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**REPORT OF THE OPCW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON
THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND
USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION IN 2013**



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INTRODUCTION

1. The year 2013 was a watershed for the OPCW. It was one of the most eventful and productive years in the 16-year history of the Organisation, presenting it with unprecedented challenges and opportunities, all under intense international scrutiny.
2. On 11 October 2013, the Norwegian Nobel Committee announced the awarding of the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize to the OPCW for the Organisation's "extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons". On 10 December 2013, the Director-General accepted the prize at the award ceremony in Oslo on behalf of the Organisation, its Member States, and staff members past and present. He also announced that the prize money awarded by the Nobel Committee would be used to fund annual OPCW awards recognising outstanding contributions to advancing the goals of the Convention.
3. Tragically, 2013 saw the first use of chemical weapons in 25 years, resulting in a large number of deaths and injuries in the Syrian Arab Republic. The international community, including the United Nations Secretary-General and the OPCW Director-General, condemned in the strongest possible terms the confirmed sarin attack in the Damascus suburb of Ghouta on 21 August. At the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, the OPCW provided crucial support to the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. Two teams of OPCW experts participated in the mission. The OPCW also provided facilities for the analysis of the data and samples collected.
4. Following the decision by the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention") and the negotiation of an agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on 14 September 2013 entitled "Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-33/NAT.1, dated 17 September 2013), the OPCW Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") adopted a historic decision entitled "Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-33/DEC.1, dated 27 September 2013). This decision was endorsed by the unanimous adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) on the same day. The accelerated programme of destruction agreed by the Council represented an unprecedented challenge, to be undertaken in an active war zone within compressed time frames. On 16 October 2013, following close consultations between the OPCW Director-General and the United Nations Secretary-General, the establishment of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereinafter "the Joint Mission") was announced, with Ms Sigrid Kaag appointed as Special Coordinator.
5. The Joint Mission successfully completed, within the target dates of 27 October and 1 November 2013, the crucial initial tasks assigned to the team, in particular the functional destruction of chemical weapons production, mixing, and filling facilities. On 15 November 2013, the Council adopted a follow-up decision (EC-M-34/DEC.1, dated 15 November 2013) outlining the detailed requirements for the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs), with staged target dates on the way to an overall completion date of no later than 30 June 2014. This key decision calls for the removal of all chemical weapons from the Syrian Arab Republic, in accordance with a request by the Syrian Government. It

was further determined that these weapons would be destroyed outside the country. At the request of the Council and in consultation with States Parties, the Director-General subsequently prepared a “Plan for the Destruction of the Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic” (EC-M-36/DG.3, dated 15 December 2013).

6. The Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Third Review Conference”) was conducted from 8 to 19 April 2013. Its goals were to review the operation of the Convention since the Second Review Conference¹ in 2008, and to establish a strategic direction for the Organisation in the post-destruction phase. The Third Review Conference was addressed by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who reiterated his conviction concerning the important role of the OPCW in the field of chemical disarmament. The Third Review Conference also focused on the role of the Convention in enhancing international peace and security and ensuring the universality of the Convention.
7. Progress towards the destruction of chemical weapons continued to be made in Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. With respect to Libya, the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons was completed in May 2013. All in all, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) verified the destruction of 2,977.244 metric tonnes (MTs) of chemical weapons in 2013. By 31 December 2013, the Secretariat had verified the destruction of 57,594 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 82% of the declared chemical weapons.
8. The industry verification programme conducted pursuant to Article VI of the Convention saw 229 inspections in 2013, the highest number conducted under that Article in a single year. The goal of the programme is to provide assurances that chemical weapons will not re-emerge and that toxic chemicals will not be misused. The programme established a mechanism for declarations, monitoring the transfer of scheduled chemicals, and participating in Article VI inspections. The expansion and development of the Electronic Declarations Tool for National Authorities (EDNA) was completed in December 2013. Technical support and related training continued to be provided.
9. In 2013, the Secretariat conducted four inspections regarding abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs), all of which took place in China. Old chemical weapons (OCWs) are those chemical weapons that were produced before 1925 or which were produced between 1925 and 1946 that have deteriorated to such an extent that they can no longer be used. During the reporting period, eight inspections regarding such weapons were conducted in Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
10. The OPCW’s international cooperation and assistance programmes concentrated on promoting the objectives under Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention relating to the rights and obligations of States Parties thereunder. This has been accomplished through a wide-ranging amalgam of specialised events, meetings, exercises, courses, and technical visits, all focused on mutual and synergetic efforts in respect of

¹ Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Second Review Conference”).

implementation, assistance and protection, and through economic and technological development, all within the framework of the Convention. These activities included cooperation with other international and regional partners.

