



# Chemical Disarmament

September 2003

Volume 3 /2003

## Articles Included in this Issue:

First Regional Seminar on the Role of the Chemical  
Industries in the Implementation of the CWC in  
Latin America and the Caribbean

First Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Africa

The African Union Summit

G8 and EU WMD Resolutions

Fifth High-Level Meeting Between the U.N.  
and Regional Organizations

# Note by the Director-General of the OPCW

By Mr. Rogelio Pfirter

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The previous nine months of global OPCW program delivery have been very active: in the areas of verification and non-proliferation, over 225 inspections have been conducted at over 172 sites, a number of workshops/seminars have been held to foster effective international cooperation, in addition to the bilateral meetings and technical assistance visits undertaken with Member States.

The Organisation is focusing on the urgent need to achieve universal, effective implementation of the chemical weapons ban. In many cases, national implementing legislation must be drafted, national infrastructure developed and enhanced and the links between international organizations, Member States and the Secretariat strengthened. The Organisation's outreach programs are designed to meet these needs.

The reports you will read in this issue of *Chemical Disarmament* detail the progress made by the Organisation towards our common goal.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is not a panacea that alone can miraculously eliminate entirely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons. Rather, the Convention's effective national implementation, coupled with the on-going verification, non-proliferation and international cooperation programs, can provide the best means to create the credible assurance that these barbarous weapons will not be used again.

Among Member States there is also a growing realization of the threat posed by chemical weapons, namely, the terrorist use of chemical weapons, in particular in a densely populated urban environment.

Universal membership in this Organisation and unwavering support for its multilateral mandate form a sustainable and credible response to this issue. Multilateral disarmament and effective non-proliferation measures can stem the terrorist acquisition and use of chemical weapons. Moreover, the Organisation has demonstrated that transparency enhances security at both the national and international level.

15 September 2003



Rogelio Pfirter, Director-General, Technical Secretariat  
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rogelio Pfirter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent part.

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# Opening Statement by the Director-General: The Role of the Chemical Industries in the Implementation of the CWC

By Mr. Rogelio Pfirter. Seminar on CWC Implementation, Mexico City, Mexico

I would not forgive myself if today in Mexico I did not mention the constant and historical efforts that this country has made in terms of disarmament and non-proliferation.

The prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America is embodied by one name: Tlatelolco, the significance of which is very great.

Mexico pioneered and promoted this treaty, by means of which this densely populated region achieved the status of a nuclear-free zone, and on behalf of the region as a whole, we express our recognition and appreciation of this fact. Mr Alfonso García Robles has left worthy heirs in terms of Mexican as well as Latin American diplomacy.

Therefore, it is not by sheer chance that we have gathered in Mexico to continue our international non-proliferation efforts against weapons of mass destruction, weapons that the international community must actively combat in every form – nuclear, chemical, or biological.

In contrast to the limited scope of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, a fact which is recognised by the treaty itself, and to the lack of verification measures in the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention is the only example of a comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament agreement that is verifiable under strict international control.

The Convention applies to all, without exception, and eliminates from the planet a whole category of weapons.

We are living in times in which questions are being raised as to the validity of the system of collective security enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Recent developments have revived these debates, and many are expressing their doubts about the viability of multilateral efforts in the field of international security.

Amidst such questioning, the reality of a successful and operational regime for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction is emerging, and our dedication and commitment are essential. Today, we can proudly state that a cooperative and verifiable international effort is being made. If this effort ends in failure, if for any reason the expectations about the Convention and about the OPCW are not met, the agenda for multilateralism will suffer a very serious setback.

But that is not the case.

A few weeks ago, the First Review Conference on the Convention was held in The Hague. One hundred fifty-three States Parties evaluated how this treaty was functioning, and the manner in which the Technical Secretariat has been implementing the provisions of this agreement.

The results of the conference could not be more promising.

The final documents that were adopted reaffirmed the commitment of all, without exception, to the Convention, and we were mandated to continue our efforts to establish an efficient system of chemical industry inspections that would not affect this industry's legitimate activities.

In this context, the Latin American and Caribbean region has pioneered the organisation of this type of regional consultation. The crucial efforts that have been made by this region in relation to national application issues are well known, especially with respect to legal matters. The Latin American and Caribbean region has been the first to establish a network of legal experts, and this has inspired other interested regions.

It is my firm conviction that the constant and active support on the part of chemical industry is needed if the Convention is to succeed. Without this support, the Convention will become an artificial construct, an obstacle to the private sector's normal functioning in relation to the wide range of activities undertaken by the chemical, petrochemical, and pharmaceutical

The industrial sector is playing a central role in ensuring the non-proliferation dimension of the Convention, and in this context, its contribution to national and international security cannot be questioned.

industries worldwide. It is our opinion that the industry is a key partner with which we constantly need to work, and whose advice and vision are essential.

The industrial sector is playing a central role in ensuring the non-proliferation dimension of the Convention, and in this context, its contribution to national and international security cannot be questioned.

To facilitate the implementation of the Convention, it is essential that the OPCW and industry work hand-in-hand. We are aware that industry's participation in the inspection regime entails certain obligations and requires the active cooperation on the part of the entities that are being inspected. We value this tangible contribution by the private sector to international peace and security.

The struggle against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is an important and necessary mission. The very nature of chemical weapons makes it possible to produce them through the use of products that are intrinsically neutral and that are designed for peaceful purposes. At present, certain chemical plants could, with no major changes, easily alter their manufacturing of legitimate substances to produce highly toxic precursors.

This fact cannot be overlooked.

A new threat must be added to all of the above: the surge of international terrorism and its unceasing interest in gaining access to the substances that are used to develop chemical weapons, as well as to the technology necessary for their manufacture. ■

In this context, the Latin American and Caribbean region has pioneered the organisation of this type of regional consultation.

### Official Visits of the Director-General June - September 2003

**10 to 13 June 2003**  
**Mexico City, the United Mexican States**

- Meetings with Senior Government Officials
- First Regional Seminar on the Role of the Chemical and Other Relevant Industries in the Implementation of the CWC in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**26 June 2003**  
**Geneva, the Swiss Confederation**

- Meetings With Senior Government Officials of The Swiss Confederation.
- Meeting with H.E. Mr Sergei Ordzhonikidze, Director-General of the UN, Geneva
- Meeting with H.E. Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, President of Green Cross International and officials of the Green Cross

**5 to 12 July 2003, African Union Summit**  
**Maputo, the Republic of Mozambique**

- Meeting with Heads and Senior Officials of the African Union
- Meeting with Head and Senior Officials of the Arab League
- Meeting with Head and Senior Officials of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- Meeting with Heads and Senior Officials of CTBTO, IGAD and ICRC

**28 to 29 July 2003**  
**United Nations, New York**

- Meeting with Secretary General of United Nations
- OPCW Director-General attended the Fifth High-Level Meeting Between UN and Regional Organizations.

**26 to 29 August 2003**  
**Khartoum, the Republic of the Sudan**

- Meetings with Senior Government Officials
- First Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa.

**15 to 17 September 2003**  
**Madrid and Barcelona, the Kingdom of Spain**

- Meetings With Senior Government Officials
- Technical Meeting of National Authorities on Practical Aspects of the Transfers Regime in Connection with the Current Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention: Free Zones and Free Ports.

