



# Chemical Disarmament

March 2004

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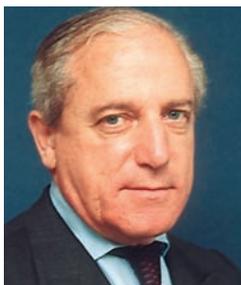


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# Foreword

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In the first quarter of 2004, three new States joined the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, bringing us all a step closer to the goal of universal adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

The welcome decision by Libya, Tuvalu and Chad to accede to or ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention is yet another unambiguous signal of the international community's trust and confidence in the credibility and independence of the OPCW. The fact that Libya decided to join the Convention as the sixth chemical weapons Possessor State bears special significance, since it provides evidence of the trust and confidence placed in multilateral disarmament institutions and demonstrates the high level of support they enjoy in the international community.

By declaring its chemical weapons stockpiles and production capacity, and by pledging to eliminate them under international verification, Libya, a member of a number of regional organisations such as the African Union and the League of Arab States, has made an important contribution to regional and international peace and security. It demonstrates yet again that chemical disarmament is fully compatible with the broader goal of strengthening stability in the Middle East. I sincerely hope that Libya's accession to the CWC will now spur other States not party to the Convention to join this Treaty.

In this issue of the *Chemical Disarmament Quarterly*, the daily work of the OPCW in verification activities, providing civil protection and medical training, sponsoring research in the peaceful uses of chemistry, delivering crucial support to States seeking to join the Convention, supporting Member States that are establishing the required national infrastructure to effectively implement the chemical weapons ban, is detailed.

In addition, the interdivisional Task Force working in the Secretariat continues to coordinate with States Parties offering implementation support on a regional or bilateral basis as well as with the relevant regional and international organisations that are ready to support States Parties in improving their implementation of Article VII obligations. The valuable advice provided by the Scientific Advisory Board on a number of issues with a scientific bearing also needs to be recognised and appreciated.

I am confident that the continuing resolve of the Member States to pursue the goals of this Convention is apparent to the readers of this quarterly. The international community and civil society have an enormous stake in the successful pursuit of the Convention's objectives. We, of course, will continue to strive to achieve the Convention's universal adherence and this quarter's experience bodes well for our common purpose.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rogelio Pfirter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rogelio Pfirter, Director-General  
March 2004

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## DISARMAMENT

# Libya Accedes to the Chemical Weapons Convention

On 18 December 2003, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Libya) announced its renunciation of all weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. Libya joined the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) by depositing its instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the United Nations on 6 January 2004. On 5 February 2004, thirty days after the deposit of its instrument of accession, Libya became the 159<sup>th</sup> State Party to the Convention.

The OPCW is committed to working closely with the Libyan Government on the legal and practical aspects

**Libya is committed to the full and effective implementation of the Convention on Libyan territory. Libya intends to comply with this Convention in the spirit of complete transparency.**

of Libya's accession to the Convention, including Libya's obligation to declare and destroy under international verification, its declared chemical weapons stockpile.

In response to the Libyan Government's request for technical support, a team of experts from the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) led by the OPCW Director-General Rogelio Pfirter visited Libya from 4 to 5 February 2004. The Director-General met senior Libyan Government officials in Tripoli to discuss and ensure the effective and comprehensive implementation of the chemical weapons ban.

During his visit to Libya, Mr Pfirter met with the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, H.E. Abd al-Rahman Shalgam, who emphasized during this

meeting that "Libya is committed to the full and effective implementation of the Convention on Libyan territory. Libya intends to comply with this Convention in the spirit of complete transparency." Mr Pfirter reiterated the Organisation's active support for Libya's "far-sighted and courageous decision to join the international community in upholding the ban on chemical weapons. All of the OPCW's Member States are committed to the elimination of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction under the Organisation's international verification."

During this visit, OPCW experts held an initial round of technical discussions with Libyan Government officials dealing with chemical weapons-related matters, during which an initial assessment of the chemical weapons stockpiles and related aspects of their chemical weapons programme was provided. The Libyan authorities also informed OPCW Director-General Pfirter that a National Committee for cooperation and liaison with the OPCW has been formed to coordinate the Libyan Government's efforts to meet its Convention-related obligations, including submitting an initial declaration of all chemical weapons and production capability and to establish procedures to facilitate OPCW inspections.

Subsequently, a technical assistance visit by OPCW experts to Libya took place from 16 to 23 February 2004. During this visit, the Libyan authorities provided the Technical Secretariat with a partial initial declaration, which contained the required information on the Category 3 chemical weapons munitions (unfilled munitions) in its possession at the Al-Jufra Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility. Libya has also informed the Technical Secretariat of its decision to begin destruction of these munitions on 27 February 2004.

Representatives of the Technical Secretariat visited the chemical weapons storage facility that Libya intends to use as a destruction facility for its Category 3 munitions. Thereafter, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Secretariat agreed on a detailed plan for verification of the destruction of the Category 3 chemical weapons

munitions at this facility. It was also agreed that any destruction activity would be preceded by an initial OPCW inspection at the chemical weapons storage facility.

On 5 March 2004, in full and timely compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention, a high-level delegation representing the Libyan Government submitted a complete initial declaration of all chemical weapons, chemical weapons production capacity and relevant, declarable, commercial industrial activity to OPCW Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter.

The declared Libyan chemical weapons stockpile consists of approximately 23 metric tonnes of mustard gas. In addition, one inactivated chemical weapons production facility, as well as two chemical weapons storage facilities, have been declared. No filled munitions have been declared. As of 3 March 2004, the OPCW's inspectors verified through continuous on-site monitoring the complete destruction of Libya's entire declared stockpile of unfilled munitions.

In addition, as foreseen by the Convention, the Libyan delegation has provided a destruction plan for these weapons and production facilities for the review of the Executive Council, a policy-making body comprised of 41 States Parties to the Convention, representing the full membership of the Organisation. The Executive Council will review these documents at its next session, commencing 23 March 2004.

By declaring the extent of its chemical weapons programme and any relevant commercial industrial activity declarable under the Convention, the Libyan Government has now fulfilled one of its most important initial obligations, which facilitates the inspection and verification of these declarations. Shortly after receipt of the initial declaration, the OPCW began conducting inspections at all declared sites and facilities in Libya.

The OPCW's international inspectors verify on site Libya's compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention's disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, including:

- Verifying Libya's comprehensive initial declaration of any chemical weapons, past and present chemical weapons-related activities, as well as of any industrial activities or sites, subject to reporting;
- Inactivating, and subsequently eliminating any chemical weapons production capacity;
- Securing any chemical weapons prior to their destruction;
- Destroying any chemical weapons;
- Ensuring the non-diversion of chemicals for activities prohibited under the Convention, as well as reporting any transfers and abiding by transfer restrictions of CWC-listed chemicals.

The Technical Secretariat is also providing assistance to Libya to establish a National Authority; designate a point or points of entry to facilitate, among other administrative duties, the necessary chemical weapons-related and chemical industry inspections; and draft and enact national implementing legislation that would make any breach of the Convention provisions and obligations committed on the territory of Libya or by a Libyan national a crime, punishable under its domestic law.

Libya's elimination of its declared chemical weapons stockpile under international verification enhances international peace and security and should serve as an example to all States that have not yet joined the Convention to follow suit without delay.

**The OPCW's inspectors verified through continuous on-site monitoring the complete destruction of Libya's entire declared stockpile of unfilled munitions.**

# UN Adopts Resolution on the Implementation of the CWC

Adopted without a vote on 8 December 2003

**H. E. Ambassador Krzysztof Jakubowski, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the UN Offices in Geneva, Switzerland, introduced the draft resolution on the Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction at the 12th Meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee of the 58th Session of the UN General Assembly on 21 October 2003, and it was subsequently adopted without a vote on 8 December 2003**

The full text of Resolution 58/52 follows:

**General and Complete Disarmament:  
Implementation of the Convention on the  
Prohibition of the Development,  
Production, Stockpiling and Use of  
Chemical Weapons and on Their  
Destruction**

**The General Assembly,**

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject of chemical weapons, in particular resolution 57/82 of 22 November 2002, adopted without a vote, in which it noted with appreciation the ongoing work to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,<sup>1</sup>

*Determined* to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction,

*Noting with satisfaction* that since the adoption of resolution 57/82, eleven additional States have ratified the Convention or acceded to it, bringing the total number of States parties to the Convention to one hundred and fifty-eight,

1. *Emphasizes* that the universality of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction<sup>1</sup> is fundamental to the achievement of its object and purpose;
2. *Underlines* that the Convention and its implementation contribute to enhancing international peace and security, and emphasizes that its full, universal and effective implementation will contribute further to that purpose by excluding completely, for the sake of all humankind, the possibility of the use of chemical weapons;
3. *Stresses* that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention is in itself an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of universal adherence to the Convention, and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention without delay;
5. *Notes with appreciation* the outcome of the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, convened in The Hague from 28 April to 9 May 2003,<sup>2</sup> and the Political

1) See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

2) See Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, document RC-1/5.

Declaration,<sup>3</sup> in which the States parties reaffirm their commitment to achieving the objective and purpose of the Convention;

6. *Stresses* the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomes progress to that end;
7. *Notes* that the effective application of the verification system builds confidence in compliance with the Convention by States parties;
8. *Stresses* the importance of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives;
9. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities;
10. *Notes* the undertaking of the States parties to foster international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities of the States parties

and the importance of that cooperation and its contribution to the promotion of the Convention as a whole;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties;
12. Welcomes the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons within the framework of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;
13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction".

3) Ibid, document RC-1/3.

# Treaty Regimes and Verification: The Chemical Weapons Convention

Address to the International Peace Academy, New York, March 2004

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The United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, H.E. Mr Nobuyasu Abe, invited OPCW Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfrirter, to participate in an International Peace Academy conference entitled *Weapons of Mass Destruction and the United Nations: Diverse threats and collective responses*, which was held on 5 March 2004 in New York. Mr Huang Yu, Director for External Relations, delivered on behalf of the OPCW Director-General, the address excerpted below, entitled *Treaty Regimes and Verification: The Chemical Weapons Convention*.

**The Convention was designed to provide a credible international tool to ensure that a chemical weapons free world does become a reality by April 2007.**

time we have seen recently a new promising trend – as shown for example by the voluntary renunciation of WMD programmes by Libya. There is no single recipe to stem WMD proliferation. Specific cases must be treated differently.

The question is whether multilateral regimes, such as the CWC, make the task of acquiring WMD more difficult and whether such regimes can be made more effective to deal with the new threats, including terrorism. Let us examine the facts.

