



2009 Reader on Publicly Available CBMs

The exchange of information under the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), in the form of politically-binding Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), will enter very soon its 24th year. This CBM Reader provides information on CBM-related developments in 2009 and presents in a summarized form the data submitted in 2009 by the 14 countries which made their CBM declaration public. The CBM Reader aims to underline the importance of participating in the CBM data exchange as the only established permanent transparency tool for the BWC and to highlight the particular efforts of a number of states to foster transparency by making their CBM submissions available to the public.

The 2009 CBM Reader has been prepared in the framework of our ongoing efforts to strengthen the BWC's CBM regime in order to increase transparency around bioweapon relevant activities globally. Such transparency is indispensable for building confidence in compliance with the BWC and must extend to all stakeholders including civil society. For more information on this project please visit http://www.biological-arms-control.org/projects_improvingthecbms.html.

Development of the CBM regime in 2009

States Parties agreed at the last BWC Review Conference in 2006 that the CBMs should be comprehensively discussed at the Seventh Review Conference. With that Conference two years down the road, preparatory discussions on possible improvements to the CBM mechanism in terms of both content and organisation have begun. The Geneva Forum is hosting a series of CBM workshops jointly sponsored by Germany, Norway and Switzerland. The first of three workshops, which bring together governmental and civil society experts on CBMs, was held in August 2009. A second one takes place in December 2009.

Facts about the BWC and its CBMs

BWC States Parties: 163

New BWC States Parties in 2009: 0

States Parties with national contact points: 69

CBMs submitted in 2009:

62 as of 1 November 2009

First-time CBM submissions in 2009: 2

Number of states having participated in the CBM data exchange in 23 years: 103

Next Review Conference: 2011

In August 2009, the EU officially launched its Joint Action in support of the BWC. This Joint Action was adopted on 10 November 2008 and runs from May 2009 to April 2011. It aims, among other things, to improve CBM participation by developing documentation that details

methodology for the preparation and compilation of CBM data, by supporting the creation and functioning of national contact points, by holding CBM assistance workshops, and by streamlining the electronic submission system maintained by the Implementation Support Unit.

As in 2007 and 2008, the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) conducted an assessment of the 2009 CBMs in terms of participation, which is included in the 2009 ISU report.

CBM-specific publications in 2009

BWC/MSP/2009/MX/WP.4, Disease Outbreak Reporting: UK Approach to Completion of Confidence Building Measure Form B. Working paper submitted by the United Kingdom, 27 July 2009.

Lentzos F, Hamilton RA (2009) Compendium of Proposals to Improve the CBM Mechanism, BIOS Centre. London School of Economics, July 2009.

Manual to Assist States Parties in the Completion of the CBM Forms, launched at the Meeting of States Parties in December 2009.

Research Group for Biological Arms Control (2009) 2009 Reader on Publicly Available CBMs, ZNF. University of Hamburg, December 2009.

Participation in the CBM regime in 2009

Although the last three years have seen a substantially increased number of CBM submissions per year, if set in relation to the number of BWC member states, participation is – with 38 per cent in 2009 – not higher than in the middle of the 1990s. As of 1 November 2009, 62 countries have submitted a CBM declaration in 2009. 103 countries have submitted a CBM declaration one or more times since 1987, while 60 have yet to submit their first one. 45 countries have submitted their CBM declaration annually for the last four years, 23 have done so for the last ten years.

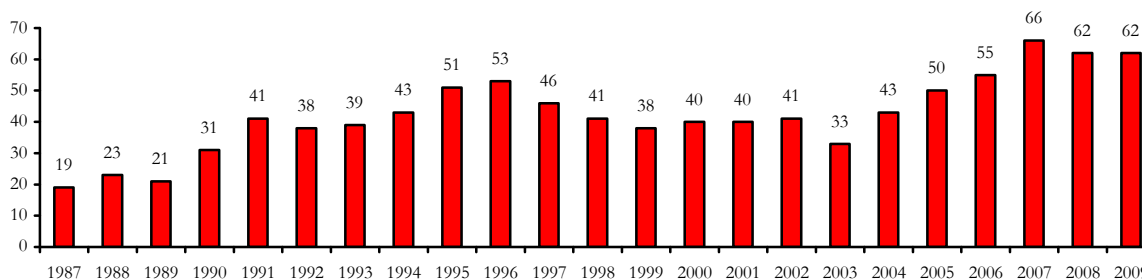
First-time submissions in 2009: Gambia, Republic of Moldova

