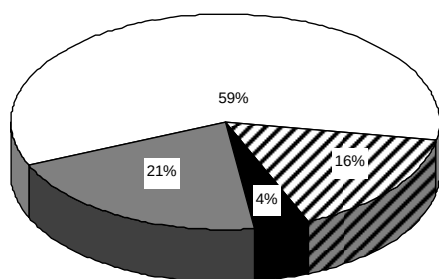
BWC CBM Returns for Form C in 2011



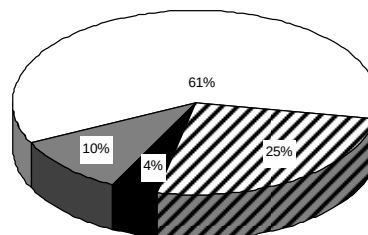
BWC CBM Returns for Form D in 2011



BWC CBM Returns for Form E in 2011



BWC CBM Returns for Form F in 2011



BWC CBM Returns for Form G in 2011