The Convention was designed to provide a credible international tool to ensure that a chemical weapons-free world does become a reality by April 2007. We are long way away from reaching this final goal but we have also travelled a long way.

In April 1997 the OPCW membership was 87 States Parties. Today, it has almost doubled – and now stands at 161. This represents the most rapid rate of increase in membership for any multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation treaty. Countries possessing chemical weapons have come forward in acceding to the Treaty and are committed to destroying all their chemical weapons stockpiles. Predictions that those who may possess chemical weapons will necessarily stay away from the Treaty have not been borne out.

All of the chemical weapons production capacity around the world – declared by 11 States Parties – has been inactivated. Of that amount, fully two-thirds of that capacity has been either destroyed or converted to peaceful purposes. And two million out of eight and a half million munitions or containers with chemical agents have been destroyed already. This includes chemical weapons delivery systems – both filled and unfilled. In 1997, there was one chemical weapon destruction facility in operation – in January 2004 there were four and more will be commissioned this year.

More than 1,650 inspections in 60 States Parties with 650 inspections of chemical industrial facilities were conducted by fewer than 200 OPCW inspectors since April 1997. We have brought the international verification culture to those countries that have never in the past received any international inspectors.

The OPCW has yet to conduct its first challenge inspection – but this mechanism is in place and has been agreed by all States Parties. The Technical Secretariat is ready.

This is on the bright side. Where are the challenges?

In spite of progress toward universality, a number of countries widely believed to possess chemical weapons, or the capacity to produce them, have yet to join the CWC.

The rate of destruction of chemical weapons has been lagging behind in several countries. As of today, only

12 percent of the global chemical weapons stockpile was actually destroyed instead of 45%, as foreseen by the Convention.

Lack of agreement on some declaration requirements means that similar activities declared by one State Party are not declared by another. This is a concern for the OPCW as it leads to inconsistencies.

While chemical industry facilities in 60 countries were inspected, there are thousands more that have not—partly due to lack of resources but also, and more importantly, since this non-proliferation aspect of the work of the OPCW has not been utilized to the fullest possible extent.

The Convention requires notification of imports and exports of scheduled chemicals. There are discrepancies between notifications of such transfers reported by exporters and importers. At present, only the Parties to a particular transfer can resolve them. The OPCW has no active role in this process; as a result, some chemicals disappear from our radar screens.

With the emergence of new technologies and progress in science, many new toxic agents may emerge that are not currently subject to verification under the CWC.

The enactment of national legislation by States Parties is essential for the full implementation of the CWC. Only about one third of the States Parties have done so.

It is the view of our Member States—expressed during the First CWC Review Conference last year—that the Convention’s regime is sound and that there are no structural “gaps” in the CWC. The question is not whether something needs to be done differently; it is rather that more needs to be done.

All Member States pledged to focus their political efforts on the achievement of the universality of the Convention. Only when all countries join the Convention and implement it fully within their national jurisdictions will a truly effective global chemical weapons ban become a reality.

Some chemical weapons possessors should be in a position to allocate more funds to their destruction programmes and the international community should continue to assist.

More resources should be allocated to the verification

of chemical industry facilities to ensure that the Convention’s non-proliferation regime continues to be credible. Existing loopholes in the declaration requirements should be closed and transfers should be reported accurately.

The Convention has a mechanism for the review of those advances in science and technology that have an impact on the objectives and purposes of the Convention. The Scientific Advisory Board, a subsidiary body, addresses these issues and renders specialized advice to the Policy Making Organs through the Director-General.

Finally, the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction is a real and looming threat. There is a place for international disarmament and non-proliferation institutions in this struggle. The OPCW’s role is to reduce the threat by eliminating the stockpiles and by monitoring the correct use of dual-use materials. In these areas, we are in close cooperation with the Counter Terrorism Committee of the UN and other international organisations like the OAS.

Is the world now safer with the Chemical Weapons Convention than it would have been without it? The answer is undoubtedly, yes. The implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention has already made the world a safer place and the goal of a chemical weapons-free world is not an impossible task.”

**In spite of progress toward universality, a number of countries widely believed to possess chemical weapons, or the capacity to produce them, have yet to join the CWC.**

# Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission Established

Excerpts from a press release of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden,  
16 December 2003

Dr Hans Blix, former executive chairman of UNMOVIC, presented the newly established Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission, which he will head. The Commission is an initiative from the Swedish Government acting upon a United Nations proposal. It has been set up against a background of an increased risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to state and non-state actors, and where existing international agreements, although successful in some areas, have been unable to address this evolving threat effectively.

“My ambition for this commission is that we will be able to provide realistic and constructive ideas and proposals aimed at the greatest possible reduction of the dangers of weapons of mass destruction,” states Dr Blix.

“I am very pleased with the composition of the commission. Its members, both as a collective and individually, represent great knowledge and competence within this field and have extensive experience from, and insight into the politics concerning weapons of mass destruction,” says Dr Blix.

The Commission will work independently of governments and present its final report in late 2005.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission will consist of the following members:

## **Chairman of the Commission:**

Dr Hans Blix, Sweden

## **Commissioners:**

Dr Dewi Fortuna Anwar, Indonesia

Dr Alexei G Arbatov, Russian Federation

Ambassador Marcos de Azambuja, Brazil

Director Alyson Bailes, United Kingdom

Dr Thérèse Delpech, France

Mr Jayantha Dhanapala, Sri Lanka

Director Gareth Evans, Australia

Director Patricia Lewis, Ireland

Professor William Perry, USA

General (ret.) Vasantha Raghavan, India

Ambassador Cheikh Sylla, Senegal

Prince El Hassan bin Talal, Jordan

General (ret.) Pan Zhenqiang, China

## **1. Composition**

The Commission will have 15 members: the Chairman plus 14 Commissioners chosen by him. Together they give the Commission a broad geographical and political base and represent a vast expert knowledge and political experience. They will not speak for the countries they come from but serve in their personal capacity and are expected to contribute their personal analysis, thoughts and proposals to the collective work of the Commission.

## **2. Mandate and goals**

The Commission will have a comprehensive mandate. It will include not only nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons, and the means of delivering them, such as missiles, but also terrorism-related issues in connection with such weapons and delivery means. The Commission is expected to present realistic proposals aimed at the greatest possible reduction of the dangers of weapons of mass destruction, including both short-term and long-term approaches and both non-proliferation and disarmament aspects.

It is expected that working toward a comprehensive report the Commission will feel free to adopt separate reports on specific problems and areas and will seek to stimulate the international debate and give new impulses and energy to the international work against weapons of mass destruction. The Commission will present its final report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to all Governments.

## **3. Time schedule**

The Commission will have its first meeting in Stockholm early next year. The final report, containing the Commission's proposals and recommendations, will be presented around the end of 2005.

## **4. Financing and support**

The Swedish Government will finance the Commission's meetings, travel, studies, publishing and

Secretariat. Contributions from other sources, such as Governments and private foundations, are welcomed. Such contributions could encompass for example hosting of meetings, seminars and conferences, or financing of expert studies.

### **5. Independence**

Neither the financial support from the Swedish Government nor any other contributions that may be received will in any way be allowed to influence the work of, or the final report of, the Commission, which is fully independent. The Secretariat reports only to the Commission and is independent of all governments in its substantive work.

### **6. Secretariat**

The Commission's Secretariat will be based in Stockholm. It will be independent from the Swedish Government and will receive its instructions from the Commission only, through the Chairman. The Secretariat will be small but will engage with expertise from around the world as instructed or authorized by the Commission or its Chairman. Ambassador Henrik Salander will be heading the Secretariat as Secretary-General of the Commission.

### **7. Work process and outreach**

The Commission's work process will be similar, in its main features, to earlier international commissions, such as the Brandt Commission, the Brundtland Commission or the Commission on Human Security. The Commissioners will meet two to three times a year. Between those meetings seminars, hearings and

conferences may be arranged in different countries. This will be done in cooperation with relevant institutes and research institutions, from which expert studies may also be commissioned. Outside substantive contributions about future measures to reduce the danger of weapons of mass destruction are welcome from institutions as well as civil society and governments. The Commission will undertake various outreach activities and involve civil society and non-governmental organisations through presentations, conferences, website and e-mail.

### **8. Other commissions; origin of the WMDC**

During the 1980's and 1990's, several international commissions focussed partly or entirely on the issues of weapons of mass destruction, i.e. the Palme Commission, the Commission on Global Governance, the Canberra Commission on the elimination of nuclear weapons and the Tokyo Forum. Several years have gone by since the last one of those reported its findings (the Tokyo Forum in 1999) and the international situation has changed considerably, not least through the increased risks of mass destruction terrorism. Against this background, UN Under-Secretary-General Jayantha Dhanapala in 2002 proposed an independent commission on weapons of mass destruction, launched and hosted by one or two countries. The late Swedish Foreign Minister Anna Lindh decided shortly before her death that Sweden should take the initiative to such a commission. She subsequently asked former UNMOVIC Chairman Hans Blix to setup and chair the commission.

## POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

## Summary

**35<sup>th</sup> Session of the Executive Council**

The Executive Council of the OPCW met for its thirty-fifth session during 2-5 December and was chaired by H.E. Mr. Petr Kubernát of the Czech Republic.

The Vice-Chairmen and coordinators for clusters of issues reported to the Council on informal consultations during the intersessional period as follows: H.E. Mr. José Antonio Arróspide of Peru on chemical weapons issues; H.E. Mr. Alexander Olbrich of Germany on chemical industry and other Article VI issues; H.E. Mr. Hossein Panahi Azar of the Islamic Republic of Iran on administrative and financial issues; and H.E. Ms. Priscilla Jana of South Africa on legal, organisational, and other issues.

**Excerpts from the Director-General's Statement**

Regarding destruction of chemical weapons, Mr Pfirter noted that eight destruction facilities have been active since the last session of the Council and that 300 metric tonnes of agent have been certified as destroyed. He emphasised that India met its 45 percent destruction deadline for category 1 chemical weapons six months ahead of schedule and will meet its second deadline for chemical weapons production facilities a year ahead of schedule.<sup>1</sup> Destruction activities continue in the United States, in Tooele, Anniston, and Aberdeen as well as in the Russian Federation, including the destruction of 622 metric tonnes of mustard gas at the Gorny facility. The Director-General added that 37 percent of a State Party's chemical weapons stockpiles have been destroyed and that the destruction of a CWPF was completed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council was also informed that Albania had submitted a plan for the destruction of its declared chemical weapons.