Submissions in 2009 (States indicated in bold have made their CBM available to the public.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Argentina | 18. Estonia | 34. Lebanon | 50. Senegal |
| 2. Armenia | 19. Finland | 35. Liechtenstein | 51. Serbia |
| 3. Australia | 20. France | 36. Lithuania | 52. Slovakia |
| 4. Austria | 21. Gambia | 37. Malta | 53. Slovenia |
| 5. Azerbaijan | 22. Georgia | 38. Mexico | 54. South Africa |
| 6. Bangladesh | 23. Germany | 39. Morocco | 55. Spain |
| 7. Belarus | 24. Greece | 40. Netherlands | 56. Sweden |
| 8. Belgium | 25. Hungary | 41. New Zealand | 57. Switzerland |
| 9. Brunei Darussalam | 26. Indonesia | 42. Norway | 58. Tunisia |
| 10. Bulgaria | 27. Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 43. Poland | 59. Turkey |
| 11. Canada | 28. Iraq | 44. Portugal | 60. United Kingdom |
| 12. China | 29. Ireland | 45. Qatar | 61. United States of America |
| 13. Croatia | 30. Italy | 46. Republic of Korea | 62. Uzbekistan |
| 14. Cuba | 31. Japan | 47. Republic of Moldova | |
| 15. Cyprus | 32. Jordan | 48. Romania | |
| 16. Czech Republic | 33. Latvia | 49. Russian Federation | |
| 17. Denmark | | | |

Figure 1. Number of CBM submissions per year between 1987 and 2009

(Numbers in this figure differ from numbers provided by the ISU due to differences in counting states that were formerly part of other states, such as the former republics of the Soviet Union. This figure provides the actual number of CBM declarations submitted in the respective year.)



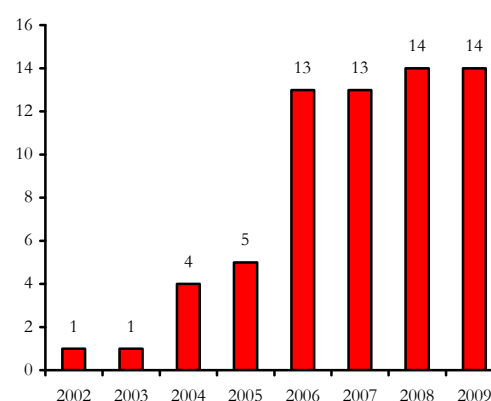
Publicly available CBMs in 2009

14 States – as many as last year – have opted in 2009 to make their CBMs publicly available. Eight States have done so annually for the past four years: Australia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Ten of these 14 CBMs can be found on the ISU website (www.unog.ch/bwc): Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Four additional CBMs were provided directly to the Hamburg Research Group: Austria, Georgia, Latvia, and Liechtenstein.

Figure 2. Number of publicly available CBM submissions since 2002



Summary of publicly available information declared in 2009

A summary of the information declared in the 14 publicly available CBMs is provided in the table below. More detailed information can be found in the insert to this CBM Reader.

Maximum containment facilities declared in publicly available CBMs in 2009: 17 facilities	
Maximum containment facilities declared for the first time: 0	
Biodefence programmes declared in publicly available CBMs in 2009: 8 programmes	
Highest funded biodefence programme:	65.7 million EUR in the United Kingdom
Lowest funded biodefence programme:	0.3 million EUR in Georgia
Biodefence facilities declared for the first time:	1 facility in Georgia
Unusual infectious disease outbreaks declared in publicly available CBMs in 2009: 4 in the United Kingdom	
Vaccine production facilities declared in publicly available CBMs in 2009: 19 facilities	
Category A vaccine production facilities:	5 (2 anthrax, 1 botulism, 1 plague, 1 smallpox)

Form A, part 1:	Number of maximum biological containment facilities (BL4 or equivalent) declared.
Form A, part 2 (i):	Does the State Party declare having a biodefence programme?
Form A, part 2 (iii):	Number of biodefence facilities declared.
Form B (ii):	Number of unusual disease outbreaks declared.
Form F:	Does the State Party declare having a past offensive and/or defensive programme?
Form G:	Number of vaccine production facilities declared.
ND:	“Nothing to declare” indicated in Form 0.
NN:	“Nothing new to declare” indicated in Form 0. In brackets is the most current answer and the year it is provided.
No data:	No information was declared despite not indicating “Nothing to declare” or “Nothing new to declare” in Form 0.