**National Authorities**

# First Regional Seminar on the Role of Chemical Industry in the Implementation of the CWC in Latin America and the Caribbean

Mexico City, Mexico, 11 to 13 June 2003

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The First Regional Seminar on the Role of the Chemical and Other Relevant Industries in the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in Latin America and the Caribbean was jointly organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). This seminar took place in Mexico City, Mexico, from 11 to 13 June 2003.

Seventeen regional States Parties and representatives of chemical industry chambers and associations together with representatives of the host country, Spain and the United States participated in the sessions. The World Customs Organisation, the American Chemistry Council, the International Council of Chemical Association (ICCA) and the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) also contributed substantively to the themes that were covered during this seminar.

The challenge of implementing the Convention's provisions by chemical and other relevant industries was one of the focuses of the programme. Discussions underlined the practices to be employed by the industrial and commercial sector.

The requirements of the Convention's verification mechanism, which is based on declarations and inspections, were discussed extensively. The identification of declarable activities, the most common problems in the evaluation of industry declarations and the implementation and requirements of the Convention's transfer regime for scheduled chemicals were addressed in detail. The requirement for effective implementation of customs regulations was recognised as an important element in ensuring non-proliferation. ■

# Second Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe

Prague, Czech Republic, 30 June to 2 July 2003

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The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, in cooperation with the Government of the Czech Republic, organised the Second Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern Europe, in Prague, Czech Republic from 30 June to 2 July 2003. Representatives from the following 15 National Authorities participated in the meeting: Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. Representatives from the National Authorities of Austria, France, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States also participated.

The primary objective of the Regional National Authorities in this meeting was to review the status of the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in the region, to identify priority areas where support from the Technical Secretariat is required in order to improve national implementation and to discuss how the conclusions and recommendations of the First Review Conference apply to the work of National Authorities in Eastern Europe.

The meeting confirmed that since Entry into Force of the CWC, most States Parties in Eastern Europe have established National Authorities that are working to effectively implement the CWC and have enacted implementing legislation in accordance with Article VII of the CWC.

The discussion focused on the importance of effective implementing national legislation to enable National Authorities and law enforcement agencies to stringently enforce the law if the provisions of the CWC have been contravened.

Many States Parties in the region have made concrete offers of assistance under Article X and actively support the Secretariat's assistance and protection programmes. National Authorities in the region also cooperate regularly both among regional and international counterparts, in order to minimise discrepancies in their data on transfers of scheduled chemicals.

In the view of participants, there are a number of areas where improvements may be achieved. These include establishing a more institutionalised regional network for tracking exports and imports of scheduled chemicals, creating a regional mechanism of assistance, rationalising the offers made by States Parties in Eastern Europe under Article X, and the need to review national implementing legislation.

It was agreed that the Third Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties would take place in Romania in the year 2004. ■

# Regional Seminar for National Authorities in Central America

Costa Rica, 10 to 11 July 2003

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The Government of Costa Rica, in conjunction with the OPCW, organised the Regional Seminar for National Authorities on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in Central America in Costa Rica, from 10 to 11 July 2003.

The objective of the seminar was to increase the national capacity to comply with the obligations assumed by States Parties under the Convention. The programme consisted of comprehensive lectures on the following issues relating to the Convention's implementation:

- General overview of the CWC and its status of implementation;
- Legislative requirements;
- Import and export provisions;
- Declarations requirements;
- Chemical industry verification;
- Chemical industry inspections;
- International Cooperation and Assistance projects; and
- Implementation Support programmes.

The State Parties that participated in this workshop included Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

According to Article VII, paragraph 4 of the CWC, each State Party shall designate or establish a National Authority to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organisation and other States Parties. In accordance with this provision, the Secretariat continues its efforts to establish a coordinated mechanism to support Member States in their national implementation of the Convention. This work focuses on the provision of advice and assistance, as well as on building relevant expertise and skills among the staff of National Authorities.

The main areas that are covered by implementation support projects are declarable industry activities and facilities, the development of an effective basis for the legal implementation of the Convention at the national level, and the establishment of national export/import control systems for tracking transfers of schedules. ■

# Advanced Course on National Implementation of the CWC

The Hague, the Netherlands, 28 July to 1 August 2003

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Personnel involved in the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) met at OPCW headquarters in The Hague, the Netherlands, for an advanced course from 28 July to 1 August 2003. The course was intended for those who had either already attended a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, or who had been involved for at least one year in the national implementation of the CWC.

The course was designed to increase the ability of the States Parties to comply with the obligations they have assumed. For this reason, the individuals nominated to the course were those actually responsible for implementing the CWC at the national level. Priority was given to one candidate from each State Party whose nationals have not previously participated in an advanced course. A total of 42 National Authorities and one Signatory State (Haiti) participated in the course.

In his opening statement, OPCW Acting Director General, Mr Brian Hawtin, emphasized, "The OPCW can only function effectively, and the objectives of the Convention can only be fully met, if the Convention is implemented properly and comprehensively at the national level. To achieve this crucial goal, the Organisation relies on you, the people whose direct and heavy responsibility it is to ensure that each of your respective countries complies fully with its obligations under the CWC. And, at the same time, in fulfilling its obligations, each country fully utilises the benefits of membership in the OPCW."

The course covered six areas: the status of implementation of the CWC; implementing legislation and enforcement; declarations; inspections; operating a national authority; and implementation scenarios. Within each area, the course dealt with specific topics in greater detail and included practical application of the information and concepts.

After developing an overview of the current status of implementation, including important outstanding issues, the participants were able to acquire a detailed understanding of legislative requirements

for effective and uniform implementation of the Convention at the national level. To this end, they reviewed the contents of responses to the OPCW legislation questionnaires and discussed the elements of comprehensive implementing legislation and current enforcement issues.

The course covered declarations and inspections in detail. In addition to acquiring understanding of the export and import provisions of the Convention, participants gained skills in using the Handbook on Chemicals to be able to prepare, with the help of the Declaration Handbook, correct and timely declarations as required under the Convention. Participants also discussed legal and practical aspects of transfers of Schedule I chemicals.

The course addressed unresolved chemical industry issues affecting declaration and inspection requirements and that remain the object of discussion among States Parties. In light of such issues, students discussed possible approaches to implementing State Party obligations under the Convention. The 'Declarations' segment ended with a tabletop declarations exercise, in which participants, on the basis of data provided, compiled data required for national declarations under Article VI.

Participants received detailed information on the Convention's requirements concerning the verification of Schedule 2 and 3 facilities, to acquire an understanding of the Schedule 2 and 3 inspection regime, including the scope of verification, CWC inspection requirements, inspectors' rights and obligations, monitoring and sampling, storage and transport of samples of toxic materials, analytical methods and instrumentation. Participants also developed their understanding of the rights and obligations of a State Party in relation to Other Chemical Production Facilities inspections. The 'Inspections' unit concluded with a tabletop inspection exercise, in which participants were provided with data and instructed to prepare for, and provide, a national escort to an inspection of a Schedule 2 facility. ■

"The Organisation relies on you, the people whose direct and heavy responsibility it is to ensure that each of your respective countries complies fully with its obligations under the CWC"

# National Authorities Regional Workshop in Central Asia

Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 10 to 12 September 2003

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The Government of Uzbekistan and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) jointly organised the Regional Workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia on the Practical Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, from 10 to 12 September 2003. Representatives from 14 States Parties and two Signatory States – Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan – as well as from the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime participated in the workshop.