11. The tempo of interaction with States Parties by way of high-level visits to and from the OPCW has been brisk. Both the Director-General and Deputy Director-General have visited a number of States Parties to engage with Heads of State and high-ranking ministerial officials, international organisations, and to attend various commemorative ceremonies. These outreach activities included addressing a number of academic forums and conferences as well as other international gatherings.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 A summary of the inspections carried out in 2013 is provided in Table 1. Thirty-seven percent of the 373 inspections that the OPCW conducted in 2013 were chemical weapons-related. In terms of inspector days, the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections at operating chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs): 57% of the 13,527 inspector days in 2013.

TABLE 1: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2013

Type of Facility	Number of Inspections	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days ²
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	73	7	7,714
CWSF ³	10 (+12)	9 (+12)	325 ⁴
CWPF ⁵	9 (+24)	5 (+24)	89
OCW	8	8	81
ACW	3	3	76
ACWD ⁶	1	1	32
DHCW ⁷	4	N/A	402
Syrian Arab Republic	Including 12 CWSF and 24 CWPFs.		2,019
Subtotal	144	68	10,738
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	11	11	179
Schedule 2	42	42	815
Schedule 3	29	29	299
OCPF ⁸	147	147	1,496
Subtotal	229	229	2,789
Total	373	297	13,527

- 1.2 As at 31 December 2013, seven States Parties (A State Party,⁹ Albania, India, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had between them declared as chemical weapons 72,531.519 MTs¹⁰ of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,270,348 munitions and containers containing Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons, and 417,825 items of Category 3 chemical weapons. In addition, Iraq had declared remnants of chemical weapons, though the precise inventory was still to be established. In connection with the chemical-industry verification regime, there were a total of 5,311 declared

² The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

³ CWSF = chemical weapons storage facility.

⁴ These figures on the number of inspector days do not include the activities in the Syrian Arab Republic.

⁵ CWPF = chemical weapons production facility.

⁶ ACWD = abandoned chemical weapons destruction facility.

⁷ DHCW = destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

⁸ OCPF = other chemical production facility.

⁹ As the State Party in question has requested that its name is regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as "A State Party".

¹⁰ This total does not include the weight of thickening agent declared by the Russian Federation.

facilities in 80 States Parties at the end of the review period, of which 4,901 were subject to inspection.

- 1.3 Progress also continued to be made with respect to OCWs and ACWs. The States Parties that had declared possession of OCWs were making every effort to carry out destruction of these weapons in a safe and effective manner. China and Japan continued their cooperation in the field of ACWs left by Japan on the territory of China and the destruction of ACWs in accordance with the decision adopted by the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.6, dated 15 February 2012).

Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.4 Seven CWDFs were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons during the reporting period:¹¹ one in Libya, five in the Russian Federation, and one in the United States of America (see Annex 2). Through a combination of a continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and recording equipment—including equipment dedicated specifically to OPCW inspectors—and the review of relevant documentation, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 2,977.244 MTs of chemical weapons in 2013.
- 1.5 As Annex 3 shows, in total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2013, the OPCW verified the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons amounting to 57,594 MTs,¹² or 82% of the declared amount; the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons amounting to 920 MTs, or 45% of the declared amount; and the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons amounting to 417,825 items, or 100% of the declared amount. The destruction of 207 Category 3 items declared by Libya in 2011 and of 1,254 Category 3 items declared by the Syrian Arab Republic in 2013 took place during the period under review.
- 1.6 There were five States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period: Iraq,¹³ Libya, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United States of America. The progress in the destruction of chemical weapons is summarised below.

Iraq

- 1.7 Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to remnants of chemical weapons stored in two storage bunkers at Al-Muthanna. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on available information from the United Nations Special Commission, as it was not possible for Iraq to conduct a detailed on-site inventory owing to the hazardous conditions within the bunkers.
- 1.8 Iraq continued to develop its plan for the destruction of the contents of the Al-Muthanna storage bunkers, and in 2013 informed the Secretariat about the indoor air assessment and treatment systems installed in view of starting the destruction

¹¹ Not counting OCWs, ACWs, or CWDFs under construction.