Country	Form A, part 1	Form A, part 2 (i)	Form A, part 2 (iii)	Form B (ii)	Form F (off/def)	Form G
Australia	4	yes	1	0	no/no	3
Austria	0	yes	1	0	no/no	0
Czech Republic	NN (0-2006)	NN (no-1998)	NN (0-1995)	no data	NN (no/yes-1998)	NN (5-2006)
Finland	0	yes	1	ND	ND	NN
Georgia	0	yes	1	ND	no/yes	ND
Germany	3 ¹	yes	4	ND	NN (no/yes-1992)	3
Ireland	0	no	0	0	no/no	0
Latvia	ND	ND	ND	no data	no data	no data
Liechtenstein	NN (no data)	no	NN (no data)	0	NN (no data)	NN (no data)
Lithuania	0	no	ND	ND	no/no	0
Romania	NN (0-2004)	NN (no-2004)	NN (0-2004)	ND	ND	1
Sweden	1	yes	1	0	no/no	2
Switzerland	NN (1-2002)	yes	1	ND	NN (no/yes-2001)	NN (2-2002)
United Kingdom	8 ²	yes	1	4	NN (yes/yes-1992)	3

¹ Includes one maximum containment facility not suitable for work with human pathogens.

² Includes three animal pathogen maximum containment facilities designated SAPO (Specified Animal Pathogens Order).

Research Group for Biological Arms Control

The aim of the Research Group is to contribute, through innovative research and outreach activities, to the universal prevention of biological weapons development, production and use. The focus of activities is twofold. Firstly, the Research Group contributes to preventing the erosion of the universal bioweapons prohibition by opposing norm-harming activities. Secondly, it develops new concepts and instruments for monitoring bioweapon relevant activities and for verifying and enforcing compliance with the norm against bioweapons.

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The following table summarizes the data declared in CBM Form A, part 1, of the publicly available CBM submissions from 2009 and compares them with the information in publicly available CBMs from 2006, 2007 and 2008. The table provides the names and locations of facilities declared in CBM Form A, part 1, their containment levels, the year(s) they were declared, and whether the facilities were wholly or partly funded by ministries of defence (MoD). Grey cells indicate that there was no CBM submission or that it was not made publicly available in the respective year. “-“ indicates that the information was not provided. “ND” indicates that the state ticked the ‘Nothing to declare’ box in Form 0. “NN” indicates that the state ticked the ‘Nothing new to declare’ box in Form 0.

Country	Name and location of facilities declared in CBM Form A, part 1	Cont. level	Decl. 2006	Decl. 2007	Decl. 2008	Decl. 2009	MoD funded in 2009?
Australia	1. Australian Animal Health Laboratory (Geelong)	BL4	x	x	x	x	partly
	2. National High Security Quarantine Laboratory (North Melbourne)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	3. Queensland Health and Forensic Scientific Services (Cooper Plains)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	4. Emerging Infectious Disease and Biohazard Response Unit (Westmead)	BL4	-	-	x	x	no
Austria	Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports/ Div NBC & Environmental Protection Technology (Vienna)	BL3				x	yes
Czech Republic	1. Collection of Animal Pathogenic Microorganisms (Brno)	BL3	x			x	no
	2. Institute of Molecular Pathology (Hradec Králové)	BL2	x			x	wholly
	3. Central Military Health Institute, Department Těchonín (Těchonín)	BL2	x			x	wholly
	4. Laboratory for Biological Monitoring and Protection (Milín)	BL4	x			x	no
	5. Laboratory of Molecular Biology (Hradec Králové)	BL2	x			x	wholly
	6. Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Infectious Diseases and Epizootology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Brno)	BL3	x			x	no
Finland	1. Centre for Biothreat Preparedness (Helsinki)	BL3	x	x	x	x	partly
	2. National Public Health Institute, Bacteriological and Virological Laboratories and Biothreat Unit (Helsinki)	BL3	x	x	x	x	no
	3. Yersinia Research Laboratory (Helsinki and Turku)	BL2	x	x	x	x	no
	4. Department of Virology, University of Helsinki (Helsinki)	BL3	x	x	x	x	partly
	5. Finnish Food Safety Authority (Helsinki)	BL3	-	x	x	x	no
	6. Finnish Defence Forces Technical Research Centre (Lakiala)	BL2	-	x	x	x	yes
Georgia	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) of Georgia (Tbilisi)	BL2				x	no
Germany	1. Bernhard-Nocht-Institut für Tropenmedizin (Hamburg)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	2. Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health (Insel Riems)	BL4 ¹	x	x	x	x	no
	3. Institut für Virologie der Philipps Universität Marburg (Marburg)	BL4	x	x	x	x	partly

