



OPCW

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NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

**STATUS REPORT ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY THOSE STATES PARTIES
THAT HAVE BEEN GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF DEADLINES
FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR CATEGORY 1 CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

1. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) decided at its Eleventh Session to review the status of implementation of the decisions it had taken on extensions of the deadlines for States Parties to complete destruction of their Category 1 chemical weapons (C-11/5, dated 8 December 2006). It further requested the Director-General to report to it, on an annual basis, on the progress made by States Parties towards fulfilling their obligation to complete the destruction of their Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles by the extended final deadlines under the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”).
2. To date, the following States Parties have obtained extensions beyond the original 10-year destruction period, in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 28 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”): A State Party (C-11/DEC.12), India (C-11/DEC.16), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (C-11/DEC.15), the Russian Federation (C-11/DEC.18), and the United States of America (C-11/DEC.17), all documents dated 8 December 2006. In addition, in accordance with paragraph 17 of Part IV(B) of the Verification Annex, the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) modified provisions on the time limit and extended the deadline for the destruction of all the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China (EC-46/DEC.4, dated 5 July 2006). It also modified, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Part IV(B) of the Verification Annex, the provisions on the time limit and extended the deadline for the destruction of all the old chemical weapons declared by Italy (EC-48/DEC.2, dated 13 March 2007).
3. A State Party to which such an extension beyond the original 10-year period of destruction is granted is required to undertake certain additional measures during the extension period. In particular, in accordance with paragraph 28 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex, each State Party that is granted an extension is required “not later than at the end of each 90 days of the extension period” to “report to the Executive Council on its destruction activity”.
4. Since the last status report submitted by the Director-General (C-12/DG.10, dated 29 October 2007), States Parties that have been granted extensions for completing the



destruction of their Category 1 chemical weapons continued to fulfill, in a timely manner, their reporting obligations in accordance with paragraph 28 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex. All submitted reports followed the approach outlined by the Director-General with respect to the modalities for implementation of the obligation of States Parties to report on their destruction activities during the extension period after 29 April 2007 (EC-49/DG.1, dated 8 March 2007).

5. As at 31 October 2008, the aggregate amount of Category 1 chemical weapons destroyed by A State Party, Albania, India, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America was 29,069.890 metric tonnes (MTs), or approximately 41.80%, of the aggregate declared quantity. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not yet begun the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons. Albania and A State Party completed the destruction of their entire chemical weapons stockpiles on 4 July 2007 and 10 July 2008, respectively.
6. No Category 2 or 3 chemical weapons were destroyed in the period since the last status report submitted by the Director-General. Therefore, the amount of Category 2 chemical weapons destroyed remained at 51.80% of the total amount declared; Albania, India, and the Russian Federation completed the destruction of all their Category 2 chemical weapons, whereas the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya destroyed 39% of the amount it had declared. A State Party and the United States of America have not declared any Category 2 chemical weapons. Similarly, there was no change with respect to Category 3 chemical weapons: All States Parties that had declared Category 3 chemical weapons (A State Party, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had completed the destruction of these weapons.

A State Party

7. The decision of the Conference at its Eleventh Session (C-11/DEC.12) requested A State Party to complete the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons no later than 31 December 2008.
8. On 10 July 2008, A State Party completed the destruction of all the Category 1 chemical weapons it had declared. By October 1999, it had also destroyed all of its Category 3 chemical weapons. It has declared no Category 2 chemical weapons.
9. In accordance with paragraph 7 of Article IV and paragraph 69 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex, A State Party reported the completion of destruction of its entire chemical weapons stockpiles. The declaration of this State Party reporting the completion of destruction was confirmed by the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat"). This confirmation was based, *inter alia*, on the results of on-site verification carried out at the chemical weapons destruction facility (CWDF) and at relevant chemical weapons storage facilities; on the initial declaration and any subsequent amendments submitted by the State Party; and on notifications of withdrawal in accordance with subparagraph 2(d) of section A of Part VI of the Verification Annex.
10. Following the completion of destruction, the Secretariat ceased systematic verification of destruction at the CWDF in A State Party.