¹² This figure does not include 2.913 MTs of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, pursuant to subparagraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Verification Annex").

¹³ Iraq declared remnants of chemical weapons.

operations. Iraq developed a draft of the detailed facility information for the Al-Muthanna Destruction Project and submitted it to the Secretariat in November 2013.

- 1.9 On numerous occasions, Iraq has reiterated its firm commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the Convention. In cooperation with the Secretariat and a number of States Parties, Iraq has continued to provide information on all steps that are being taken towards completing the assessment of the declared chemical weapons and deciding on appropriate destruction methods.

Libya

- 1.10 In accordance with the detailed plan for the destruction of chemical weapons remaining after 29 April 2012, Libya restarted operations for the disposal of these weapons stockpiles in March 2013, and intends to complete their destruction, including the remaining precursors, by December 2016. As planned, the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons was completed in May 2013.
- 1.11 Libya informed the Secretariat that it had taken a number of protective and preventive measures to secure its remaining chemical weapons stockpiles. At the same time, Libya continued to maintain the readiness of the sulfur mustard hydrolysis system at Ruwagha for the resumption of operations. Libya also reviewed various options for the destruction of the chemical munitions it declared in November 2011 and February 2012, in order to ensure that the planned completion date set forth in its detailed plan for the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons would be met.
- 1.12 Throughout 2013, Libya took measures to ensure the destruction of its remaining chemical weapons stockpiles. Following the final engineering review conducted at the Ruwagha Hydrolysis and Neutralisation System 1 (RHNS1) in April 2013, Libya destroyed, within the April and May 2013 time frame, the remaining bulk sulfur mustard stored in transportation tanks. The Secretariat verified the destruction of 8,819.17 kg of sulfur mustard by means of hydrolysis and neutralisation, followed by a subsequent treatment by cementation of the reaction mass generated in the process.
- 1.13 In May 2013, Libya also destroyed 207 items of Category 3 chemical weapons, thereby completing the destruction of all its declared Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.14 In October 2013, a static detonation chamber was manufactured and shipped to Ruwagha, where it was subsequently installed to be used for the destruction of sulfur mustard-filled projectiles, bombs, bomb cartridges, and canisters filled with polymerised sulfur mustard heel. Following the final engineering review conducted at the Ruwagha Static Detonation Chamber (RSDC) in November 2013, the destruction operations began and, as at 31 December 2013, the Secretariat had verified the destruction of 332 projectiles (130-mm calibre) filled with sulfur mustard, bringing the total percentage of destroyed Category 1 chemical weapons to 87% of the declared stockpile designated for destruction. At the end of the reporting period, Libya had also commenced the operations to drain its sulfur mustard-filled aerial bombs. With regard to Category 2 chemical weapons, Libya had destroyed 555.706 MTs, or 40% of its declared stockpile.

- 1.15 Under its Global Partnership Program, Canada provided financial support to the Secretariat's efforts in assisting Libya with the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention. Pursuant to a request by Libya, the Secretariat engaged the United Nations Office for Project Services in the process of procuring specialised equipment and services to facilitate the resumption of destruction operations in Libya, using funds made available through the Canadian contribution.
- 1.16 Germany and the United States of America have also provided assistance to Libya to fulfil its obligations under the Convention, including the procurement and installation of equipment to handle chemical munitions, operator and guard force training, security and safety upgrades, and technical assistance during destruction operations.

Russian Federation

- 1.17 In 2013, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 2,968 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons at five destruction facilities, namely, Kizner, Leonidovka, Maradykovsky, Pochev, and Shchuchye. This compares to the 4,026 MTs destroyed in 2012. As at the cut-off date of this report, the Secretariat had verified the destruction of 30,982 MTs¹⁴ of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 78% of the declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons. The Russian Federation has already destroyed all of its declared Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.18 The Russian Federation continued to implement its concept of gradually bringing CWDFs into operation by commissioning individual units designed for the destruction of a particular type of chemical agent or munitions. The design and construction of additional units at the already operational Shchuchye and Maradykovsky facilities were completed in 2013. The Secretariat conducted a final engineering review of the second process building at Shchuchye in February 2013, following which destruction operations commenced at the end of February 2013. In September 2013, the Secretariat conducted another final engineering review of the unit designated for the destruction of aerial bomb blocks at the Maradykovsky CWDF. Destruction operations for these aerial bomb blocks commenced in November 2013.
- 1.19 The construction of the Russian Federation's last destruction facility, located at Kizner, was also completed in 2013. In November 2013, the Secretariat conducted the final engineering review of this facility, which subsequently became operational in December 2013.