The Director-General briefed the Council on recent international cooperation and assistance (ICA) events, including the First Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was hosted by the Singaporean Government in October. The Director-General also referred to the Network of Legal Experts meeting, which was held at OPCW Headquarters in November 2003 and organised by the Office of the Legal Adviser and the ICA Division. Mr Pfirter also discussed the regional seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean, hosted by Chile, on assistance and protection under Article X.

The recently approved Article VII and universality action plans were discussed. It was observed that both plans would require cooperation between the Technical Secretariat and Member States. It was noted that the Director of External Relations is the focal point for the plan on universality in the Secretariat. The accession of Chad to the Convention was noted and Mr Pfirter thanked France for supporting a technical mission to Chad to promote its accession. Other universality efforts were discussed, including consultations with the Secretariat of the Commission of the African Union and a visit by the Director-General to Havana, Cuba for the General Assembly of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL).

1) The OPCW Conference of States Parties at its First Session adopted the decision C-1/Dec.29 on 16 May 1997 on the "Destruction of chemical weapons production facilities (CWPF)". Paragraph 4 lists the destruction time-lines for Residual Production Capacity as follows:

In accordance with Part V of the Verification Annex (VA), subparagraphs 30(a) to (c), the maximum permitted residual production capacity of Schedule 1 CWPFs at the end of the eighth year after entry into force (EIF) would be 20% of the original; and that the permitted residual production capacity at the end of three destruction periods would be as follows;

End of year 5	60%	Destruction in initial period	40%
End of year 8	20%	Destruction in second period	40%
End of year 10	Zero	Destruction in final period	20%

Source: *OPCW: Legal Texts*, T.M.C. Asser Press, 1999, page 154

# Executive Council Deliberations At Its Thirty-Fifth Session

## Financial matters

Financial matters occupied much of the thirty-fifth session of the Executive Council. In addition to noting reports by the Director-General on the OPCW's income and expenditure situation as of 31 August, 30 September and 31 October 2003, the Council indicated that it was concerned that there are still delays in the reimbursement of Articles IV and V verification costs.

The Council also received a note by the Director-General on Results Based Budgeting (RBB), which it decided to further consider during the intersessional period. In the note, the Director-General brought particular attention to the following four points, namely: that the Secretariat has sought to keep Member States informed about progress in implementing RBB; Member State, Policy-Making Organ and Secretariat participation in implementing RBB is necessary for its success; only a preliminary indication of what the 2005 budget will contain is possible; and, perhaps most importantly, the Medium Term Plan will not prejudge coming budgets. The Council agreed and emphasised that it is important and necessary for the Secretariat and Member States to continue consultations on this matter.

Lastly, the Council took note of the Director-General's note on the budget stabilisation mechanism and Working Capital Fund.

## Other matters

- The Council again considered a draft decision on an agreed detailed plan for the verification of the destruction of chemical weapons at the Aberdeen chemical agent disposal facility in the United States and decided to return to this item at its next session.
- The Council also considered again a combined plan for conversion and verification of a CWPF at OJSC Khimprom, Novocheboksarsk in the Russian Federation and decided to return to this item at its next session. The Council also considered a combined plan for destruction and verification of the CWPF, Pine Bluff Arsenal, in the United States and decided to return to this item at its next regular session.
- The Council also considered and decided to return at its next regular session to two of the three draft decisions before it relating to facility agreements:

one with the United States regarding on-site inspections at the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility; and one with the Russian Federation regarding on-site inspections at the CWDF at Gornyy. The Council adopted the third draft decision relating to a facility arrangement with the Republic of Korea for a Schedule 1 protective purposes facility. Agreed modifications and updates to 11 agreements with the United States for CWSFs were noted.

- The Council again considered a draft decision on the clarification of declarations but decided to return to this matter at a later session. The Council took note of a Secretariat discussion paper on discrepancies in the reporting of imports and exports of scheduled chemicals and the Secretariat was urged to continue working on this matter. The Council also took note of an update on an assistance project for States Parties in respect of identifying new declarable facilities under Article VI of the Convention.
- The Council again considered a draft decision on the understanding of the concept of 'captive use' in connection with declarations of production and consumption under Parts VII and VIII of the Verification Annex and decided to return to the matter at its next regular session. It also decided that the issue of captive use of Schedule 1 chemicals should be addressed in separate intersessional consultations.
- The Council considered a draft decision recommending that the ninth session of the Conference approve the inclusion of an item on the list of approved inspection equipment and decided to return to this matter at its next session. The Council also considered the Director-General's note on the list of proposed revisions to the specifications for two items of approved inspection equipment. Because States Parties have until 14 December to provide comments, the Council requested the Secretariat to inform it of the results of this review in order to consider the matter at its thirty-sixth session.
- The Council adopted the decision on the list of new validated data for inclusion in the OPCW Central Analytical Database. A report on a cost-effective manner of including Chemical Abstracts Service registry numbers in lists of new validated data was noted.
- Privileges and immunities agreements between the OPCW and the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Slovak

Republic were considered and adopted by the Council.

- The Council noted the Director-General's report on the OPCW's relationship with its host country, the Netherlands.
- The Council decided that its thirty-seventh session would take place from 29 June to 2 July 2004, and that intersessional consultations would continue to take place throughout July.

### **Forthcoming meetings**

The next regular sessions of the Executive Council will be held as follows:

EC – 36 23 to 26 March 2004

EC – 37 29 June to 2 July 2004

EC – 38 12 to 15 October 2004

EC – 39 14 to 17 December 2004

The next regular session of the Conference of the States Parties will be held as follows:

29 November to 3 December 2004.

From 1 January to 15 March 2004

## **Official Visits by OPCW Director-General**

**21 January 2004**

**Brussels, Belgium**

Director-General Mr Rogelio Pfirter met with H.E. Mr Herman De Croo, President, Parliament of the Kingdom of Belgium

**4-6 February 2004**

**Tripoli, Libya**

On the date of the Entry into Force of the CWC for Libya, Director-General Mr Rogelio Pfirter met with the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, H.E. Abd al-Rahman Shalgam, and senior Libyan Government officials

**8- 12 March 2004**

**United States of America**

Director-General Mr Rogelio Pfirter visited the Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities in Anniston, Alabama and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, USA

## **Official Visits to the OPCW**

**9 March 2004**

H.E. Mr Jan Winkler, Deputy Foreign Minister for Security Policy of the Czech Republic, visited the OPCW headquarters and received a briefing on the status of the Convention's implementation

### Status Report

# Action Plan for the Universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention

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In an effort to infuse fresh momentum into the effort towards universal adherence to the Convention, the Executive Council at its Twenty-third Meeting held on 24 October 2003 adopted a decision on the Action Plan for the Universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention. This Action Plan was noted by the Conference of the States Parties at its Eighth Session (20 to 24 October 2003). The Council and the Conference are to review the progress achieved and also monitor its implementation. The Action Plan also calls for greater cooperation with Member States, including developing potential synergies with those Member States, willing and able to join in universality-related efforts.

In the period since adoption of the Action Plan, seven countries have become States Parties, bringing the membership of the OPCW to 161 States Parties. 21 Signatory States and 12 Non-signatory States remain outside the OPCW. The list of Signatory and Non-signatory States can be found at the end of this article.

With the initiative provided by the policy-making organs for the universality-related efforts of the Organisation, several steps have been taken. In November 2003, the Secretariat provided States Parties with a comprehensive annual document on the measures it seeks to undertake during 2004 on universality-related issues. The Secretariat has also designated a focal point within the Secretariat for the implementation of the Action Plan, as well as for purposes of effective coordination with Member States, willing and able to assist in universalizing the membership of the CWC.

The Director-General, in accordance with the Plan of Action, has invited States Parties to designate, on a voluntary and informal basis, points of contact in all regions and sub-regions, to assist the Secretariat in universality-related efforts. In January 2004, the Secretariat held an informal meeting with States Parties to discuss the possible nature and role of points of contact (POCs) on universality. Several States

Parties have taken the step of designating POCs, and the Secretariat is expecting more States Parties to do so in the near future. The Secretariat will continue to work with these POCs and other interested States Parties to promote the universality of the Convention.

Experts from the Secretariat undertook bilateral assistance visits to Belize and Madagascar to assist them in their preparations for becoming States Parties to the Convention. Such visits afforded the opportunity for relevant departments and Ministries to become familiar with the requirements of the Convention, including the drafting and adoption of national implementation legislation. Belize became the 158<sup>th</sup> State Party to the Convention on 31 December 2003.

A number of States Parties, including China, Kuwait, Norway, and the Republic of Korea have made voluntary contributions in support of universality-related activities in 2004.

Meetings with the African Union Commission in January 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in relation to possible cooperation with the Commission and the African Union Peace and Security Council were held. A bilateral assistance visit to Rwanda in January 2004 also took place. Ministries and related departments to be involved in preparations for the adoption and implementation of the Convention in Rwanda were briefed on all core issues, obligations and benefits of adherence to the Convention. Rwanda has informed that it now expects to ratify the Convention in the first half of 2004.

**The Action Plan calls for greater cooperation with Member States, including developing potential synergies with those Member States, willing and able to join in universality-related efforts.**

Additionally, briefings for representatives of States not Party on developments to encourage greater involvement in OPCW activities, and to accelerate consideration of adherence to the Convention were held in January 2004 with missions of States not Party based in Brussels. Similar meetings with missions of States not Party based in Brussels, London, and Paris are planned in the first half of this year.

Representatives of the Technical Secretariat attended the General Cooperation Meeting between the United Nations System and the League of Arab States and its Specialized Agencies, held in Cairo from 10 to 12 February 2004, and its representatives held meetings with senior officials of the Arab League regarding the promotion of universality of the Convention among its membership.

**Representatives of the Technical Secretariat attended the General Cooperation Meeting between the United Nations System and the League of Arab States and its Specialized Agencies**

Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Invitations were extended to African States not party to the Convention to participate in the regional seminar for National Authorities on practical implementation of the Convention, held in Dakar, Senegal, from 24 to 26 February, including Angola, Madagascar, Rwanda and the three remaining States not party to the Convention in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) – Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well as Chad, and the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya (both contracting State Parties at that time). Their participation facilitated the exchange of information and experience with States Parties from the same (sub)-region, to foster political and practical support to States not party, and to provide additional incentives for them to accelerate their preparations for joining the Convention.

A bilateral assistance visit to the Solomon Islands was carried out from 1 to 3 March 2004, as a result of a request for assistance made by the Government of the Solomon Islands. This follows the attendance of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Solomon Islands at regional and sub-regional universality workshops held in 2002 and 2003. Meetings will be held with key ministries and representatives in the Solomon Islands to accelerate the issue of accession to the Convention.