In addition to offering personnel from National Authorities an opportunity to acquire information on both the theoretical and practical aspects of the national implementation of the Convention, the workshop addressed national administrative requirements in accordance with the Convention, including the roles and responsibilities of relevant national agencies, government departments, and ministries. Besides these issues, the participants also spoke about their respective National Authorities' interaction with each other to ensure that States Parties fulfil their obligations and commitments as embodied in the provisions of the CWC.

Participants in the workshop also addressed a number of internal mechanisms that need to be in place for the practical implementation of the Convention's provisions in such key areas as declaration of relevant chemical industry activities and transfers of scheduled chemicals, as well as inspections. The requirements for implementing legislation were discussed, taking into account political and security concerns in Central Asia.

The objectives of the workshop were facilitated by an open and frank discussion by participants of their national situation with regard to establishing mechanisms for practical implementation, challenges facing National Authorities, and the enforcement by the judicial system of legislation that would prevent the misuse of chemicals for purposes that are prohibited by the Convention. This discussion facilitated consultations between individual National Authorities and Technical Secretariat staff members on implementation issues. It also helped to clarify arrangements for further bilateral assistance to countries in Central Asia by the Technical Secretariat and by individual States Parties.

The workshop confirmed the strong interest of the Member States in Central Asia in ensuring the full and effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as well as the importance of continued implementation support from the OPCW. ■

# Analysis of Chemicals

## Thirteenth Official OPCW Proficiency Test

2 April to 11 July 2003

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One of the verification activities that are mandated by the Chemical Weapons Convention in the "Annex on Implementation and Verification" involves the analysis of samples conducted by inspection teams. The inspection team can perform such analyses on site or, alternatively, it may send the samples off-site to designated laboratories that have been certified by the Director-General for conducting such analysis. For this purpose, Official Proficiency Tests for Member States laboratories are conducted to select, certify and train the Member States' laboratories for the analysis of chemical weapons-related compounds in the event of off-site analysis of authentic samples.

The Thirteenth Official OPCW Proficiency Test was organized by the Technical Secretariat in the period from 2 April to 11 July 2003. A total of 12 laboratories, representing 10 Member States, were initially nominated to participate in the test. However, as two

laboratories withdrew from participation and another three laboratories did not receive the test samples within one month after sample dispatch, eventually only seven laboratories participated in the test. In order to retain their designation, designated laboratories must demonstrate that they have maintained their capabilities in a proficiency test organized by the Secretariat. Laboratories may either participate in these tests as regular participants, or they may support the Secretariat, either in preparing the test samples or in evaluating the test results.

Two laboratories generously offered to assist the Secretariat in conducting the Thirteenth Official OPCW Proficiency Test at no cost: the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center, in the United States of America, which prepared the test samples; and Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (CEB), Section Analyses Chimiques, in France, which evaluated the test results. ■

## International Workshop on the Analysis of Chemicals

University of Helsinki, Finland, 8 to 13 September 2003

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An international workshop on the analysis of chemicals related to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was held at the University of Helsinki, Finland, from 8 to 13 September 2003

The workshop was jointly organised by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. 81 representatives from 49 Member States attended the workshop.

The workshop was intended for laboratories that are currently active, or plan to become active, in the analysis of chemicals related to the CWC, and that are participating, or intend to participate, in OPCW proficiency testing.

The workshop was conducted in two segments dealing with theoretical and practical aspects of laboratory analysis of chemicals. During the first segment, scientific presentations, accompanied by a poster session on sample preparation and analysis and on OPCW proficiency testing, were provided over a two-day period by experts from designated laboratories that have participated in the OPCW proficiency-testing scheme, and representatives of the OPCW Laboratory.

The second part of the workshop was devoted to sample-analysis exercises. An international group of experts guided a selected group of participants through the preparation and analysis of samples and the interpretation of results. The Technical Secretariat, in consultation with VERIFIN, selected participants for the second part of the workshop. ■

# First Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Africa

Khartoum, the Sudan, 27 to 29 August 2003

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The First Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa was hosted by the Government of the Sudan in Khartoum from 27 to 29 August 2003. 25 States Parties and four States not Party from Africa attended the meeting. Representatives from France, Romania, the United States of America and The International Committee of the Red Cross participated in the conference as observers.

The event was opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, H.E. Dr Mustafa Osman Ismail, and OPCW Director-General, H.E. Mr Rogelio Pfirter. Diplomatic missions accredited to the Sudan also attended the opening ceremony.

In his opening statement, Foreign Minister Ismail pledged the support of his country to promote the goals of the OPCW in Africa. He appealed to the remaining 17 States not Party to the Convention to join the efforts of the international community to combat all kinds of weapons of mass destruction. Mr Ismail emphasized the necessity of achieving the universality of the Convention. He highlighted that this First National Authority meeting was a step in the right direction for establishing a regional network to promote the object and purpose of the Convention in the continent. For his part, Ambassador Pfirter stated that Africa was a continent that needed capacity building for an effective implementation of the Convention and the Secretariat would do its utmost to respond accordingly.

The Director-General also met the President of the Sudan, H.E. Omar El Bashir. The President pledged the Sudan's support in encouraging African States not Party to ratify or accede to the Convention as

soon as possible. In addition, the Director-General discussed issues of universality and strengthening the implementation of the Convention in Africa with the Foreign Minister H.E. Dr Mustapha Osman Ismail and the Minister for Science and Technology, H.E. Mr Zubeir Bashir.

The Director-General met representatives of States not Party and discussed the prospects of their country ratifying or acceding to the Convention, including Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sao Tomé and Príncipe. Subsequently, Sao Tome and Principe deposited its instrument of accession with the United Nations Secretary General on 9 September 2003. Sao Tomé and Príncipe will become the 154th State Party to the Convention on 9 October 2003.

During the three-day Regional Meeting, presentations and discussions focussed on the status of implementation of the Convention, declaration requirements, transfers of scheduled chemicals, verification issues, and legal issues, including privileges and immunities agreements, international cooperation as well as universality. Participants undertook a detailed exchange of national implementation experiences.

In its final declaration, the First African Regional Meeting of National Authorities reiterated the previous Khartoum recommendation to establish a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Africa and stressed the importance of achieving both the full and effective implementation and universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention on the African continent. ■

# National Capacity-Building Course

Kyrgyzstan, 23 to 27 June 2003, Kazakhstan, 25 to 29 August 2003

The Norwegian Government is funding the three-year Central Asian Project (2003-2005) for the development and improvement of national and regional response capacity against chemical weapons. The first national protection courses conducted by the Central Asian Project took place in Kyrgyzstan from 23 to 27 June and in Kazakhstan from 25 to 29 August 2003. The Government of Switzerland and the OPCW Technical Secretariat are also involved with the implementation of the project.

In Kyrgyzstan, 33 participants from the Ministries of Ecology and Emergency Situations, Defence and Foreign Affairs (observers) attended the training.

In Kazakhstan, 25 participants from the Ministries of Energy and Mineral Resources, Health, Industry and Trade, Defence, the Agency of Emergency Situations and the Committee of National Security participated in the workshop.

The OPCW in cooperation with the National Authorities of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, as well as relevant ministries, organized the Emergency Situation training.