¹ Maximum containment facility not suitable for work with human pathogens.

Country	Name and location of facilities declared in CBM Form A, part 1	Cont. level	Decl. 2006	Decl. 2007	Decl. 2008	Decl. 2009	MoD funded in 2009?
Ireland	1. National Virus Reference Laboratory, University College Dublin (Dublin)	BL3+	x	x	x	x	no
	2. Public Health Laboratory (Dublin)	BL3	x	x	x	x	no
Latvia	<i>Nothing to declare</i>	ND	x			x	ND
Liechtenstein	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN		x	x	x	NN
Lithuania	1. National Public Health Surveillance Laboratory (Vilnius)	BL3	x	x	x	x	no
	2. Lithuanian AIDS Center Laboratory (Vilnius)	BL2	x	x	x	x	no
	3. National Veterinary Laboratory (Vilnius)	BL2	x	x	x	x	no
Romania	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN				x	NN
Sweden	1. Swedish Defence Research Agency Division of NBC Defence (Umeå)	BL3	x	x	x	x	partly
	2. S�akerhetslaboratorium, Swedish Institute of Infectious Disease Control (Solna)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	3. National Veterinary Institute (Uppsala)	BL3	x	x	x	x	no
Switzerland	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN	x	x	x	x	NN
United Kingdom	1. Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Porton Down, Salisbury)	BL4	x	x	x	x	partly
	2. Health Protection Agency (Colindale, London)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	3. Health Protection Agency, Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (Porton Down, Salisbury)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	4. National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (Potters Bar)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	5. National Institute for Medical Research (London)	BL4	x	x	x	x	no
	6. Veterinary Laboratories Agency (Addlestone)	SAPO4 ²	x	x	x	x	no
	7. Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory (Woking)	SAPO4 ²	x	x	x	x	no
	8. Merial Animal Health (Pirbright)	SAPO4 ²	-	-	x	x	no
	9. Schering-Plough Animal Health (Uxbridge)	-	-	-	x	x	no

²Specified Animal Pathogens Order.

The following table summarizes the data declared in CBM Form A, part 2 (ii) and (iii) of the publicly available CBM submissions from 2009 and compares them with the information in publicly available CBMs from 2006, 2007 and 2008. The table indicates the overall funding for the biodefence programme as declared in CBM Form A, part 2 (ii), and lists the names and locations of biodefence facilities declared in CBM Form A, part 2 (iii), specifying the year(s) they were declared. Grey cells indicate that there was no CBM submission or that it was not made publicly available in the respective year. “-” indicates that the information was not provided. “ND” indicates that the state ticked the ‘Nothing to declare’ box in Form 0. “NN” indicates that the state ticked the ‘Nothing new to declare’ box in Form 0.