An implementation and universality workshop for States not Party to the Convention in Africa is planned to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 20 to 22 April 2004. Financial support for participants from States not Party will be provided through voluntary contributions received from a number of States Parties, including Kuwait and Norway. Fruitful discussions were held in Addis Ababa on 22 and 23 January with senior officials of the African Union Commission, the National Authority and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia on the logistical arrangements for the Workshop.

A regional workshop on implementation and universality of the Convention in the Mediterranean, Middle East and neighbouring regions is planned to be held in Malta from 5 to 7 May 2004, to be hosted by the Government of Malta, and with the support and participation of a number of other States Parties and regional organisations.

A joint mission to Myanmar, with the participation of the United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs (UN-DDA), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Organisation (CTBTO PrepCom) is under consideration. The mission is intended to encourage Myanmar to join the CWC and other relevant treaties and protocols.

# Tuvalu and Chad Join the OPCW

Tuvalu deposited its instrument of accession to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) with the Secretary General of the United Nations on 19 January 2004. On 13 February 2004, Chad deposited its instrument of ratification of the CWC.

On 18 February 2004 and on 14 March 2004, respectively, thirty days after the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification and accession of the CWC, Tuvalu became the 160<sup>th</sup> State Party and Chad became the 161<sup>st</sup> State Party to the Convention.

In the past 13 months, the following 13 States have become Member States of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) — Palau, Guatemala, Andorra, Timor Leste, Tonga, Sao Tome and Principe, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Cape Verde, Belize, Libya, Tuvalu and Chad.

Tuvalu and Chad are eligible to benefit from the OPCW's implementation and legal support programmes that provide support in drafting and enacting the legislation necessary to implement the Convention at the national level, enabling States Parties to detect, prosecute and punish any breach of the chemical weapons ban committed on their territory or by their nationals anywhere in the world.

In addition, the Organisation provides support in the practical implementation of the Convention's stipulations, in particular in establishing an effective National Authority to facilitate annual declarations and OPCW inspections, as well as to monitor chemical transfers and to maintain relevant chemical transfer restrictions.

Member States also receive training and may draw upon the Organisation's expertise to enhance their national civil protection in the event of a chemical weapons attack or the threat of such an attack.

The Organisation promotes international cooperation in the peaceful uses of chemistry by sponsoring research, training and internships to enhance Member States' ability to effectively implement the Convention, which is a key factor in ensuring the non-proliferation of chemical weapons globally.

Tuvalu and Chad's membership in the Organisation draws us closer to the goal of the universality of the ban on chemical weapons. The consistent rise in the Organisation's membership further confirms the validity of this multilateral instrument banning chemical weapons.

## States not Party to the Convention

As at 14 March 2004

### Signatory States

Bahamas  
Bhutan  
Cambodia  
Central African Republic  
Comoros  
Congo  
Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Djibouti  
Dominican Republic  
Grenada  
Guinea-Bissau  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Israel  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Marshall Islands  
Myanmar  
Rwanda  
Sierra Leone  
Saint Kitts and Nevis

### Non-signatory States

Angola  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Barbados  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Egypt  
Iraq  
Lebanon  
Niue (non-member of United Nations)  
Solomon Islands  
Somalia  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Vanuatu

- 21 Signatory States
  - 12 Non-signatory States
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- 33 States not Party to the CWC

## IMPLEMENTATION

# Regional Workshop in Saudi Arabia

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 8-10 December 2003

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A regional workshop on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) took place, at the request of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in Riyadh from 8 to 10 December 2003. The Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) jointly organized this event with the National Authority of Saudi Arabia.

The aim of the workshop was to provide a forum to members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to receive information on the CWC and the work of the OPCW, as well as to discuss issues related to the implementation of the Convention. Forty-two representatives attended this workshop from the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia).

His Highness Prince Dr Turki bin Muhammed bin Saud Alkabeer, Undersecretary for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Head of the Saudi Arabian National Authority for the implementation of the CWC, inaugurated the workshop.

In his opening remarks, His Highness Prince Dr Turki bin Muhammed bin Saud Alkabeer underscored that through the workshop, the National Authority of Saudi Arabia aimed at stimulating action at the national level in relation to the implementation of the CWC. He noted that “adherence of Saudi Arabia to the provisions of the CWC is in conformity with its obligations under the UN Charter...” and “is a cornerstone of its policy towards the prohibition, possession, proliferation, production and elimination of all weapons of mass destruction”.

The workshop included a number of presentations by the Technical Secretariat, a round table discussion, as well as practical exercises on submission of declarations and drafting national implementing legislation. Bilateral meetings were also held with the participating countries.

As a result of these discussions on specific national implementation requirements, participants noted that they understood clearly the relevant timelines set by the Conference of the States Parties (CSP) in its decision on the Article VII Action Plan, which calls, among other things, for completing the development of implementing legislation by November 2005.

While acknowledging that this calls for intense action on their part in the key substantive areas identified in the Action Plan –the establishment of a National Authority, submission of Article VI declarations and enactment of legislation– participants underscored the need for follow-up technical support through the Secretariat in these key areas.

GCC Member States underscored the importance they attached to continuing the sub-regional dialogue on CWC implementation matters.

The meeting intended to facilitate the exchange of contact information among representatives of National Authorities from GCC Member States, and to foster the development of personal working relationships among them. These relationships will lead to the creation of a sub-regional network that will support the continued implementation of the CWC, in particular in areas where collective action might be required, such as tracking transfers of scheduled chemicals, developing effective national implementing legislation, and assistance and protection against chemical weapons.

The United Arab Emirates made an offer to host the next regional workshop on the implementation of the CWC for GCC Member States in 2004.

# Regional Workshop for West Africa

Dakar, Senegal, 24-26 February 2004

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The Government of Senegal and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons organised a regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in West Africa on the Practical Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 24 to 26 February 2004. The workshop provided a framework within which representatives of National Authorities reviewed and discussed issues relating to the practical implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. It was attended by the representatives of 13 National Authorities, three Signatory States and one international organisation (International Committee of the Red Cross).

The themes reviewed and discussed included the role of National Authorities in the implementation of the Convention in individual Member States represented at the workshop, which also afforded the opportunity for participants to discuss implementing legislation and declaration and verification-related issues. This included table-top exercises involving scenarios dealing with legal issues, identification of declarable chemical industry activities and submission of declarations. There was a discussion on assistance and protection against chemical

weapons, international cooperation, as well as implementation support projects in the sub-region of West Africa.

Representatives from participating National Authorities made individual presentations on topics relating to the organisation of their respective National Authorities, the status of their respective implementation legislation and the mechanisms in place to coordinate and enforce implementation of the Convention in their respective jurisdictions, including in the areas of industry declarations and transfers of scheduled chemicals. The workshop facilitated the exchange of practical experiences among representatives of West African and other interested National Authorities in an effort to foster the creation of a sub-regional network in support of the practical implementation of the Convention, particularly in areas where collective action might be required, such as tracking transfers of scheduled chemicals and developing effective national implementing legislation.

The workshop followed the first regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa in Khartoum, Sudan from 27 to 29 August 2003, which reiterated the importance of achieving both the full and effective implementation and universality of the CWC on the African continent.

## Fifth Regional Meeting in GRULAC

La Paz, Bolivia, 10-12 March 2004

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The Fifth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) was held from 10 to 12 March 2004 in La Paz, Bolivia, to help ensure compliance by Member States from the Latin American and Caribbean region with the Chemical Weapons Convention. This meeting follows previous Regional Authority meetings: Lima, Peru, in 2000; Viña del Mar, Chile, in 2001; Brasilia, Brazil, in 2002; and Panama City, Panama, in 2003.

The meeting focussed on the facilitation of information exchange and experience in the implementation of the Convention, the promotion of cooperation among National Authorities and the identification of common implementation problems and their resolution through cooperative efforts on the part of States Parties and the Secretariat. The meeting also sought to contribute to the

ability of National Authorities to develop their own national implementation capacities and to enhance their awareness of the Convention.

The meeting also afforded an important opportunity for representatives of National Authorities in the region to focus on implementation-related requirements of Article VI of the Convention, and also provided a forum in which participants were able to discuss and pool their experiences with a view to determining and adopting the most efficient strategies for submitting data required by Article VI of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Other issues discussed during the meeting included matters related to national implementation legislation, the provision of Article VI declarations, and any impediments to preparing declarations, receiving inspections, or enacting or enforcing implementing legislation.

# Status Report

## Action Plan on the Implementation of Article VII Obligations

March 2004

The First Review Conference highlighted two of the several key factors that affect the contribution of the Chemical Weapons Convention to international peace and security:

- The desirability to attract all States into the regime of the Convention, and
- The need to ensure that all States Parties fully implement its provisions.

Of particular importance is that States Parties take all the measures necessary under Article VII of the Convention. This includes enacting and enforcing the Convention's prohibitions of chemical weapons in the

**The purpose of this Plan of Action is to ensure that in as short a time as possible, all States Parties adopt the necessary legislation and administrative measure they require to fully implement the Convention.**

penal codes of the States Parties so as to ensure that the international ban on chemical weapons finds its expression in national laws, and that any violator can be detected, apprehended, prosecuted and punished no matter where an offence was committed. Equally important is that the States Parties take all legislative and administrative measures they need in order to ensure that toxic chemicals and their precursors are only

produced, traded and used for legitimate purposes. That includes, inter alia, the identification and declaration of facilities to be declared under Article VI, and the receipt of on-site inspections by the OPCW. Other important implementation measures that all States Parties need to take relate to the annual submission of information on their national protective programmes, as well as the review of existing national regulations in

the field of trade in chemicals so as to ensure that they are consistent with the Convention.

The full implementation of Article VII by all States Parties is an essential condition for the proper functioning of the Convention, and influences the implementation process in all other areas. As the adherence to the Convention is becoming more and more global, it is important that the Convention's regulatory framework does not only expand in geographical terms, but also in respect to effective national implementation. This important relationship between quantitative and qualitative factors of the global regime against chemical weapons was clearly recognised by the First Review Conference, which called for two Action Plans: one on universality and one to ensure full national implementation of the Convention by all States Parties.

As a follow-up, the Conference of the States Parties adopted at its 8th Session in October 2003 the Plan of Action Regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, following a recommendation by the OPCW's Executive Council. The purpose of this Plan of Action is to ensure that in as short a time as possible, all States Parties adopt the necessary legislation and administrative measure they require to fully implement the Convention.