These courses explain the activities dealing with assistance and protection against chemical weapons that are carried out by the OPCW in the context of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention. OPCW staff members delivered presentations on Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention and on chemical weapons threats. The practical portion of the training covered such areas as individual and collective protection, chemical weapons detection and decontamination. The participants used the Swiss equipment including individual protection equipment (IPE), Swiss Chemical Agent Monitors and detection equipment.

During five days of intensive training, the participants were introduced to modern methods and techniques of protection. They also had the chance to present their equipment and the internal response mechanisms of their respective national systems.

Concerns that were raised by the representatives of the Central Asian Republics included the lack of resources, obsolete equipment, lack of safety measures and the need to improve internal coordination mechanism to efficiently manage such emergency situations. The Kazakhstan Authorities, while underlining the importance of such events for their countries' rapidly developing chemical, petrochemical industries due to a booming oil industry in the region, urgently addressed the issue of equipment for protection against chemical weapons.

Future activities in the framework of the Central Asian Project were discussed during the informal consultations with the National Authorities of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

Further training courses for national capacity-building are to be held during 2003, including

- 27 to 31 October 2003, Uzbekistan,
- 24 to 28 November 2003, Azerbaijan

Taking into account the current international security environment, the meetings emphasised the necessity to provide accurate information on the relevant provisions of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which may need to be implemented in the event of use of chemical weapons.

Furthermore, it demonstrated the commitment of Member States to conduct workshops, in order to provide States Parties the opportunity to benefit from technical exercises designed to improve national if there is threat of use or an attack by chemical weapons. ■

# CW National Protection Training Course

Yerevan, Armenia, 9 to 13 June 2003

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The Assistance and Protection Branch of the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW, in conjunction with the Armenian National Authority, organised a chemical weapons national protection course in Yerevan, Armenia from 9 to 13 June 2003, in accordance with paragraph 5, Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention following the request received from the National Authority of Armenia.

Paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention stipulates the following:

“The Technical Secretariat shall establish, not later than 180 days after entry into force of this Convention and maintain, for the use of any requesting State Party, a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons as well as such information as may be provided by States Parties.”

The course was attended by 30 participants from a number of Armenian government national agencies, including the Emergency Management Administration, the Ministry of Defence, the National Police, the Ministry of Health, etc.

The course was opened by Mr. Arman Israelian, Head, Division for Global Security and Non-Conventional Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Armenia. Representatives of the Secretariat provided lectures on different aspects of response against chemical weapons, including presentations on respiratory and body protection, detection and decontamination equipment and establishment of a response system to deal with a possible chemical attack. Dr. Shahriar Khateri, an Iranian medical expert, who has worked with civilians who have been exposed to chemical weapons, provided a presentation on the medical effects of chemical weapons.

Both the theoretical aspects of protection and the practical training with equipment were also discussed during this workshop.

In addition, bilateral discussions were held with the National Authority and Emergency Management Administration representatives on offers under Article X and future activities. ■

# OPCW Associate Programme Course 2003

The Hague, the Netherlands, 28 July to 3 October 2003

Chemists and chemical engineers from 24 Member States are participating in the fourth OPCW Associate Programme 2003, based in The Hague and around Europe. This Associate Programme aims to develop a better understanding of the objectives of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and to promote the peaceful use of chemistry, with an emphasis on chemical safety. The course gives chemists and chemical engineers, especially from Member States whose economies are either developing or in transition, access to the skills and experience required to operate effectively in a modern chemical industrial context.

Participants in this year's course are from the following Member States: Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Gabon, India, Iran, Lesotho, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Yemen, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and Uzbekistan.

The Programme's objectives are: to facilitate national implementation of the Convention in relation to chemical industry, to enhance national capacities in Member States by offering training to personnel from industry, academic institutions, and government in chemistry, chemical engineering, and related areas, to facilitate trade in these areas through the adoption of sound practices in the chemical industry, and to broaden the pool of manpower from which the National Authorities and the OPCW can draw in the future.

Since its implementation in 2000, the Associate Programme has received increasing support from Europe chemical industry who have cooperated with the Programme as part of their 'Responsible Care'

policy. Companies who have provided support for the 2003 Associate Programme, include the following:

- BAYER Antwerpen N.V. (Belgium);
- Kemira Engineering Oy (Finland);
- Clariant Lamotte (France);
- BAYER AG Leverkusen (Germany);
- Syndial Spa (Italy);
- DuPont de Nemours B.V. (The Netherlands);
- HYDRO AGRI SLUISKIL B.V. (The Netherlands);
- Uniqema (The Netherlands);
- BASF Española, S.A. (Spain);
- Akzo Nobel Surface Chemistry AB (Sweden);
- Borealis AB Sweden, LONZA AG (Switzerland)

This year's ten-week Associate Programme comprises five different segments. Participants spend the first week in an induction segment at OPCW headquarters in The Hague. Over the next three weeks, they receive skills development training at the University of Surrey, at Guildford, UK.

The fifth week comprises an intermediate segment at OPCW headquarters, in which students conduct practical exercises and have the opportunity to visit specialised institutions.

In the following three weeks, students are hosted by chemical plants in Europe in industrial attachments, during which they receive training in various industrial operations and gain exposure to industry working environments.

The final two weeks of the Associate Programme will be held at OPCW headquarters, during which participants provide presentations on their industrial assignments and research activities. After the final review, participants are awarded a certificate. ■

**P o l i c y - M a k i n g   O r g a n s**

# Summary of the Thirty-third Session of the Executive Council

The Hague, the Netherlands, 24 to 26 June 2003

The Executive Council of the OPCW met for its Thirty-third Session between 24 and 26 June 2003. This was the first session of the Council chaired by H.E. Ambassador Petr Kubernát of the Czech Republic.

The Vice-Chairpersons and co-ordinators for clusters of issues reported to the Council on informal consultations during the intersessional period as follows: Ambassador José Antonio Arospide of Peru on chemical weapons issues; Ambassador Alexander Olbrich of Germany on chemical industry and other Article VI issues; Ambassador Hossein Panahi Azar of Iran on administrative and financial issues; and Mr Peter Makwarela on behalf of Ambassador Priscilla Jana of South Africa on legal, organisational, and other issues. The Chairman also reported on his own activities on behalf of the Council, and Mr Bob Blum of the United States reported in his capacity as facilitator of the Working Group on Terrorism.

The Director-General's opening statement to the Council took stock of the situation some 11 months after his appointment. The Director-General noted the outcome of the First Review Conference, stating that it had been a great success, which had reaffirmed fundamental commitments.

Some of the issues noted by the Director-General included: the destruction of one percent of declared Russian Category 1 chemical weapons and activities in the United States and another state party; work required on Article VI implementation; the need to address national implementation and formulate recommendations for the 8<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of the States Parties (20 to 24 October 2003) as a result of the Review Conference, progress in universality, and an update on programme delivery and activities conducted by the OPCW, and an outline of the new programmes made available with the additional funding provided to ICA.

## **Deadlines for destruction**

Both the Director-General and the Russian Federation provided reports to the Council on progress in Russian destruction of its chemical weapons stockpiles. The Note by the Director-General stated that, by 26 April this year, the Russian Federation had destroyed 401.4 metric tonnes of mustard gas, or one percent of the Russian declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons, at the Gorny destruction facility. The Russian Federation has therefore already met the revised intermediate deadline of 31 May for one percent destruction set by the Council at its 32<sup>nd</sup> session. As previously contemplated, in late April Russia informed the Secretariat that resumption of destruction operations at the Gorny destruction facility would be delayed until at least 20 July. The Director-General's Note also stated that work was continuing on the optimisation of the on-site verification regime and that agreement was close in relation to Unit 2 (mustard gas destruction) at the Gorny destruction facility.