Syrian Arab Republic

- 1.20 In response to the "Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-33/NAT.1), the Council issued its "decision on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons" (EC-M-33/DEC.1), which directed the Secretariat to initiate inspections of all facilities identified by the Syrian Arab Republic in any information or declaration provided. By 1 October 2013, OPCW experts had arrived in Damascus to assess, plan, and carry out operations to render inoperable CWPFS as well as facilities designed for mixing and filling. This complex and hazardous task was completed by 1 November 2013, notwithstanding the fact that operations were conducted in an active conflict zone.

¹⁴ This includes quantities withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention.

- 1.21 The Convention entered into force for the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 October 2013. In accordance with subparagraph 1(c) of EC-M-33/DEC.1, the Syrian Arab Republic was required to complete the elimination of all chemical weapons material and equipment in the first half of 2014. The intermediate timelines for the removal of chemical weapons from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic and their destruction were further established in the “Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons and Syrian Chemical Weapons Production Facilities” (EC-M-34/DEC.1).
- 1.22 In accordance with the Convention and EC-M-33/DEC.1, the Syrian Arab Republic submitted an initial declaration declaring possession of chemical weapons and CWPFs, ACWs, other chemical weapons-related facilities, and riot control agents. The general and detailed plans for the destruction of chemical weapons and CWPFs were also submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic.
- 1.23 Pursuant to subparagraph 2(a)(i) of EC-M-34/DEC.1, the Syrian Arab Republic was required to destroy all declared unfilled munitions (Category 3 chemical weapons) on its territory not later than 31 January 2014. By the end of the reporting period, the Secretariat had verified the destruction of all unfilled munitions. These destruction operations were completed prior to the established deadline of 31 January 2014.
- 1.24 Pursuant to subparagraph 2(a)(iii) of EC-M-34/DEC.1, the Syrian Arab Republic was required to destroy its declared stockpile of isopropanol by 1 March 2014. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of that same decision, the Syrian Arab Republic was required to submit, not later than 1 January 2014, for review by the Council not later than 15 January 2014, its plan for the destruction on its territory of isopropanol and residual mustard agent in containers previously containing mustard agent. An initial version of this plan was submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic in December 2013. At the end of the reporting period, the Secretariat had verified the destruction of 87% of the containers with residual mustard agent declared by the Syrian Arab Republic.
- 1.25 In paragraphs 2 and 3 of EC-M-34/DEC.1, the Council also established timelines for the removal of Syrian chemical weapons and all other declared chemicals for destruction outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic. On 15 December 2013, the Director-General presented a detailed plan to accomplish this objective, with the assistance of a number of States Parties. Generally, the plan calls for the removal of the materials through the Syrian port of Latakia and their subsequent destruction. The Russian Federation offered additional naval security at the port, while China, Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were to provide vessels and military escorts to transport the Syrian chemical materials to the destruction locations. Finland would provide chemical weapons emergency-response capabilities in support of the Danish/Norwegian contribution.
- 1.26 The plan provided for the destruction of the chemical materials at sea, with Italy providing a port for the transloading of the chemical materials from the Danish/Norwegian vessels to a United States vessel specifically outfitted to conduct destruction operations. Accordingly, and pursuant to paragraphs 30 and 31 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex and EC-M-34/DEC.1 regarding the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons stockpiles, the United States of America submitted detailed facility information and a facility agreement for the Cape Ray Field

Deployable Hydrolysis System Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility. After the destruction operations are completed, the remaining reaction masses are to be handled by commercial entities, with tenders to be prepared for that eventuality.