States Parties are called upon to set their own targets to accomplish this goal within an overall time frame of 2 years. They will be able to request and receive implementation support from the OPCW (either from the Secretariat or from other Member States) in order to achieve this goal.

The Secretariat was called upon to review and improve its implementation support programme, to develop partnerships with other relevant organisations that can contribute to the objectives of the Action Plan, and to regularly report to the Executive Council about the results achieved.

Member States that implement their own outreach and assistance programmes to help others were encouraged to continue doing so, to coordinate their activities with the OPCW Secretariat and to keep the OPCW informed about the progress they are making.

Within the Secretariat, the adoption of this Plan of Action prompted a further review of the implementation support programme offered to Member States. Ever since the entry into force of the Convention, and in fact even before that date as part of the work of the Preparatory Commission, the Secretariat had offered such support in the form of regional seminars, workshops and training courses for National Authority personnel. Over the years, additional support measures have been developed, including the National Authority Day, a variety of tools and information packages, and thematic workshops on issues such as legislation, transfer controls and the identification of declarable facilities in the chemical industries of Member States.

Increasingly, the Secretariat and Member States with experience in national implementation are offering direct on-the-spot support to National Authorities of Member States that still need to fully develop their implementation measures. Such bilateral help is often the best way to ensure that the implementation support can be targeted to the actual situation in the recipient State Party, and that results can be achieved and sustained.

The work on this Action Plan cuts right across the Secretariat, with responsibilities in such areas as legal affairs, international cooperation and assistance, external relations and verification. The coordination between the different Secretariat Divisions involved in rendering implementation support has been enhanced. A Task Force was established in the run-up to the adoption of the Plan of Action, and efforts are being made to coordinate activities between the Secretariat and those Member States that offer bilateral implementation support to other Member States. One important aspect of the Plan of Action is to ensure that there is a correct and complete analysis of the specific problems encountered by different Member States, and a realistic assessment of the capabilities that the OPCW has at its disposal to assist them in improving their national implementation.

The Plan of Action therefore invited Member States to inform the OPCW about their situation and any implementation support they may need, as well as the

support they are willing and able to lend to others. The response by the States Parties so far has been slow, only ten have submitted formal responses so far (the deadline was 1 March 2004). The Secretariat has prepared a first progress report on the Plan of Action to the Executive Council, in time for the 36th Council session in March 2004. There is a hope that with time, more Member States will engage with the Secretariat in their implementation work.

The causes underlying the persisting problems with the implementation of Article VII obligations include a lack of awareness and/or priority, a lack of resources in such areas as legislative drafting or public administration in general, delays in establishing or designating functional National Authorities, as well as insufficient experience in key implementation areas. Implementation support can be of considerable help in improving the implementation of Article VII obligations, but it will only bring results if and when Member States set their own goals and priorities and engage fully with the objectives of the Action Plan.

The Plan of Action also provides additional incentives for the Secretariat to explore possibilities of developing synergies with States Parties willing and able to offer assistance, and with other relevant international and regional organisations. This is important as there is a shortfall in the available human resources within the Secretariat required to be able to support all the planned implementation support activities. The OPCW will need considerable cooperation and assistance by States Parties in the form of access to experts to support particular projects, experts on loan, or bilateral assistance between States Parties.

The establishment of the OPCW Network of Legal Experts in November 2003 was a concrete step in this direction. It followed an example developed in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Member States who had set up their own legal experts network

**... bilateral help is often the best way to ensure that the implementation support can be targeted to the actual situation in the recipient State Party, and that results can be achieved and sustained.**

to promote the development and enactment of implementing legislation and regulations in their region. The OPCW Network of Legal Experts is intended to facilitate direct contacts between legal experts in different Member States, assist them in sharing experiences and information, and provide an easy opportunity to get advice if it comes to drafting implementing laws or regulations required under the Convention.

The Plan of Action also encouraged the OPCW to engage with regional and international organisations that could be of help. The Secretariat has identified a number of such organisations and intends to strengthen its contacts and coordination with them to help Member States accomplish their goals in respect to the full and effective implementation of Article VII. Particular emphasis will be on organisations that can help with raising awareness for the Convention, or that

have experience and programme activities in practical areas such as the drafting legislation and administrative regulations, or improving national systems to control chemical activities such as production of or trade with scheduled chemicals.

The success of the Plan of Action will depend critically on the commitment of the States Parties to improve their own situation in respect to the implementation of Article VII, and on the expertise and support that States Parties are able and willing to offer each other. The Executive Council will again review the progress made when it convenes for its 38<sup>th</sup> Session in October 2004. It will then receive a second progress report from the Secretariat, and it may consider making recommendations to the Conference of the States Parties, which will assess the situation again at its annual Session in November.

### Rate of Submissions under Article VII, Paragraph 5, and the Scope of Legislation

The following table gives an overview of the rate of submissions under Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention between Entry into Force and the reporting cut-off date, as well as the reported scope of the legislation.

Status reported as at:	No. of States Parties	No. (and percentage) of States Parties that had made Article VII(5) submissions	Legislation covers areas key to enforcement of the CWC
C-I: May 1997	87	0 (0%)	Not available
C-II: December 1997	103	24 (23%)	Not available
C-III: November 1998	120	40 (33%)	Not available
C-IV: July 1999	125	43 (34%)	Not available
C-V: May 2000	133	48 (36%)	Not available
C-VI: May 2001	143	53 (38%)	Not available
C-7: October 2002	145	70 (48%)	39 (27%)
C-8: October 2003	154	94 (61%)	51 (33%)
EC-36: 14 March 2004	161	95 (59%)	52 (32%)

The decrease of article VII (5) submissions since the 8<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of the States Parties (20 - 24 October 2003) was due to the recent accession/ratification of the following seven new States Parties:

Chad (Entry into Force: 14-03-04), Tuvalu (Entry into Force: 18-02-04), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Entry into Force: 5-02-04), Belize (Entry into Force: 31-12-03), Cape Verde (Entry into Force: 9-11-03), Kyrgyzstan (Entry into Force: 29-0-03), Afghanistan (Entry into Force: 24-10-03).

# National Authority Training Courses

## Macedonia

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A training course was organised in Macedonia from 26-27 January 2004 to focus on practical issues related to the establishment and effective functioning of the National Authority (NA), submission of accurate Article VI declarations and adoption of effective implementing legislation.

The objective of the training course was to advance the implementation process in Macedonia by facilitating the development of the necessary normative instruments in the legislative and administrative areas and the identification and accurate presentation of declaration data. Mr Igor Dzundev, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Co-Chair of the National Authority of Macedonia, opened the training course.

The training course also afforded the opportunity to interact with the National Authority in order for Macedonia to prepare a concrete plan that would demonstrate its commitment to ensuring full national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention

(CWC). 25 representatives from the following agencies involved with the implementation of the CWC participated in the training course: from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health (Bureau of Drugs), the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Customs Administration, Chamber of Economy) and in addition, four commercial chemical companies participated in the training course.

Experts from the Technical Secretariat made presentations on the obligations and rights of States Parties in accordance with the CWC; on its current status of implementation; on the role and responsibilities of NA and on the implementation support programmes of the OPCW.

## Nicaragua, El Salvador and Peru

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National Authority training courses were held in Managua, Nicaragua from 24 to 25 February 2004, in San Salvador, El Salvador from 1 to 2 March 2004, and in Lima, Peru from 16 to 18 March 2004. These training courses provided an opportunity for representatives from the Technical Secretariat to interact with government officials from relevant Ministries and Departments in the three Member States on a number of relevant topics relating to the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

During these training courses, presentations were made by Secretariat representatives on issues relating to the role of the CWC in the global efforts against terrorism, the programmes of the Secretariat on protection and assistance to be provided against the use or the threat of use of chemical weapons, the role of National Authorities in the implementation of the Convention. At all the training courses, representatives of the host countries also made presentations about the status of their implementation of the CWC.

Aspects of the Article VI chemical industry verification regime were discussed during these training courses. Among the topics covered were requirements

for industry declarations, other practical issues relating to Article VI declarations, including import and export controls, identification of declarable facilities, putting in place an effective mechanism for gathering information on declarable sites, and the collection and timely submission of initial declarations and thereafter annual declarations. The legislative requirements for making complete declarations were also addressed.

A presentation by the Secretariat on the CWC verification process, including the conduct of inspections under Article VI, declarations and evaluation of information submitted by Member States was also made.

Legal requirements for drafting and the importance of putting in place national implementing legislation were also discussed. A presentation was delivered on the implementation support programmes conducted by the Secretariat for the benefit of Member States.

These training courses gave an opportunity for Secretariat representatives to interact with National Authority personnel from the three Member States on issues relating to national implementing legislation, Article VI declarations and timely submission of declarations to the OPCW.

## ASSISTANCE & PROTECTION

# Training Courses for First Responders

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 21 February-5 March 2004

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From 21 February to 5 March 2004, the Assistance and Protection Branch (APB) of the International Cooperation and Assistance Division conducted practical training for two teams of first responders in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a part of a long-term project developed by APB together with the Saudi Civil Defence representatives. This training was provided to teams based in Riyadh and Jeddah.

Representatives from APB, the OPCW Inspectorate Division, the Technical Support Branch, and the Health and Safety Branch provided training to these teams.

Two teams of 30 first responders were grouped into an emergency response mission. A number of observers also participated in this training. A refresher course on the nature and behaviour of chemical weapons, first aid, detection and monitoring, use of personal protective equipment, and an approach to a chemical incident (emergency response) was also held. Practical training followed this refresher course, including a simulated exercise of providing emergency response in

a particular scenario. The workshop also highlighted the benefits of pursuing such practical training exercises in the future.

This type of training course is a new development following the events of 11 September 2001. In their aftermath, the OPCW Technical Secretariat and States Parties have developed a long-term project on national capacity building. This project commences with an assessment visit followed by theoretical courses for planners, managers and decision makers. Subsequently, the course concentrates on practical training for first responders. For example, an assessment and an initial course were held in Saudi Arabia from 13 to 18 December 2003. The practical phase of the workshop is divided into basic and advanced training, as well as scenario-based exercises with regional and international actors.

In 2004 and 2005, a number of courses are envisaged for basic and advance training for the first responders.

Muscat, Oman, 15-18 February 2004

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The Assistance and Protection Branch of the International Cooperation and Assistance Division held an introductory national course for response teams in Muscat, Oman from 15 to 18 February 2004. Forty representatives from the Omani Royal Police, the Civil Defence forces, the fire fighting college, and other civilian agencies tasked with emergency response participated in the course.