The Council noted the Report by the Director-General on the completion of the destruction of one percent of the Russian Federation chemical weapons stockpile, as well as on the progress made by the Russian Federation in the destruction of its chemical weapons stockpiles.

The Russian Federation provided an update on the progress made in the destruction of its chemical weapons. The Russian Federation's report stated that the second process line for the destruction of lewisite at Gorny is scheduled to be brought into operation in the third quarter of 2003. By November, Russia expects that the maximum rate of destruction (8.8 tonnes per month) will be attained. The Russian report also contained details on construction of the Kambarka (lewisite) destruction facility, which is expected to be launched in 2007.

and stated that operation of the Gorny and Kambarka facilities should make it possible to destroy 20 percent of Russia's chemical weapons stockpiles. Information was also provided on a destruction facility being set up at Shchuchye, to destroy chemical munitions filled with organophosphorous CA, and plans for detoxification facilities at Pochep, Leonidovka and Maradikovskiy. The report noted the financial assistance in the various construction projects by the United States, Germany, Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway and the European Union, as well as the Russian budgetary allocation.

### **Conversion of former Chemical Weapons Production Facilities (CWPFs)**

Six combined plans for destruction and verification of CWPFs were approved by the Council: one in Bosnia and Herzegovina; one in the United States (Newport Chemical Depot); and four in Russia (a facility at the Open Joint Stock Company (OJSC) Sibur-Neftekhim, Kaprolaktam plant in Dzerzhinsk, and three facilities at the OJSC Khimprom in Volgograd). The combined plan relating to OJSC Khimprom in Novocheboksarsk was deferred until the 34<sup>th</sup> session of the Council.

The Executive Council noted a report on the status of conversion of former CWPFs. It was the view of the Council that, during its last regular session of each year, it should be fully informed by relevant States Parties about the status of conversion at former CWPFs located on their territories where conversion was still in progress. Additionally, the Director-General should inform the Council of progress made at its first regular session following the conduct of an annual routine inspection by the Secretariat at such CWPFs. If a change in the schedule of conversion activities at a CWPF occurs, the Council stated that it understood that an appropriate amendment to the detailed plan for conversion of that facility would be submitted to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

### **Optimisation of verification activities**

The Council received several reports on optimisation of verification activities. It considered and noted a report by the Director-General on the optimisation and efficiency of verification activities. The Council was briefed by the Technical Secretariat on the progress made on the optimisation of verification activities through more substantial use of monitoring

equipment for cost-saving purposes. In addition, the Council received a report by the Director-General on the status of resource savings in verification activities as of 29 April 2003.

### **Financial issues**

The Council reviewed the situation regarding payment of invoices under Article IV and V issued in respect of 2002, and payments so far in respect of invoices for 2003, and urged the relevant States Parties and the Secretariat to enhance efforts to achieve prompt issue and payment of invoices, as far as possible in the same year as the respective inspection activity. A renewed request was made to those States Parties, able and willing to do so, to consider payment at the beginning of each financial year of an appropriate proportion of the Article IV and V verification costs likely to be incurred during the year in question.

The Council also decided to recommend to the Eighth Conference of the States Parties that when adopting the 2004 programme and budget, it should decide that all transfers of funds from the Working Capital Fund for the purpose of financing budgetary appropriations in 2004 should, as an exceptional measure, be reimbursed to the Fund as soon as possible, but no later than the end of 2005.

The Council was notified by the Director-General on transfers made between, or within OPCW programmes in 2002, as required by the OPCW Financial Regulations. It also received reports on the OPCW's financial situation for the months of March, April and May 2003.

### **Draft OPCW Programme and Budget for 2004**

The Council received the draft OPCW Programme and Budget for 2004, which it will consider further during its 34<sup>th</sup> session.

### **Chemical Industry issues**

The Council received a verbal report by the facilitator's on the current progress of consultations on the issues of captive use and Schedule 2A and 2A\* chemicals, and it received as a facilitator's proposal a draft decision on the understanding of the term "captive use" in connection with declarations under Parts VII and VIII of the Verification Annex to the Convention. The Council decided to defer its consideration to the 34<sup>th</sup> session.

### Review Conference

While not an item on the agenda for the Executive Council, the Council included in the report of its Thirty-third Session a statement noting with satisfaction the outcome of the Review Conference and observing the need for a number of follow-up actions. The Council decided to include these various issues in its work programme.

### Provisional Agenda for Eighth Session of the Conference

The Council considered and drew up the draft provisional agenda for the Eighth Session of the Conference of the States Parties, to be held from 20 to 24 October 2003.

### Other matters

- The Council approved an agreed detailed plan for verification of destruction of chemical weapons in the United States at the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, as well as a facility agreement with the United States relating to on-site inspections. The plan for the verification of destruction at, and facility agreement for, the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility were deferred by the Council until its 34<sup>th</sup> session.
- The Council approved a list of new validated data for inclusion in the OPCW Central Analytical Database. The Council also received the report by the Director-General of an identified, cost-effective manner for inclusion of Chemical Abstracts Service numbers in the list of new validated data and decided to return to the Report at the 34<sup>th</sup> session.
- The updated report by the Director-General on national implementation measures (relating to the second legislation questionnaire and Article VII, paragraph 5 submissions) was noted by the Council.
- The Council considered and noted reports by the Director-General on the status and implementation of Articles X and XI, the 2002 Verification Implementation Report (VIR) and the Chairman's summary of the informal consultations on the VIR. The Council also received a report by the Director-General on the project to assist States Parties in identifying new declarable facilities under Article VI.

- The Council received the report of the Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters (ABAF) on its fourteenth session and decided to consider it further at its 34<sup>th</sup> session. The Council noted the resignation of Lauren Flejzor, Amir Shadani, and Mr C.H.Kim from the ABAF and approved the appointment of John D. Fox, Sajjad Kamran and Mr S.S. Lee, of the United States, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea respectively, with application retrospective to the date of nomination.

### Forthcoming meetings

The Executive Council's 34<sup>th</sup> regular session will be held from 23 to 26 September. This will be followed by the Eighth Session of the Conference of the States Parties that will take place from 20 to 24 October 2003. ■

# The African Union Summit

Maputo, Mozambique, 8 to 11 July 2003

The African Union convened the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government from 8 to 11 July 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique. OPCW Director-General, H.E. Mr Rogelio Pfirter, participated in the Session to strengthen relations with senior officials of the African Union, African OPCW Member States, African States not Party to the CWC, and regional organisations to facilitate the promotion of universality and the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa.

An African Union Decision on the universality and implementation of the Convention was adopted unanimously at the First Summit of the African Union in Durban in July 2002. The Decision calls on the African Union Commission to circulate a report on the progress made on these two issues at the annual meeting of its Executive Council (Ministerial body). The Director-General's discussions focused, among other things, on this important element of the cooperation between the Technical Secretariat and the AU Commission and ways and means of strengthening such cooperation.