United States of America

- 1.27 In 2013, the United States of America declared that all chemical weapons destruction activities had been completed at the M687 demilitarization system at the Hawthorne Army Depot Western Area Demilitarization Facility in Nevada, and the non-contiguous Safety-Kleen Inc., in Aragonite, Utah.
- 1.28 In 2013, the OPCW verified the destruction of 0.0205 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons by the United States of America at the Recovered Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility. This compares to the 8.808 MTs verified as destroyed in 2012. As at the cut-off date for this report, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 24,924 MTs of chemical weapons, or 90% of the declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons. The United States of America has already destroyed all of its Category 2 (0.010 MTs) and Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.29 As at 31 December 2013, a total of 11 CWDFs in the United States of America had completed operations, while two others, at Pueblo and Blue Grass, were expected to start destruction in December 2015 and April 2020, respectively.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.30 In 2013, the Secretariat conducted 22 inspections at 20 CWSFs. Of these CWSFs, one was in Libya, seven were in the Russian Federation, 12 in the Syrian Arab Republic, and two in the United States of America. At the end of the review period, 21 CWSFs remained subject to systematic verification. In addition, the processing of chemical weapons in hazardous condition was observed at the Kizner CWSF in the Russian Federation.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.31 By 31 December 2013, of the 96 CWPFs declared by 14 States Parties, including the 26 CWPFs declared by the Syrian Arab Republic, 43 had already been destroyed and 23 had been converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Twelve States Parties had completed the destruction or conversion of all their declared CWPFs. All converted production facilities remained under systematic verification by the OPCW to ensure that they were fully consistent with the approved conversion requests.
- 1.32 The Secretariat issued two conversion certificates to CWPFs in Iraq and the Russian Federation in 2013, confirming that the conversion of those facilities had been completed.
- 1.33 In 2013, the Secretariat carried out initial inspections at the 24 CWPFs to be destroyed in the Syrian Arab Republic, and a further six systematic inspections in the Russian Federation.

- 1.34 Following consultations on the nature of continued verification measures at converted CWPFs 10 years after certification of their conversion, the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session approved a decision on this issue (EC-67/DEC.7, dated 16 February 2012) and, accordingly, from May 2012, the Secretariat resumed verification measures at those facilities. As at 31 December 2013, one such CWPF in the Russian Federation and two CWPFs in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had already been inspected in accordance with this Council decision.

Abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.35 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2013, four States Parties, including the Syrian Arab Republic, had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China. In 2013, the Secretariat conducted four ACW inspections, all of which were in China.
- 1.36 The Secretariat also conducted two inspections at two storage sites in China, where it also attended one excavation and recovery operation. At the end of August 2013, the disposal of contaminated waste at Nanjing had been completed, with the remaining infrastructure decontaminated and removed. The mobile destruction facility (MDF) deployed in Shijiazhuang continued operations in 2013, with the Secretariat conducting one inspection at the site. As was the case with the Nanjing site, the content of a number of temporary trust warehouses in the vicinity of Shijiazhuang is scheduled to be consolidated to the Shijiazhuang MDF for purposes of destruction. Preparations for destruction operations at the third MDF location continue at Wuhan, with destruction-related equipment having been moved to the site from Nanjing. Access roads and associated infrastructure were also completed at this location in 2013. Destruction operations at Wuhan are anticipated to begin in 2014, with the Secretariat already having received site facility information. In relation to the Haerbaling site, the manufacture of the destruction units has been completed and the units have been shipped to China. Plans for the construction of the destruction facility buildings and infrastructure have been completed, and the tendering process to select a contractor to construct those buildings is ongoing.

Old chemical weapons

- 1.37 Since entry into force of the Convention, 16 States Parties had declared OCWs. In 2013, the Secretariat conducted eight OCW inspections: in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry verification

- 1.38 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import, export, processing, and consumption of chemicals that are listed in the three Schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals, as well as OCPFs producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Table 2 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2013. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 facilities, and OCPFs.

TABLE 2: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹⁵	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities ¹⁶	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	26	26	22	22
Schedule 2	462	192	37	22
Schedule 3	433	399	34	34
OCPF	4,390	4,284	80	79
Total	5,311	4,901	80¹⁷	79¹⁸

- 1.39 As can be seen in Table 3, the Secretariat carried out 229 Article VI inspections in 2013. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (42% of the total of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (22%), 29 Schedule 3 plant sites (7%), and 147 OCPFs (3%). One uncertainty was recorded. Eighteen inspections resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 193 inspections required further information to be provided in declarations. Seven inspections were carried out at facilities that were found not to be inspectable.