The course consisted mainly of theoretical lectures combined with an equipment demonstration. The lectures were designed to provide information on Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the nature

and behaviour of chemical weapons, aspects relating to medical treatment, detection and monitoring, use of personal protective equipment, threat assessment, and an approach to a chemical incident (emergency response).

This was the first involvement of the Assistance and Protection Branch with Oman. The meeting also afforded the opportunity to discuss with the representatives of the Royal Omani Police the possibilities of further expanding this cooperation including the holding of short-term training programmes in the near future.

# Planning Meeting on Capacity Building for Central Asian Countries

Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 21-23 January 2004

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A Planning Meeting of Central Asian Countries to launch the second year of the capacity-building project was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan from 21 to 23 January 2004. 30 participants from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, representing the ministries and agencies involved in emergency response planning and management, took part in the meeting. The Government of Norway sponsored this meeting and a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway participated in the meeting as an observer.

This endeavour is part of a three-year Central Asian Project (2003 to 2005), developing and improving national and regional response capacity against chemical weapons. The Norwegian Government has provided funding for the full three-year period. The Technical Secretariat of the OPCW, in cooperation with the Government of Switzerland, is involved with the implementation of the project. The aim of the meeting in Tashkent was to review the activities and results of

the first year of the project and plan the activities for the year 2004.

At the Planning Meeting in Tashkent, participants evaluated the results of the first year of the project and identified areas where additional work was required. The workshop also allowed them to assess and understand the capabilities of their respective agencies. One of the primary problems discussed was the lack of the availability of protective equipment, an issue that participants felt needed to be addressed in the near future. The participants emphasized the importance of this initiative and benefits that it provided to Member States during the last year, especially the practical training of their specialists.

Other topics discussed at this meeting included emergency response systems, organization and operation of response units, the concept of assistance, as well as existing national response mechanisms and development and improvement of regional cooperation.

## Regional Workshop for ASEAN Member States

Bangkok, Thailand, 2-5 March 2004

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The First Regional Workshop on Assistance and Protection for ASEAN Member States was hosted by Thailand from 2 to 5 March 2004. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam, as well as 50 observers from Thailand, attended the sessions.

The workshop was inaugurated by Mr Manu Leapiroj, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Kingdom of Thailand. In his opening remarks he recalled that terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction were becoming the new threat to the international community. He called on all Member States to fully implement the Convention and urged universality in the region.

The central purpose of this workshop was on the activities undertaken by the OPCW in the context of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Presentations were provided by the OPCW staff on national capacity building, national protection programmes, role of the OPCW, mobilization of international mechanisms, and the concept of assistance.

Representatives of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines also made national presentations, which explained the internal mechanisms developed within their respective systems to deal with issues dealing with safety measures and the need to improve internal coordination mechanisms to efficiently manage such emergency situations.

The workshop afforded the opportunity to disseminate information on the relevant provisions of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention and it reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to work together to improve national capacity building in the event of providing assistance in an emergency involving chemical weapons.

# Seventh CITPRO on Civil Protection

Spiez, Switzerland, 7-12 March 2004

The Chief Instructor Training Course (CITPRO) is associated with an offer made by Switzerland, under Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention, to provide assistance and protection against chemical

**The course drew on the extensive Swiss experience in civilian CW protection, and provided basic training to specialists and experts who are, or will be, associated with chemical weapons protection training for civilians in their home countries.**

tamination techniques and sampling and detection methods by the mobile field laboratory during field exercises.

weapons. CITPRO is held at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland. The central purpose of this technical training is to assist Member States in their effort to set up a basic chemical weapons protection capability that will directly benefit their civilian population.

The CITPRO VII was conducted from 7 to 12 March 2004 and this event was jointly organised by the government of Switzerland and the Secretariat. Participants received training on the proper use of individual protective equipment, monitoring and detection techniques, decontamination techniques and

Twenty participants from Ethiopia, as well as 20 participants from another State Party, successfully completed the CITPRO course.

The course drew on the extensive Swiss experience in civilian CW protection, and provided basic training to specialists and experts who are, or will be, associated with chemical weapons protection training for civilians in their home countries.

The programme schedule for CITPRO VII covered topics such as the Chemical Weapons Convention and Article X, chemical threats, types and effects of chemical weapons, protective equipment for civilian populations, medication: prophylactic and therapeutic procedures, dealing with increased chemical weapons risks, NBC mask maintenance, monitoring and detection, equipment handling and procedures, Swiss domestic alert systems: National Emergency Operations Centre/Nationale Alarmzentrale (NEOC/NAZ), chemical weapons decontamination equipment procedures, preparation for emergency training, international rescue, coordination of assistance, Swiss CAM Training, emergency training. In addition, participants were also expected to wear individual protective gear for several hours during some of the programme's practical sessions.

The Swiss Government generously provided all accommodation, internal transport, materials and training equipment for the course.

# New Release of the OPCW Central Analytical Database Planned

17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Validation Group  
The Hague, The Netherlands, 9-10 December 2003

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The seventeenth meeting of the validation group met to discuss the evaluation of new analytical data for possible inclusion in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) from 9 to 10 December 2003. Mr Eric Wils of the Netherlands chaired the meeting.

Prior to the seventeenth meeting, the evaluators for analytical techniques had evaluated the new data and sent their written reports to the appointed coordinators, who in turn, provided an evaluation summary to the Group's Chairman for discussion at this meeting. The evaluators finalised the evaluation of the analytical data and confirmed that the data approved are technically valid. This validated analytical data has been forwarded to the Director-General for appropriate action.

The results of the evaluation of the data from the sixteenth meeting of the Group were approved by the Executive Council at its Thirty-Fifth Session in December 2003.

The meeting also discussed the planning of the new release of the OCAD and the Secretariat is expected to release the new version shortly. Thereafter, the Secretariat will start the authentication process for the data approved by the Council at its Thirty-Fifth Session. The Group corrected the names and the schedule numbers of four Schedule 3 chemicals in the naming rules. The Secretariat has already informed the States Parties about these corrections (S/382/2003/Corr.1, dated 31 October 2003).

The Validation Group was informed by the Secretariat on the matter of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers that, if these numbers were assigned, they would be checked by the CAS and incorporated into the OCAD. This process is expected to begin in 2004.

During the meeting there was a discussion on the procedure for removing data from the OCAD (when this is required), and this issue has been postponed until the next meeting. In the interim, the Chairman, together with the Secretariat, will formulate the procedure to be followed for the removal of this data.

The Group discussed the criterion for the scan range for recording mass spectra. The criterion that spectra have to be recorded to 50 amu above the molecular weight of the compound should be considered for revision. The prime aim of this criterion is to provide evidence of impurities. The Group also discussed the inventory of the data several laboratories have submitted in the past on unscheduled degradation products of scheduled chemicals and riot control agents. This data is expected to be evaluated at a later stage.

The Group discussed the significant differences in GC(RI)\* values of some compounds measured by Laboratory 7 and other laboratories. These differences are probably due to the various makes of SE-54 types of columns. The Group decided to investigate this effect more thoroughly. VERIFIN (Finland), Dstl (UK), and LLNL (USA) agreed to measure the GC(RI) values of a selected number of compounds: one set to be measured on a type of column used by Laboratory 7 and another set by a column supplied by the OPCW Laboratory. At a minimum, the study will include the following classes of compounds: phosphonofluoridates, phosphonochloridates, V-agents, pyrophosphonates, and phosphoramidates. Two members of the Validation Group, Mr Gary Mallard and Mr Martin Söderström will produce a list of compounds before 31 January 2004 and communicate the information on them to the laboratories involved in this study.

\* Gas Chromatography Retention Indices

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

# OPCW Associate Programme 2004 Commences in July

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The Associate Programme aims in particular to facilitate capacity building and national implementation of the industry-related provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention. It also aims to facilitate trade in these areas as well as to broaden the pool of manpower from which the National Authorities and the OPCW can draw in the future. The programme has been successfully conducted over the past four years.

Due to the large number of applications received for participation in the programme in the previous years, it was decided to expand the programme in 2003 to accommodate 24 participants, twice the previous programme size.

Two key components of the programme are the chemical engineering-oriented skills development course and a “hands on” industrial experience at modern chemical plants. In all the previous editions of the programme, the University of Surrey, United Kingdom has conducted the three-week skills development course, during which the participants were given an intensive exposure to various chemistry/chemical engineering related aspects relevant to the Convention.

In the three-week industrial training, the participants receive a broad exposure to operations in a modern chemical company. As part of the “Responsible Care” policy of the industry, several companies in Europe have cooperated with the programme in the past. In 2003, the companies which supported the programme were Bayer of Belgium; Clariant of France; Bayer of

Germany; EniChem of Italy; Kemira Oy of Finland; BASF of Spain; Akzo Nobel and Borealis of Sweden; Lonza of Switzerland; and DuPont Nederland, Hydro Agri and Uniqema of the Netherlands.

During the industrial training, the participants study specific problem-oriented topics identified by each company. The research topics specifically studied in 2003 are shown in the table on the next page.

Other significant work undertaken by the participants each year relates to research of certain topics that are relevant to the Convention. The research projects completed by the participants of the 2003 programme are also indicated in the table on the next page.

The governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and Japan have in the past provided voluntary financial contributions towards meeting the costs of the programme. The government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has also provided a similar contribution for the 2004 and 2005 programmes.

Technical experts and representatives of the Member States, which have made voluntary financial contributions to the programme, are evaluating the results achieved by the Associate Programme each year.

The next Associate Programme will be conducted from 23 July to 1 October 2004 and will once again accommodate 24 participants.