Director-General Pfirter took the opportunity to meet Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States not Party and to encourage them to join the Convention as soon as possible. 17 African States have not as yet joined the Convention. He held bilateral discussions with the Foreign Affairs Ministers of Chad, Comoros,

Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Rwanda and Somalia and briefed them on the benefits of membership in the Organisation. Positive signals were received from many of the States not Party during these discussions.

The OPCW delegation also held substantive talks with Ambassadors and senior officials of the following States not Party: Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Libya and Sao Tomé and Príncipe. Sao Tomé and Príncipe deposited its instrument of accession with the United Nations Secretary General on 9 September 2003. Sao Tomé and Príncipe will become the 154th State Party to the Convention on 9 October 2003.

During the summit, the Director-General also held discussions with the Heads and senior officials of the following regional organisations: the Arab League, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO), the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC).

Separate discussions were also held with key officials of the Commission of the African Union, including with the Commissioner for Peace and Security, Ambassador Said Djinnit and the outgoing Chairperson of the AU Commission, H.E. Amara Essy. ■

# G8 Declaration on Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (excerpted)

G8 Summit in Evian, France, 1 to 3 June 2003

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- We recognise that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery poses a growing danger to us all. Together with the spread of international terrorism, it is the pre-eminent threat to international security.
- This global challenge requires a multifaceted solution. We need to tackle it individually and collectively - working together and with other partners, including through relevant international institutions, in particular those of the United Nations system.
- We have a range of tools available to tackle this threat: international treaty regimes; inspection mechanisms such as those of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW); initiatives to eliminate WMD stocks such as the G8 Global Partnership; national and internationally-co-ordinated export controls; international co-operation and diplomatic efforts; and if necessary other measures in accordance with international law.
- While all of these instruments are necessary, none is sufficient by itself. Not all proliferation challenges require the same remedies. We need to deploy the tools which are most effective in each case. We remain committed to work with and strengthen all these instruments and, where appropriate, to pursue the universalisation of relevant treaties and instruments.
- We reaffirm our commitment to the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), and we urge all states which have not yet joined them to do so. We consider these three treaties to be essential instruments to maintain international peace and security and cornerstones of non-proliferation and disarmament. We reaffirm our support for the IAEA, which should be granted the necessary means to implement its monitoring tasks.
- We call on all States to establish effective procedures and machinery to control the transfer of materials, technology and expertise which may contribute to the development, production or use of WMD and their means of delivery. We likewise call on all States to establish and implement effective national standards for secure storage and handling of such materials with a view to effectively prevent proliferation and eliminate the risk that terrorists gain access to them. We agree, individually and collectively, to give support to this end where it is most needed. ■

# Declaration on Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (excerpted)

European Council, Thessaloniki, Greece, 19 and 20 June 2003

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- The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of delivery such as ballistic missiles is a growing threat to international peace and security. A number of states have sought or are seeking to develop such weapons. The risk that terrorists will acquire chemical, biological, radio logical or nuclear materials adds a new dimension to this threat.
- Our approach will be guided by our commitment to uphold and implement the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements; our support for the multilateral institutions charged respectively with verification and upholding of compliance with these treaties; our commitment to strong national and internationally-coordinated export controls; and our commitment to co-operate with the United States and other partners who share our objectives.
- We have a wide range of instruments available: multilateral treaties and verification mechanisms; national and internationally-coordinated export controls; co-operative threat reduction programmes; political and economic levers; interdiction of illegal procurement activities; and, as a last resort, coercive measures in accordance with the UN Charter. While all are necessary, none is sufficient in itself. We need to strengthen them all, and deploy those which are most effective in each case.
- The European Union has special strengths and experience to bring to this collective effort. In further implementing our Action Plan, we will focus in particular on:
  - universalising further the key disarmament and non-proliferation treaties, agreements and arrangements, and where necessary strengthening them, and in particular the means of ensuring compliance with their provisions. We emphasise that full compliance lies at the core of the co-operative approach to collective security and is a pre-condition for international stability and security;
  - enhancing our political, financial and technical support for agencies in charge of verification. In particular, we are determined to bring into force our IAEA Additional Protocols before the end of 2003;
  - reinforcing EU co-operative threat reduction programmes with third countries, targeted at support for disarmament, control and security of sensitive materials, facilities and expertise.■

# Fifth High-Level Meeting between the UN and Regional Organizations

New York, 29 and 30 July 2003

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The Secretary-General of the United Nations hosted a meeting on 29 and 30 July 2003, bringing regional organizations together with officials and bodies from the UN, as well as international organisations. The OPCW was represented at the high-level meeting by its Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfrirer.

The discussions focused on the need for the United Nations and regional organizations to work together with redoubled vigor to face jointly the new challenges to international peace and security, including international terrorism.

Twenty regional and sub-regional organizations attended, including the African Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization of American States and the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Secretary-General Kofi Annan stated that the world's increasing interdependence also brings great vulnerability, as borders cannot easily stop the movements of terrorists, warlords, small arms, refugees, narcotics, diseases or other hazards.

The Secretary-General emphasized that the world's institutions need to keep pace with changes; that we must be pro-active not only in dealing against common threats but also against the factors that allow them to thrive; and that we must all promote the principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

"If we build on these fundamentals, I believe we can develop a new vision of global security, which would respect human rights while confronting the threat of terrorism," he said.

## **Excerpts from Press Release SG/2084, 30 July 2003**

"The fifth high-level Meeting of the United Nations and Regional Organizations was held on 29 and 30 July 2003 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The participating organizations discussed the main challenges to international peace and security facing the world today, including international terrorism, poverty, as well as intra and inter-State conflicts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruc-

tion, organized crime and violations of human rights. ..."

"Participants reaffirmed support for multilateralism and international institutions and for the international community to provide effective responses to today's challenges to international peace and security..."

"Participants recognized that terrorism represents today a major challenge to international peace and security. They underscored the central role that the United Nations plays in coordinating international efforts against terrorism and in setting the framework for international action. ... Participants stressed the importance of sharing experiences and best practices, as well as of providing assistance to fulfil international obligations in compliance with Security Council resolution 1373(2001). This process had been initiated by the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee, which had reached out to regional organizations. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations should build on, and not duplicate, ongoing cooperation efforts."

"Multilateral cooperation was a key in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. Participants recognized the importance of strengthening multilateral treaty regimes in these areas and of achieving universality both in their membership and in their full implementation. They agree that regional organizations can make a significant contribution toward achieving and promoting the implementation and strengthening of key instruments in this field. Particular concern was voiced regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction."

"The participants also agreed on a framework for further cooperation in confronting challenges to international peace and security including international terrorism." ■

# New Permanent Representatives

## Bolivia

### H.E. Mrs Esther M. Ashton



The Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the OPCW presented her credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 7 August 2003. She is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Ashton joined the Bolivian Diplomatic Service in 1983. She was appointed to the Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations, as her country's delegate to the Third Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations; simultaneously, to the Second Committee of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (1983 to 1991). She also participated in several UN Sessions and Conferences, in particular, the annual sessions of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the UN in Vienna, and other related Plenipotentiary Conferences.

Ambassador Ashton was also a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF (1988 to 1990), and the Board of the International Institute for Training and Research for the Advancement of Women - INSTRAW (1995 to 2001).

She was Director of the North American Department (1991-1995) and Director of International Organisations (1999-2001), at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia.