TABLE 3: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year											
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
85	132	150	162	180	200	200	208	208	209	219	229

- 1.40 In 2013, the Secretariat continued the efforts to maximise the number of sequential inspections as a way of saving resources. Thirteen of the 15 States Parties that received four or more industry inspections in 2013 had advised the Secretariat that they concurred with the use of sequential inspections on their territory. One additional State Party received a trial sequential inspection. Of the 57 pairs of sequential inspections shown in Table 4, covering 114 individual inspections, in 51 cases the pair of inspections took place in the same country, while on six occasions the pair of inspections was carried out in two countries.

TABLE 4: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Sequential Inspections (on a Year-by-Year Basis)										
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47	48	57

- 1.41 In 2013, sampling and analysis (S&A) was conducted in eight Schedule 2 inspections. At the end of the reporting period, since the introduction of S&A, 63 inspections had been conducted with S&A in 20 of the 22 States Parties with currently inspectable Schedule 2 facilities (see Table 5). Two additional States Parties have received S&A, but no longer have inspectable sites.

¹⁵ Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹⁶ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities, and annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs).

¹⁷ Eighty States Parties declared having at least one Article VI facility.

¹⁸ Seventy-nine States Parties declared having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

TABLE 5: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS AT INDUSTRY PLANT SITES

Number of Inspections Completed with S&A								
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
2	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	63

Declarations

- 1.42 During the review period, efforts were made to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the industry verification regime. The Secretariat took the initiative to focus its efforts on States Parties with long-outstanding issues. As a result of this initiative, the Secretariat in 2013 received four initial declarations from Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Tuvalu. Of the four States Parties that submitted their initial declarations, three States Parties—Guinea-Bissau, Tuvalu, and Cabo Verde—had submitted their outstanding initial declarations at intervals of five, nine, and 10 years from the submission due date.
- 1.43 As at 31 December 2013, five States Parties had yet to submit their initial declarations under both Articles III and VI of the Convention. In addition, two States Parties, while having submitted their declarations under Article III, had yet to submit their declarations under Article VI of the Convention. The Secretariat will continue to work with the seven States Parties concerned to ensure the submission of their outstanding initial declarations.
- 1.44 In 2013, the overall quality of annual declarations under Article VI and the rate of their timely submission were improved through various means. These included bilateral consultations, requests for clarification, reconciliation letters, education and outreach at regional and subregional meetings, courses, seminars, and workshops. As a result of these efforts, the number of States Parties with long-outstanding issues concerning their initial and annual declarations was decreased from 29 to 16. The number of States Parties that submitted their ADPAs for 2012 more than 30 days late was significantly lower—13, compared to 20 States Parties in 2011. The Secretariat will continue to work with the remaining States Parties to resolve their outstanding issues.
- 1.45 In the interest of effective and efficient OPCW verification, the Council has requested that all States Parties concerned ensure that their Article VI declarations are submitted on time, and instructed the Secretariat to continue to inform States Parties of their reporting requirements. In 2013, 67% of States Parties submitted their required ADPAs for 2012 on time. This figure is slightly higher than the percentage for the preceding year (66%).
- 1.46 In addition, to better guide the preparation of declarations to be submitted by States Parties in accordance with the requirements of the Convention, the Secretariat published an updated 2013 version of the Declarations Handbook. This publication was updated to take account of the views and comments of States Parties, and to incorporate the relevant decisions and reports by the Secretariat and the OPCW policy-making organs. This new version of the Declarations Handbook provides more detailed explanations on each declaration form, examples of common problems identified in Article VI declarations, and recommendations on how to avoid them. In addition, in response to suggestions made by the States Parties, this version

incorporates comprehensive new guidance on how to resolve transfer discrepancies, and suggests approaches for their resolution.