India

11. In accordance with the decision of the Conference at its Eleventh Session (C-11/DEC.16), India must destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles no later than 28 April 2009.
12. As at 31 October 2008, OPCW inspectors verified the destruction of a quantity of Category 1 chemical weapons corresponding to 97.03% of the total amount declared by India. Following the completion of destruction of extractable heel from bulk storage vessels, an add-on plant for the decontamination of bulk-storage vessels and the destruction of remaining heel has been constructed and is currently operational. A second add-on plant for the destruction of chemical munitions is under development.
13. India has also destroyed all of its Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

14. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference granted the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya an extension to 31 December 2010 of the deadline for the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles. It also established the following dates for the intermediate deadlines for the destruction of the Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles of this State Party: phase 1 (1%), to be completed by 1 May 2010; phase 2 (20%), to be completed by 1 July 2010; and phase 3 (45%), to be completed by 1 November 2010. The Conference also called upon the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to complete the destruction of its Category 2 chemical weapons as soon as possible, but in any case, no later than 31 December 2011 (C-11/DEC.15).
15. In July 2007, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted to the Secretariat detailed facility information for the Rabta Toxic Chemical Destruction Facility (RTCDF), which had been designated to destroy both the chemical weapons agent and the remaining precursors that this State Party had declared. Subsequent to that, in July 2008, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted an update to the facility information, which provides details regarding the Ruwagha Chemicals Reloading System (RCRS), which is part of the RTCDF; operations at the RCRS site are planned to start around mid-January 2009.
16. The Secretariat conducted its initial visit to the RCRS and the RTCDF sites between 1 and 10 September 2008. Following several rounds of consultations, which took place in The Hague and Tripoli, both the plan for verification and the facility agreement have been finalised, were submitted for consideration and were approved by the Council during its Fifty-Fourth Session (paragraph 5.3 of EC-54/5, dated 17 October 2008). The final engineering review for the RCRS is planned for the first week of January 2009.
17. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has destroyed all of its Category 3 chemical weapons and 551 MTs, or 39%, of its Category 2 chemical weapons.

The Russian Federation

18. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference set 31 December 2009 as the date for the Russian Federation to complete the destruction of 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpiles (C-11/DEC.14, dated 8 December 2006) and 29 April 2012 as the date for this State Party to complete the destruction of 100% of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-11/DEC.18).
19. As at 31 October 2008, OPCW inspectors verified the destruction by the Russian Federation of approximately 11,942 MTs, or 29.79%, of its Category 1 chemical weapons.
20. After its commissioning in June 2008, a new destruction facility located at Leonidovka commenced operations on 2 September 2008 with the insertion of reagent in air bombs filled with Vx; this operation is still ongoing. Two other facilities—Kambarka and Maradykovsky—are also operating at present in this State Party.
21. Construction work is on-going at the destruction facilities located at Pochep, Kizner, and Shchuchye. The Secretariat conducted in June 2008 an initial visit to the Shchuchye CWDF, which is designed to destroy chemical-warfare nerve agents contained in a variety of artillery munitions and rocket-warheads of different calibres. Destruction operations and the final disposal of the reaction mass at Shchuchye will be continuous and will take place within the perimeter of the facility. Following the initial visit, as well as additional consultations by the Secretariat with representatives from the Russian Federation, the agreed texts of the plan for verification and facility agreement for Shchuchye were submitted for consideration and approved by the Council during its Fifty-Fourth Session (paragraph 5.2 of EC-54/5).
22. One facility located at Gorny completed destruction operations in December 2005.
23. The Russian Federation has destroyed all of its declared Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.

The United States of America

24. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference established 29 April 2012 as the date by which the United States of America must destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-11/DEC.17).
25. As at 31 October 2008, the OPCW inspectors had verified the destruction by the United States of America of 15,491 MTs, or approximately 55.79%, of its total declared Category 1 chemical weapons.
26. Four facilities are operating—at Anniston, Pine Bluff, Tooele, and Umatilla in the United States of America. The destruction facility located at Newport, Indiana, recently completed operations. The OPCW inspectors confirmed that, between 5 May 2005 and 5 September 2008, Newport destroyed 1,151.534 MTs of VX by neutralisation, followed by the incineration of the resulting hydrolysate at the Veolia treatment, storage, and disposal facility. Three other facilities—Johnston Atoll, Aberdeen, and Pine Bluff Binary Destruction Facility—have also completed chemical

weapons destruction operations. Construction work is in progress at two new CWDFs, which are located at Blue Grass and Pueblo.

27. The United States of America has also destroyed all of its declared Category 3 chemical weapons. It has declared no Category 2 chemical weapons.

China and Japan

28. Based on a joint request by China and Japan, and in accordance with paragraph 17 of Part IV(B) of the Verification Annex, the Council modified the provisions on the time limit for the destruction of all the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, and extended the deadline for completion of destruction to 29 April 2012.
29. China and Japan continue to make progress with respect to the selection of the site for the operation of mobile destruction facilities and the initial preparations relating to the destruction operations at Nanjing. In regard to the Haerbaling abandoned chemical weapons destruction project, preliminary preparations, such as land requisition and clearing, site earthworks, and connections to external water, power supplies, and to telecommunications networks are under way, with trial excavations scheduled for later this year.
30. To date, there has been no destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, and construction of destruction facilities has not yet begun.