She was appointed Chargé d'Affaires en pied of Bolivia to the Kingdom of Denmark (1995 to 1998) and to the Kingdom of Sweden (2001 to 2003).

She received her higher education in Political Science. She is fluent in Spanish, English and French.

She has written on a variety of subjects of interest for Bolivia, in particular those related to the UN agenda.

## Iceland

### H.E. Mr Gunnar Gunnarsson



The Permanent Representative of Iceland to the OPCW presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 14 July 2003. He is concurrently accredited as the Permanent Representative of Iceland to NATO and the European Union.

Ambassador Gunnarsson has held a number of important positions, including as Director of the Icelandic Commission on Security and International Affairs from 1979 to 1987. During this period, he concurrently served as Assistant Professor of International Politics, University of Iceland. In addition, he held the position of Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1989 to 1991.

Ambassador Gunnarsson was appointed as his country's representative to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe from 1992 to 1993, following which he was appointed Ambassador to the Russian

Federation in 1994 with concurrent accreditation to Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania and Mongolia.

During the period 1991 to 1992, Ambassador Gunnarsson worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Head of the Political Department and later on as the Director of the Defence Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He holds a Diplom Politologe from the Free University, Berlin and is also the author of a number of publications on foreign and security affairs.

Ambassador Gunnarsson is married and has two daughters.

**Lesotho**

**H.E. Mrs 'Mathato Adel Moliehi Matlanyane**



The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the OPCW presented her credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 16 July 2003. She is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Netherlands, the European Union, the Swiss Confederation, and UN Office and other UN Organisations in Geneva.

Since joining the Civil Service in 1980 Ambassador Matlanyane has served in different Ministries in Lesotho. These include the Ministry of Co-operatives and Rural Development as a Planning Officer (1980-1987), Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture as Senior Marketing Officer and as the Director of the SADC Regional Tourism Coordination Unit from 1987-1990 and 1990-1994 respectively. The Ambassador also served as Deputy Commissioner of Trade from 1994 to 1996 and Chief Finance Officer in the Ministry of Finance (1996-2000) and was appointed Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture from 2000-2002, from where

she was finally sent to the above stated areas of her accreditation as Ambassador in July 2002.

Ambassador Matlanyane has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the National University of Lesotho and a Master's of Science in Tourism Marketing, from the University of Surrey, United Kingdom. She has served as a Board Member of several Organisations in Lesotho, such as Lesotho Tourist Board, Maluti Mountain Brewery, Road Fund Board, Lesotho Sun Hotels, etc.

She is married and has four children and three grandchildren.

**Republic of Korea**

**H.E. Mr Keun-soep Ohm**



The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the OPCW presented his credentials to the Director-General, Mr Rogelio Pfirter, on 12 August 2003. He is concurrently accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambassador Ohm joined the diplomatic service of the Republic of Korea in 1973. He served in a number of countries, including the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Portugal, United States of America, the Netherlands and Iran.

He has held a number of senior assignments within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including as Director, West European Division, Deputy Director-General South West Asian and African Affairs Bureau and as the Inspector-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador Ohm was appointed as his country's Ambassador to the Republic of Panama between February 1999 and March 2002.

He graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University and also studied at the International Institute of Public Administration, Paris, France.

Ambassador Keun-soep Ohm is married and has two children.

# OPCW Preparatory Commission History Project

Progress Report No 2 — July 2003

## Activities

This report covers activities up to the end of July 2003.

As in the previous period our main preoccupations so far have been administrative, including the relocation of Julian Robinson and Daniel Feakes together with Julian's large CBW library and archive into the Freeman Centre, newly constructed at the University of Sussex as a home for SPRU Science and Technology Policy Research.

We have continued preparing a budget and seeking sources of funding. We are asking financial help from both official bodies and charitable foundations. It is our wish not to rely too heavily on any one donor so as to retain editorial freedom. We are delighted to report that we have already received notification of a grant from the United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office. We shall shortly be sending formal requests to others that we hope might be prepared to help.

Ian Kenyon and Daniel Feakes visited OPCW on 22 July and were able to fulfil three objectives. The first was to investigate the condition of the archives of the Preparatory Commission, which are stored in the archive room in the basement of the OPCW building. These were found to be in excellent order, filed in an orderly manner and well indexed. The principal papers, those prepared for the formal meetings of the Preparatory Commission, are already easily accessible as they exist in electronic form on the OPCW web site and as bound volumes of which we have a full set in the library in Sussex.

We also needed to establish contact with the Human Resources Branch to ask for help in mapping the development of the establishment of the Organisation through the preparatory phase and as a conduit through which to contact former members of staff who might be able to assist our research. Mr Haru very kindly received us and promised the cooperation of the Branch.

A most useful part of the visit was a meeting with a small group who had all held senior positions in the Provisional Technical Secretariat through most of

the four and a quarter years of its existence. In response to a request for advice as to how to set about our project they flooded us with ideas which we shall now need to digest.

## Plans

### Seat

Our first substantive piece of research concerns the choice of the Seat of the Organisation, including the consideration of the three bids by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. We shall be concentrating in particular on the preparation and presentation of the Netherlands' bid and the work of Ambassador Kamal of Pakistan who coordinated the selection process.

### Prologue

Our second sub-project covers the initial establishment of the Preparatory Commission. This started in Geneva with the drafting of the resolution, later adopted by the Paris signing conference in January 1993, and continued in New York in the margins of the 49th United Nations General Assembly where a small informal group did some preliminary work including the preparation of a draft budget for the first three months of operation of the Commission.

### Help

If you were involved in any capacity in either of the activities listed above please get in touch with us at the address below, preferably by e-mail. ■

### Contact

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

OPCW PC History Project  
C/o Daniel Feakes  
SPRU  
The Freeman Centre  
University of Sussex  
Brighton  
East Sussex BN1 9QE  
United Kingdom

cwc-pc@sussex.ac.uk

Kenyon and Feakes visit The Hague on 22 July to assess PC archives.

Useful discussion with PTS senior staff about the scope of the task.

Help needed from those involved in the choice of the Seat of the OPCW.

Contact sought with members of the informal group which worked on preparations for the First Session of the Prepcom.