Country	Total funding in EUR ³				Name and location of biodefence facilities declared in CBM Form A, Part 2 (iii)	Decl. 2006	Decl. 2007	Decl. 2008	Decl. 2009
	Decl. 2006	Decl. 2007	Decl. 2008	Decl. 2009					
Australia	1.2M	1.5M	1.6M	1.9M	Human Protection and Performance Division, DSTO (Fishermans Bend)	x	x	x	x
Austria				NN	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>				NN
Czech Republic	NN			NN	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN			NN
Finland	-	-	-	-	Centre for Biothreat Preparedness (Helsinki)	x	x	x	x
Georgia				0.3M	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) of Georgia (Tbilisi)				x
Germany	12.9M	11.7M	11.2M	8.4M	1. NBC-Defence and Self-Protection School of the Bundeswehr (Sonthofen)	x	x	x	x
					2. Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology (Munich)	x	x	x	x
					3. Federal Armed Forces Scientific Institute for Protection Technologies – NBC Protection (Munster)	x	x	x	x
					4. Central Institute of the Bundeswehr Medical Service (Kiel)	-	-	x	x
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Lativa	ND			ND	<i>Nothing to declare</i>	ND			ND
Liechtenstein		NN	NN	NN	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>		NN	NN	NN
Lithuania	ND	ND	ND	ND	<i>Nothing to declare</i>	ND	ND	ND	ND
Romania				NN	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>				NN
Sweden	2.8M	2.8M	2.7M	2.7M	Swedish Defence Research Agency (Umea)				x
Switzerland	0.6M	0.6M	0.6M	1.0M	Spiez Laboratory, Swiss NBC Defence Establishment (Spiez)	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	73.6M	75.0M	77.6M	65.7M	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Porton Down, Salisbury)	x	x	x	x

³ National currencies were converted to Euros using the online service, <http://www.finanzen.net/waehrungsrechner>. 15 April of each respective year, the deadline for submitting the CBM to the UN, was selected as the date for the currency conversion.

The following table summarizes the data declared in CBM Form G of the publicly available CBM submissions from 2009 and compares them with the information in publicly available CBMs from 2006, 2007 and 2008. It provides the names and locations of vaccine production facilities declared in CBM Form G, the year(s) they were declared, and the diseases against which vaccines were produced. Grey cells indicate that there was no CBM submission or that it was not made publicly available in the respective year. “-“ indicates that the information was not provided. “ND” indicates that the state ticked the ‘Nothing to declare’ box in Form 0. “NN” indicates that the state ticked the ‘Nothing new to declare’ box in Form 0.

Country	Name and location of vaccine production facilities declared in CBM Form G	Cat. A diseases ⁴	Other diseases	Decl. 2006	Decl. 2007	Decl. 2008	Decl. 2009
Australia	CSL Limited (Parkville)	Plague	yes	x	x	x	x
	Q-Gen Ltd. (no data)	no	yes	-	-	-	x
	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research (Heidelberg, VIC)	no	yes	-	-	-	x
Austria	<i>Nothing to declare</i>	ND	ND				ND
Czech Republic	1. Baxter BioScience s.r.o (Kostolec nad Černými lesy)	no	yes	x			NN
	2. Sevapharma a.s. (Prague)	no	yes	x			NN
	3. Bioveta a.s. (Ivanovice nad Hané)	Anthrax	yes	x			NN
	4. Dyntec s.r.o. (Terezín)	no	yes	x			NN
	5. BIOPHARMA, Research institute of Biopharmacy and Veterinary Drugs (Jíluvě u Prahy)	no	yes	x			NN
Finland	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
Georgia	<i>Nothing to declare</i>	ND	ND				ND
Germany	1. Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics GmbH & Co. KG (Marburg)	Botulism	yes	x	x	x	x
	2. GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals (Dresden)	no	yes	x	x	x	x
	3. IDT Biologika GmbH (Rosslau)	Smallpox	yes	x	x	x	x
Ireland	Fort Dodge Laboratories (Sligo) ⁵	-	-	x	x	x	x
Latvia	-	-	-	-			-
Liechtenstein	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN	NN		NN	NN	NN
Lithuania	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
Romania	National Society Pasteur Institute S.A. (Bucharest)	no	yes			x	x
Sweden	1. SBL Vaccin AB (Solna)	no	yes	x	x	x	x
	2. UniTech Biopharma (Matfors)	no	yes	x	x	x	x
Switzerland	<i>Nothing new to declare</i>	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
United Kingdom	1. Health Protection Agency, Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (Porton Down, Salisbury)	Anthrax	no	x	x	x	x
	2. MedImmune (Liverpool)	no	yes	x	x	x	x
	3. Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics Limited (Liverpool)	no	yes	x	x	x	x

⁴ As designated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the USA.

⁵ Not currently active but maintains capacity to produce human or animal vaccines.