## Research Topics in 2003

- Survey of production methods, producers, possible uses (prohibited and not prohibited by the Convention) and trends in trade of the Schedule 2B(8) chemical 2,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid (benzilic acid)
- Safety problems in handling toxic chemicals in developing countries and proposed steps and priorities to address the problem
- Biomedical applications of Ricin and Saxitoxin
- Survey of production methods, possible producers, uses (prohibited and not prohibited by the Convention) and trends in trade (if any) of the Schedule 2A(1) chemical Amiton
- Most commonly used materials for the construction of phosphorous-based pesticides plants and new developments
- Critical analysis of different techniques of hazard analysis of a chemical plant and application of one technology (preferably HAZOP) to a process flow diagram of your choice
- Survey of production / destruction methods, producers, possible uses (prohibited and not prohibited by the Convention) and trends in trade (if any) of the Schedule 2A(2) chemical PFIB
- Survey of production methods, possible producers, uses (prohibited and not prohibited by the Convention) and trends in trade (if any) of the Schedule 3B(8) through 3B(11) chemicals
- Worldwide survey of destruction methods for highly toxic chemicals
- Survey of production methods, producers, possible uses (prohibited and not prohibited by the Convention) and trends in trade of the Schedule 2B(14) chemical 3,3-dimethylbutan-2-ol (pinacolyl alcohol)
- Impact of the CWC on research and development of Schedule 2 chemicals
- Survey of production methods, possible uses (prohibited and not prohibited by the Convention) and trade in arsenic chloride

## Industry Assignments in 2003

The scenario of an explosion or gas leakage in an ethylene oxide production plant

Conducting a CWC audit at a methyl production plant

Study of product storage and handling of caprolactam

Waste management plant site

Evaluation of odour problems at the plants

Risk of mistake in the unloading of bulk raw materials, including study of supply processes, tank storage facilities and safety audit of raw materials supply process

Equipment inventory and inspection for plant maintenance

Management of the environment related to sources of pollution in water and improvement potential

Relocation of a chemical plant (nitric acid plant) from one country to another

Retention time measurement of incineration plant

Feasibility of ethylbenzene production in an existing cumene plant to be revamped

Evaluation of the Customer Opportunity for Service Improvement (COSI) System

# Mobilizing International Medical Assistance

Medical Experts Meeting, The Hague, The Netherlands, 5-6 April 2004

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To maintain its state of readiness to provide timely and adequate assistance to States Parties on request, the OPCW Technical Secretariat proposed the establishment of an assistance response system encompassing the mobilization of international resources offered by States Parties, including medical assistance. Due to the highly specialized nature of the medical activities involved, the ability to fulfil these requirements depends heavily on the availability and input of medical experts from Member States. Member States have been invited to nominate experts with specific qualifications to assist the Secretariat.

The two-day meeting will be held in The Hague from 5 to 6 April and qualified medical experts nominated by Member States will be attending this workshop. During the meeting, these experts will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the medical aspects of the OPCW Assistance and Protection Programme that will include discussions on developing further the methods relating to the medical component of the Programme. As of 8 March 2004, approximately 29 experts have registered to participate in this meeting and more attendees are expected from Member States for this event.

# Second Swiss Emergency Field Training Course

Spiez, Switzerland, 19-23 April 2004

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The Government of Switzerland and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons are jointly organising an advanced field-training course on protection against chemical weapons (SEF-TRAD 2), which will be held at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland, from 19 to 23 April 2004.

The course, the second of its kind, is related to the offer made by the Government of Switzerland under Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons. The course will provide further training on the proper use of individual protective equipment, monitoring and detection techniques, decontamination tech-

niques, and sampling and detection methods by the mobile field laboratory during field exercises.

Previous participation in either the SEF-Lab (Swiss Emergency Field Laboratory) courses or the CITPRO (Chief Instructor Training Programme) course is a requirement to attend SEF-TRAD 2. Applicants from Member States who have attended either a CITPRO or a SEF-Lab course at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez shall be considered for participation. A maximum of 20 from each group specified above will be accepted into the course. All participants must have a basic technical background.

# New Permanent Representatives

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## COTE D'IVOIRE

H.E. Mrs Marie Gosset, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, presented her credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 22 September 2003. Mrs Gosset is concurrently accredited as the Ambassador of Cote d'Ivoire to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, as well as the Head of her national Mission to the European Union.

From February 1999 to September 2001, Ambassador Gosset was a technical adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cote d'Ivoire, charged with economical and trade issues.

From September 1985 to February 1999, Mrs Gosset was an advisor to the Permanent Mission of Cote d'Ivoire to the office of the United Nations and other organisations at Geneva. In this capacity, Mrs Gosset was charged, inter alia, with the following portfolios:

relationship with the International Trade Centre, the General System of Preferences of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, EEC/ACP, and relationship with GATT (currently WTO). She was the Permanent Delegate of Cote d'Ivoire to the WTO and the preparatory works of the Uruguay Round negotiations. She served as the spokesperson of the African Group to the negotiations on tropical products. She was a member of the Ivorian delegation to the Ministerial Meetings of the GATT and the WTO.

Mrs Gosset chaired the Committee of Import Licences from 1998-1999 and acted as the Vice Chair of the Access to Market Committee. From 1982 to 1985, she was the financial comptroller in the ministries of Industry and Planning.

Mrs Gosset holds a diploma from the Customs School of Neuilly, France; an advanced degree from the National School of Administration in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire; and a degree in Applied Economy, specialisation in Development; among others.



## CROATIA

H.E. Mr Frane Krinć, the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the OPCW, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 18 November 2003. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Krinć is a lawyer by profession. He joined the diplomatic service in 1971. His diplomatic assignments span a number of countries including Italy, United States of America, as well as the post of Ambassador to Chile (non-resident Ambassador to Peru and Bolivia) and Spain with concurrent accreditation to Cuba and Principality of Andorra. Before his present

position as the Croatian Ambassador to the Netherlands, he was the Head of the office of the Croatian Government's office for cooperation with the ICTY.

Ambassador Krinć has participated in a number of multilateral conferences and international events (UN, OSCE, etc) and, in addition, was the leader of numerous delegations and commissions of his country. He is permanent lecturer at the Croatian Diplomatic Academy and author of several articles on diplomatic techniques.

Ambassador Krinć received his Bachelor's Degree in Law from Belgrade University in 1965 and in 1968 received his Master's Degree in International Law, Centre Européen Universitaire, Nancy, France. He also passed the Bar Examination.

He is fluent in English, Spanish, Italian and French.



## **YEMEN**

H.E. Mr. Abudulmalik A. Al-Eryani, the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the OPCW, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr. Rogelio Pfrirer, on 10 December 2003. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Al-Eryani has held a number of significant posts in his country. He was the Technical Cooperation Specialist at the Ministry of Planning and Development from December 1985 to August 1990.

Subsequently, he took over as Director-General for Technical Cooperation within the same ministry for a period of seven years. He also worked in the Ministry of Industry as the Managing Director for the Small Enterprises Development Unit from 1997 to 1999. After that, he was the Secretary General of the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood from 1999 to 2001. Subsequently, Ambassador Al-Eryani was appointed as Yemen's Minister for Tourism and Environment from April 2001 to May 2003.

Ambassador Al-Eryani received his Bachelor of Science in Economics from the University of George Mason, Virginia State, USA.



## **KAZAKHSTAN**

H.E. Mr. Konstantin Zhigalov, the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr. Rogelio Pfrirer, on 10 December 2003. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Benelux countries, as well as Head of Mission to the EU and to NATO.

From 1981 to 1991 Ambassador Zhigalov was a Senior researcher and consultant in politics. From 1991 to 1993 he served as Political Assistant to the President of Kazakhstan.

Subsequently, he was appointed as his country's Deputy Foreign Minister (Europe and CIS) for a year (1993-1994) and took over as the Head of the International Department at the President's Administration, Foreign Advisor to the President of Kazakhstan.

Ambassador Zhigalov was posted to the Embassy of Kazakhstan in London from 1996 to 2000 as Minister-Counsellor. From London, he was assigned as his country's Ambassador to Poland from 2001 to 2003.

He graduated from the Kazakh State University in Almaty in 1981, where he became a PhD in Historical Science in 1984.

Ambassador Zhigalov is fluent in Russian, English and Polish.



## **SUDAN**

H.E. Mr Abuelgasim Abdelwahid Sheikh Idris, the Permanent Representative of Sudan to the OPCW, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 11 December 2003. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Idris is a lawyer who joined his country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1975. Within a year of joining, he was posted to London in 1976 for a three-year period, following which he took up his diplomatic assignment in Stockholm from 1979 to 1981.

Ambassador Idris has also served in the Sudanese Embassies in Cairo (1981-1986), Tokyo (1986-1996), Rome (1996-1997) and Geneva (1997-1999).

Ambassador Idris has also held a number of important posts within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which include Director of the Legal Department. He has participated in conferences and meetings representing the Sudan, including UNGA, OAU, Arab League, OIC, IGAD and ECOSOC. He took up his present assignment in 2003.

Ambassador Idris received his LLB (Law) from Cairo University Egypt in 1974 and his Master's in International Relations, from Sophia University in Japan.



## **NORWAY**

H.E. Mr Kåre Bryn, the Permanent Representative of Norway to the OPCW, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 16 December 2003. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Bryn, a career diplomat, joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Norwegian Government in 1969 and was subsequently posted to London at the Royal Norwegian Embassy from 1971 to 1974. From London, Ambassador Bryn was posted to Belgrade for a two-year period (1974-1976).

Ambassador Bryn returned to his country in 1976 and was appointed as the Executive Officer for multilateral issues related to development and international economic relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has held a number of important positions, including Assistant Director-General (1985-1989) Multilateral Economic Co-operation, and Director-General of the Department for Natural Resources and Environment Affairs (1989-1999).

In 1999, he was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Norway to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) and he served in Geneva until 2003 when he took up his present assignment as his country's representative in the Netherlands and to the OPCW.

He has graduated from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration in 1968.



#### **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

H.E. Mr Ali Thani Alsuwaidi, the Permanent Representative of United Arab Emirates to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 22 January 2004. He is concurrently

accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands since 22 October 2003.

Ambassador Alsuwaidi joined the diplomatic service of his country in 1977 and his first assignment abroad was to the Permanent Mission of UAE in Geneva, July 1978 to November 1983.

He returned to the head office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1983 and joined the Department of Legal Affairs and Studies. In addition, he has served in Brussels (1984-1988) and at the Permanent Mission of UAE to the United Nations in New York as Deputy Permanent Representative (1988-1995). He was accredited as Ambassador to South Africa from 1995 to 2003 and during this period, he had the status of non-resident Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Mozambique (2000-2003) and in Zimbabwe (2000-2003).

Ambassador Alsuwaidi received his Bachelor of Law in 1976 from the University of Cairo, Egypt and his Master's degree in international relations in 1983 from the University of Webster, St Louis, Missouri/University Campus, Geneva.



#### **CYPRUS**

H.E. Mrs Ioanna Malliotis, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, presented her credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 10 February 2004. She is concurrently

accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cyprus to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as of November 2003.

Ambassador Malliotis joined the Cyprus Foreign Service in 1989 and served within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1989 to 1995 and from 2002 to 2003. She was a member of the Cyprus delegation to numerous international conferences and summit meetings

Ambassador Malliotis was the Counsellor and Deputy Head of Mission of the Embassy of Cyprus in Vienna, Austria from 1995 to 1999. In addition, during this

period she was the Deputy Head of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the OSCE and Alternate Representative of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the International Organizations in Vienna (IAEA, UN, UNIDO and CTBTO).