# Status of the Participation in the CWC

As of 15 September 2003

**Number of States Parties — 153**

**Contracting State Party: Sao Tome and Principe (EIF 9 October 2003)**

**Number of signatory States which had not yet ratified — 25**

**Number of States which have not signed or acceded — 15**

## States Parties

- |                               |   |  |   |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. Albania                    | 45. Gabon                               | 87. Mozambique                           | 130. Switzerland  |
| 2. Algeria                    | 46. Gambia                              | 88. Namibia                              | 131. Tajikistan   |
| 3. Andorra                    | 47. Georgia                             | 89. Nauru                                | 132. Thailand   |
| 4. Argentina                  | 48. Germany                             | 90. Nepal                                | 133. The former Yugoslav<br>Republic of Macedonia         |
| 5. Armenia                    | 49. Ghana                               | 91. Netherlands                          | 134. Togo   |
| 6. Australia                  | 50. Greece                              | 92. New Zealand                          | 135. Tonga  |
| 7. Austria                    | 51. Guatemala                           | 93. Nicaragua                            | 136. Trinidad and Tobago                                  |
| 8. Azerbaijan                 | 52. Guinea                              | 94. Niger                                | 137. Tunisia  |
| 9. Bahrain                    | 53. Guyana                              | 95. Nigeria                              | 138. Turkey   |
| 10. Bangladesh                | 54. Holy See                            | 96. Norway                               | 139. Turkmenistan   |
| 11. Belarus                   | 55. Hungary                             | 97. Oman                                 | 140. Uganda   |
| 12. Belgium                   | 56. Iceland                             | 98. Pakistan                             | 141. Ukraine  |
| 13. Benin                     | 57. India                               | 99. Palau                                | 142. United Arab Emirates                                 |
| 14. Bolivia                   | 58. Indonesia                           | 100. Panama                              | 143. United Kingdom of<br>Great Britain and<br>N. Ireland |
| 15. Bosnia and<br>Herzegovina | 59. Iran (Islamic<br>Republic of)       | 101. Papua New Guinea                    | 144. United Republic of<br>Tanzania                       |
| 16. Botswana                  | 60. Ireland                             | 102. Paraguay                            | 145. Timor Leste  |
| 17. Brazil                    | 61. Italy                               | 103. Peru                                | 146. United States of<br>America                          |
| 18. Brunei Darussalam         | 62. Jamaica                             | 104. Philippines                         | 147. Uruguay  |
| 19. Bulgaria                  | 63. Japan                               | 105. Poland                              | 148. Uzbekistan   |
| 20. Burkina Faso              | 64. Jordan                              | 106. Portugal                            | 149. Venezuela  |
| 21. Burundi                   | 65. Kazakhstan                          | 107. Qatar                               | 150. Viet Nam   |
| 22. Cameroon                  | 66. Kenya                               | 108. Republic of Korea                   | 151. Yemen  |
| 23. Canada                    | 67. Kiribati                            | 109. Republic of Moldova                 | 152. Zambia   |
| 24. Chile                     | 68. Kuwait                              | 110. Romania                             | 153. Zimbabwe   |
| 25. China                     | 69. Lao (People's<br>Dem. Rep.)         | 111. Russian Federation                  |   |
| 26. Colombia                  | 70. Latvia                              | 112. Saint Lucia                         |   |
| 27. Cook Islands              | 71. Lesotho                             | 113. Saint Vincent and<br>the Grenadines |   |
| 28. Costa Rica                | 72. Liechtenstein                       | 114. Samoa                               |   |
| 29. Côte d'Ivoire             | 73. Lithuania                           | 115. San Marino                          |   |
| 30. Croatia                   | 74. Luxembourg                          | 116. Saudi Arabia                        |   |
| 31. Cuba                      | 75. Malawi                              | 117. Senegal                             |   |
| 32. Cyprus                    | 76. Malaysia                            | 118. Serbia and<br>Montenegro            |   |
| 33. Czech Republic            | 77. Maldives                            | 119. Seychelles                          |   |
| 34. Denmark                   | 78. Mali                                | 120. Singapore                           |   |
| 35. Dominica                  | 79. Malta                               | 121. Slovakia                            |   |
| 36. Ecuador                   | 80. Mauritania                          | 122. Slovenia                            |   |
| 37. El Salvador               | 81. Mauritius                           | 123. South Africa                        |   |
| 38. Equatorial Guinea         | 82. Mexico                              | 124. Spain                               |   |
| 39. Eritrea                   | 83. Micronesia<br>(Federated States of) | 125. Sri Lanka                           |   |
| 40. Estonia                   | 84. Monaco                              | 126. Sudan                               |   |
| 41. Ethiopia                  | 85. Mongolia                            | 127. Suriname                            |   |
| 42. Fiji                      | 86. Morocco                             | 128. Swaziland                           |   |
| 43. Finland                   |   | 129. Sweden                              |   |
| 44. France                    |   |  |   |

# Chemical Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Figures

As at September 2003

<b>Number of States Parties inspected since Entry Into Force (EIF)</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Number of inspections since EIF</b>	<b>1,529</b>
<b>Number of sites inspected since EIF</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>Number of inspection days since EIF</b>	<b>84,481</b>
<b>Number of sites or facilities declared</b>	<b>5,660</b>

**100% of the declared chemical weapons production facilities have been inactivated.**

**100% of the declared chemical weapons have been inventoried.**

**10% of the declared stockpile of 70,000 tons of chemical agents of the Four Possessor States have been destroyed.**

**Out of the 61 declared Chemical Weapons Production Facilities, 40 have been certified as destroyed or converted.**

	Declaring States Parties	Declared Sites or Facilities	Inspections to Date**	Total Number of Sites Inspected
<b>Chemical Weapons Production Facilities (CWPFs)*</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Chemical Weapon Destruction Facilities (CWDFs)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Chemical Weapons Storage Facilities (CWSFs)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Abandoned Chemical Weapons (ACW)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Old Chemical Weapons (OCW)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Schedule 1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Schedule 2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Schedule 3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Other Chemical Production Facilities (OCPF): (DOC/PSF)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4,503</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>5,660</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>653</b>

\* Declaring States Parties include Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, France, India, Iran, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States, Serbia and Montenegro and another State Party. Please note that of the 61 declared CWPF's, 40 have been certified as destroyed or converted.

\*\* A total of 58 States Parties have been inspected

## Chemical Disarmament

September 2003

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The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

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## Forthcoming Events

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### OPCW Events

15-17 September	<b>Technical Meeting of National Authorities</b> Barcelona, Spain
23-26 September	<b>Executive Council Session XXXIV</b> OPCW Headquarters, The Hague, the Netherlands
13-17 October	<b>VII Annual Workshop to Coordinate Assistance and Protection under Article X of the CWC</b> Stockholm, Sweden
17-19 October	<b>Fifth Annual Meeting of National Authorities</b> The Hague, the Netherlands
20-24 October	<b>Eighth Session of the Conference of the States Parties</b> OPCW Headquarters, The Hague, the Netherlands
27-31 October	<b>Assistance &amp; Protection National Capacity Building Course</b> Tashkent, Uzbekistan
29-31 October	<b>First Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia</b> Singapore
3-6 November	<b>Regional Workshop on Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons</b> Viña del Mar, Chile
19-20 November	<b>Workshop and Exhibition on National Response Systems to Protect Against Chemical Emergencies</b> The Hague, the Netherlands
24-28 November	<b>Assistance &amp; Protection National Capacity Building Course</b> Azerbaijan
2-5 December	<b>Executive Council Session XXXV</b> OPCW Headquarters, The Hague, the Netherlands
8-10 December	<b>Regional Workshop on Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention</b> Saudi Arabia

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### Other Events

22 September	<b>IAEA Board of Governors</b> Vienna, Austria
22-26 September	<b>CTBTO Advisory Group</b> Vienna, Austria
29 Sept.-3 October	<b>Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Working Group B and informal/expert Meeting</b> Vienna, Austria
29 Oct.-14 November	<b>Seventy-Eighth Session of the International Narcotics Control Board</b> Vienna, Austria
10-14 November	<b>Annual Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction</b> Geneva, Switzerland
10-14 November	<b>Prep Com, CTBT, 21<sup>st</sup> Session</b> Vienna, Austria
10-14 November	<b>IAEA Board of Governors, Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee</b> Vienna, Austria
20 November	<b>IAEA Board of Governors</b> Vienna, Austria
17-21 November	<b>First Meeting of Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development</b> Geneva, Switzerland