After serving in Vienna, Ambassador Malliotis was assigned to the Cyprus Embassy in Paris, France as its Deputy Head of Mission, from 1999 to 2002. She participated at the XXX and XXXI Sessions of the General Conference of the UNESCO as a Member (alternate) of the Cyprus Delegation.

Ambassador Malliotis has a Bachelor of Arts in Government and Politics with Distinction and Recognition from the George Mason University, Commonwealth of Virginia, USA. Subsequently, she received a Master of Arts degree in International Relations with Honours from the University of Maryland, Maryland, USA.

She is fluent in Greek, English and French.



## **AUSTRALIA**

H.E. Mr Stephen Brady, the Permanent Representative of Australia to the OPCW, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 17 March 2004. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to

the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Brady is a career diplomat and prior to his present appointment he was the Senior Adviser (Government) to the Prime Minister of Australia, and acting Senior Adviser (International). He has served as his country's representative to a number of countries including Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden and non-resident Ambassador to the Republics of Finland,

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from December 1998 to January 2003. He was concurrently non-resident Ambassador to the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway and the Republic of Iceland from December 1998 to September 2000.

Earlier on in his career, he served as Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires at the Australian Embassy in Dublin, Ireland.

Ambassador Brady was also posted in the International Division, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet for a one-year period from 1985 to 1986.

Ambassador Brady has a Bachelor of Arts in international relations from the Australian National University, Canberra.



## **BELGIUM**

H.E. Mr Jean-Marie Noirfalisse, the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 18 February 2004.

Ambassador Noirfalisse is a career diplomat who joined the Belgian diplomatic service in 1973. In his early diplomatic career he served in Washington D.C. from 1973 to 1977, Geneva from 1979 to 1984, where he was assigned matters dealing with humanitarian affairs and disarmament, and from 1984 until 1987 he served as Minister Counsellor in Tokyo.

In 1987 he was appointed as Ambassador to Seoul, South Korea, where he was posted for 3 years, following which he took up his assignment as Chief of Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Trade, in Brussels from 1990 to 1992.

Ambassador Noirfalisse has been his country's envoy

to Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (1992-1994), to the international organizations in Geneva (1997-2000), and to Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina (2002-2004).

He was assigned to a number of important positions, some of which included President of the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements and of the Trade Policy Review Body of the World Trade Organization (1998-2000), Vice-President of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD (1999), President of the Coordinating Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization (1999) and Governor of the International Atomic Energy Agency (2003).

Ambassador Noirfalisse has a Licence en Sciences Commerciales et Consulaires, HEC Liège, Belgium. In addition, he has a degree in Advance European Economic Studies, College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium.

He is fluent in French, Dutch, German and English.



## COLOMBIA

H.E. Dr. Guillermo Fernández de Soto, the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the OPCW, presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 22 February 2004. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Guillermo Fernández de Soto was the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1998 to 2002 and Chairman of the United Nations Security Council (2001), after which he was the Secretary-General of the Andean Community (2002-2003) prior to taking up his present assignment.

He served as Chairman of the Bogota Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Iberoamerican Association of Chambers of Commerce, Director General of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration

Commission, Head of the UN Technical Mission to draw up the Special Economic Cooperation Plan for Central America, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Consultant to the United Nations General Secretariat Truth Commission on El Salvador's Peace process, Legal Advisor to the Organization of American States' Inter-American Human Rights Commission, among others.

Dr. Fernández de Soto is a lawyer and an economist. A graduate of the Universidad Javeriana, with studies in International Relations at Georgetown University and on Conflict Management at Harvard.

His most recent publication is "La Ilusión Posible", which is a testimony of his analysis and experiences of the strategies, achievements and challenges that Colombia's Foreign Policy and Latin America faced when he was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia and the Secretary General of the Andean Community.

# Chemical Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Figures

<b>Results</b>		
Total weight of chemical agents	declared as at 29 Feb 2004	~71.2 thousand metric tonnes
	destroyed as at 29 Feb 2004	~8.5 thousand metric tonnes
Total number of munitions/containers	declared as at 29 Feb 2004	~8.6 million items
	destroyed as at 29 Feb 2004	~2.0 million items
Chemical Weapons Production Facilities	declared as at 29 Feb 2004	61
	destroyed as at 29 Feb 2004	31
	converted as at 29 Feb 2004	11
Initial declarations received as at 29 Feb 2004		151
Implementing legislation submitted as at 17 Feb 2004		95
National Authorities established as at 11 March 2004		133
Laboratories designated as at April 2004		15
States that have pledged assistance under para. 7 of Article X as at 29 Feb 2004		59
States that have provided information on national programs related to protective purposes, paragraph 4 of Article X as at 29 Feb 2004		45
States that have contributed to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance as at 10 March 2004		32
Balance of the Voluntary Fund for Assistance as at 10 March 2004		EUR 1,016,535

<b>Declared sites and facilities and inspections conducted</b>				
	States Parties which declared Facilities as at 29 Feb 2004	Declared Sites or Facilities as at 29 Feb 2004	Inspections conducted as at 5 March 2004 **	Sites Inspected as at 5 March 2004
<b>CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION</b>				
Chemical Weapons Production Facilities (CWPFs)*	11	61	300	63
Chemical Weapon Destruction Facilities (CWDFs)	4	39	393	27
Chemical Weapons Storage Facilities (CWSFs)	6	35	222	35
Abandoned Chemical Weapons (ACW)	3	15	22	17
Old Chemical Weapons (OCW)	10	42	50	27
<b>INDUSTRY VERIFICATION</b>				
Schedule 1	21	27	126	34
Schedule 2	35	413	240	203
Schedule 3	31	472	120	120
Discrete Organic Chemicals (DOC)	63	4,482	173	173

\* Declaring States Parties include Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, France, India, Iran, Japan, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, United Kingdom, United States and another State Party. Please note that of the 61 declared CWPFs, 42 have been certified as destroyed or converted.

\*\* A total of 62 States Parties have been inspected as at 5 March 2004.

<b>Number of States Parties inspected since Entry into Force (as at 5 March 2004)</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Number of Inspections since Entry into Force (as at 5 March 2004)</b>	<b>1,656</b>
<b>Number of Sites or Facilities inspected since Entry into Force (as at 5 March 2004)</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Number of Sites or Facilities declared (as at 29 Feb 2004)</b>	<b>5,586</b>
<b>100% of the declared chemical weapons production facilities have been inactivated</b>	
<b>100% of the declared chemical weapons have been inventoried</b>	



# OPCW Preparatory Commission History Project

## Progress Report No 4 (November 2003 to February 2004)

Funding proposals sent to Leverhulme Trust and USIP

OCR software and digital recording equipment purchased

Team make information gathering visits to Brussels and The Hague

Documents obtained relevant to Netherlands bid and Prologue

### Project team activities

We have once again been obliged to spend a proportion of our time in writing applications for funding to various governments and charitable institutions, in particular the Leverhulme Trust and USIP. However we have found time to obtain some necessary equipment and to start on the substantive work

### Equipment

We have decided that one of our primary methods of collection of information will be interviews and meetings at which we shall make sound recordings which we shall store as digital files. To this end we have purchased a high quality digital recorder and a multi-directional microphone.

### Seat

As we explained in our last report, one of our first projects is to study the process whereby the OPCW came to have its seat in The Hague. In pursuit of this, Ian Kenyon and Daniel Feakes made a three day visit to Brussels and The Hague in mid February.

In Brussels we made contact with the lobbying consultant who advised the Netherlands Government on their campaign. He was able to give us a very useful overview of the way the case for The Hague was presented.

In The Hague we had a meeting at the Foreign Ministry with the officials who are to be our point of contact for the project and with some of those who were involved with the Commission. In addition to discussing the question of the Seat we also started discussion of aspects of the establishment of the Preparatory Commission itself and the handling of Host Country relations and the fulfilment of the terms of the 'Netherlands Bid'.

### Host Country Relations

Also in The Hague we were able to meet our old friends Gerko Hamming and John Heydanus, who served as the senior staff of the OPCW Foundation for the whole of the Commission's existence. From them we received valuable documentary material.

### Prologue

The first part of the project will cover events preceding the First Preparatory Commission Meeting in The Hague in February 1993, including work in Geneva and New York on the initial budget; the adoption of UNGA Resolution 47/39 and its associated UN responsibilities; and the drafting and adoption of the Paris Resolution. We have now obtained some of the key documents and will be producing a preliminary discussion document on these issues for distribution for comment to the main players in the next few months.

### Scoping exercise

The other key initial activity is creating some kind of chart indicating all the main activities of the Preparatory Commission and their timelines. This is proving to be a large task even in its preliminary form and we need to find suitable software to help us handle it effectively. (Advice on this would be welcome.)

### Contacts

We have started to receive offers of help from former members of national delegations and the PTS. As we receive contact details we ask for a preliminary statement of the particular activities of the Preparatory Commission with which the individual was engaged and the timeframe. This information will then enable us to send detailed questions to the right people as we reach different sections of the project. We are encouraged that so many former colleagues are prepared to help us in this task.

We are still anxious to hear from all those others who were involved in the task of creating OPCW, whether in the PTS or from the side of Member States. Please contact us:

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# Chemical Disarmament



Organisation for  
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# Forthcoming Events

March to July 2004

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## OPCW Events

23-26 March	36th Session of the OPCW Executive Council, The Hague, The Netherlands
5-6 April	International Meeting of Medical Experts, The Hague, The Netherlands
19-23 April	Swiss Emergency Field Training, Advanced Course (SEF-TRAD 2) Spiez, Switzerland
17-21 May	Civil Protection International Course, Lazně Bohdaneč, Czech Republic
29 June-2 July	37th Session of the OPCW Executive Council
5-9 July	International Course on Protection Training For First Responders Krusevac, Serbia and Montenegro

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## Other Events

5-23 March	UN Disarmament Commission (Department of Disarmament Affairs), New York, USA
8 March	IAEA Board of Governors Meeting, Vienna, Austria
26 April-7 May	3rd Meeting of 2005 NPT Review Conference, New York, USA
24-28 May	International Conference on Topical Issues of Nuclear Safety, IAEA, Vienna, Austria
8-10 June	G8 Summit, Sea Island, Georgia
10-25 June	Conference on Disarmament: 2nd Session Secretariat of the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, Switzerland
14 June	IAEA Board of Governors, Vienna, Austria
27 June-2 July	International Conference on Fifty Years of Nuclear Power-The Next Fifty Years, IAEA Moscow
26 July-10 Sep.	Conference on Disarmament: 3rd Session, Geneva, Switzerland

### Chemical Disarmament Quarterly

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### Editorial Team

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### Photographs

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