- 1.47 To support States Parties in the identification of the chemicals and related activities declarable under Article VI, the Secretariat initiated updates of the relevant supporting tools, including the Handbook on Chemicals and OPCW online scheduled chemicals database. It is planned to make these latest updates to both databases available to States Parties in 2014.
- 1.48 In 2013, the Secretariat organised a fourth user-group forum for EDNA as part of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Authorities. The participants received an update on the new version of EDNA and discussed other initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency of the preparation and submission of declarations. The representatives of the National Authorities had an opportunity to share their experiences regarding electronic declarations and the secure electronic transmission of information. Additionally, 10 representatives from nine States Parties attended EDNA training courses organised during the Eighteenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”). The Secretariat also provided a basic course on electronic declarations as part of the “Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases,” organised by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in August 2013. Development of the new version of EDNA (3.0) was completed in December 2013, based on requests received from States Parties. The new application includes, for the first time, a module for the declaration of Schedule 1 facilities.
- 1.49 In 2013, the Secretariat also continued efforts towards establishing a secure electronic transmission system, through the Secure Information Exchange (SIX) project. The main objective of the SIX project is to establish a secure electronic channel for the exchange of electronic declarations and other information, particularly that of a classified nature, between States Parties and the Secretariat. The project’s pilot programme, involving States Parties from various regions, was successfully completed in 2013, and the system is planned to be available to interested States Parties in 2014.

Riot control agents

- 1.50 At the end of the review period, 134 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 7 provides more information.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.51 States Parties report to the Secretariat any export or import of scheduled chemicals,¹⁹ including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given by both parties of any transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties. Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention,

¹⁹ Subject to certain minimum quantities.

and States Parties are obliged to require end-user certificates in connection with transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party.²⁰

- 1.52 The Secretariat received 36 notifications²¹ related to 20 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals due to take place in 2013, involving 13 States Parties. Of these 13 States Parties, two were listed as sending and 13 as receiving States Parties (with two States Parties being listed as both sending and receiving).
- 1.53 ADPAs received in 2013 indicated that 48 States Parties had transferred a total of approximately 5,200 MTs of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2012.
- 1.54 ADPAs received in 2013 indicated that 122 States Parties had transferred approximately 345,000 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals in 2012. Twelve States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to three States not Party, with the chemical thionyl chloride accounting for 39% of the 1,721 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2012.

Informal consultations

- 1.55 Seven informal consultations were conducted in 2013, and were webcast to enable the representatives of National Authorities to remotely observe consultation proceedings. States Parties undertook consultations on a number of outstanding verification-related topics, including:
- (a) “Termination of Approved Schedule 2 Facility Agreements”, as a result of which an understanding was subsequently reached and decision EC-73/DEC.1 (dated 17 July 2013) was adopted;
 - (b) “Transfer Discrepancies”, the discussions on which involved an analysis of the relevance of different types of discrepancies and how they can be resolved. The Secretariat presented practical actions to be considered by States Parties that could be taken by the Secretariat, the implementation of which was commenced during 2013;
 - (c) “Secure Information Exchange (SIX)”, the objectives of which were to improve the accuracy and speed of making declarations, with the expectation that improved communication would reduce discrepancies. The SIX project was discussed before implementation began and regular progress updates were given;
 - (d) “Selection of Schedule 3 plant sites for inspection”, which was the subject of a Secretariat Note (S/1088/2013, dated 11 April 2013);
 - (e) “Audit of the OCPF site-selection methodology”, which included a discussion of the evaluation of the performance of the methodology. A simulation of the process brought more detailed understanding as to the actual steps involved;

²⁰ With regard to the transfer of Schedule 2 chemicals to or from States not Party and to the transfer of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party, exemptions included in the respective decisions by the Conference are applied (C-V/DEC.16, dated 17 May 2000 and C-VI/DEC.10, dated 17 May 2001, respectively).

²¹ One transfer was notified in 2012.

- (f) “Procedure for Handling Cases of Schedule 1 Activities Not Yet Declared and Discovered During an Article VI Inspection Under Part VI of the Verification Annex”, which was the subject of a Secretariat Note (S/1120/2013, dated 31 July 2013);
- (g) “Schedule 2 Aggregate National Data (AND) Trend Analysis”, an informational topic to provide clarification for interested States Parties, as requested by decision C-17/DEC.8, dated 28 November 2012;
- (h) “The Secretariat’s procedure for selection and planning of inspections at Schedule 1 facilities”, which was discussed to provide transparency to all interested States Parties, as requested by decision C-17/DEC.8;
- (i) “Update to the Declarations Handbook (2013 version)”, on which the Secretariat also gave multiple briefings, followed by discussions on the use of product group codes in OCPF declarations and on possible ways to improve the accuracy and quality of OCPF declarations by revising these codes in the handbook; and
- (j) A discussion on refinements in the conduct of inspections to improve their consistency, efficiency and effectiveness, which was based on a Secretariat Note (S/1066/2013, dated 11 February 2013). This topic included a discussion on the proposal that the verification practice in chemical facilities submit industry declarations under more than one Part of the Verification Annex (so-called “mixed plant sites”). Several ideas on how to reduce the inspection intensity at these facilities were brought forward.

Challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use

- 1.56 No challenge inspections (CIs) were requested in 2013.
- 1.57 On 21 March 2013, the United Nations Secretary-General decided to conduct an investigation into the alleged use of chemical weapons at the request of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic which, at that time, was a State not Party to the Convention. In so doing, the Secretary-General invoked the “Supplementary Arrangement Concerning the Implementation of Article II (2)(c) of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the OPCW”, and requested that the OPCW put its resources at his disposal for a United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereinafter “the United Nations Mission”).²² The mandate of the United Nations Mission was to ascertain the facts related to the allegations of the use of chemical weapons, to gather relevant data, to undertake the necessary analyses for this purpose, and to deliver a report to the United Nations Secretary-General.
- 1.58 The ability of the Secretariat to respond to this request in a timely manner confirmed the high standard of readiness of the OPCW to conduct IAUs, notwithstanding the fact that this mission was conducted in a country in the middle of an intense civil war,

²² The fact-finding team was composed of representatives of the United Nations, OPCW, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

a situation never before faced by the Organisation. The United Nations Mission was retasked by the Secretary-General to respond to the chemical weapons attack in the Ghouta suburb of Damascus on 21 August 2013. The primary task involved conducting a fact-finding mission, without a mandate to apportion responsibility. Despite the hazardous nature of their duties in an active conflict zone, the United Nations Mission team members persevered and the task was completed.

- 1.59 The final report by the United Nations Mission was submitted by the Head of Mission, Professor Åke Sellström, on 12 December 2013. The United Nations Mission concluded that there was clear and convincing evidence that chemical weapons had been used against civilians, including children, on a relatively large scale in the Ghouta area of Damascus on 21 August 2013. The United Nations Mission also collected credible evidence corroborating that chemical weapons had been used in six other incidents. These findings could not be independently verified in the absence of primary information on delivery systems and of environmental and biomedical samples, collected and analysed while maintaining an appropriate chain of custody.

Other verification-related activities

Development of sampling and analysis

- 1.60 A third confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was conducted in February 2013. A workshop on confidence-building exercises for biomedical sample analysis was subsequently held to discuss the findings from the third exercise, and to initiate planning for a fourth exercise.
- 1.61 Sample collection kits were prepared for the collection of biomedical samples. Analytical chemist inspectors and OPCW Laboratory staff were trained in the safe handling and preparation of biomedical samples. Samples from the United Nations Mission were received at the OPCW Laboratory, where they were extracted as and when necessary, and split into multiple aliquots. The aliquots of both the environmental and biomedical samples were sent to OPCW designated laboratories for analysis.

OPCW proficiency tests

- 1.62 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Thirty-Second, the holding of the Thirty-Third, and the start of the Thirty-Fourth Official OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 21 designated laboratories from 17 Member States, four of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2013.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.63 Table 6 reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last five years.²³ Only the GC(RI)²⁴ and MS²⁵ data were used in on-site analysis.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OCAD

Status at the End of	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
IR ²⁶	698	698	716	723	729
GC(RI)	2,894	3,018	3,470	3,560	3,737
NMR ²⁷	298	298	298	298	298
MS	3,214	3,321	3,657	3,731	3,903

Verification training

- 1.64 The Inspectorate Division (INS) completed 2,318 equivalent training days within the inspector-training subprogramme. Delivery of training by the INS required 704 equivalent training days. The programme (excluding new inspector training) was comprised of 54 individual courses, with a total of 49 calendar weeks focused on training. The programme included some non-budgeted training courses in the 2013 Programme and Budget, such as: Group M initial inspector training; Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) training; toxic chemicals training for the new group of special-services agreement CWDF inspectors for the Syrian Arab Republic and the Russian Federation; and pre-deployment training for verification activities on the United States vessel Cape Ray. The total number of training days represents a reduction of 27% below the planned number (approximately 3,200) of inspector days for technical training, which can be attributed to the cancellation of many regular inspector courses as a consequence of team preparations and verification activities related to the Syrian Arab Republic.
- 1.65 Sixty-eight percent of the training held in 2013 was delivered within the territory of the Netherlands, with the remainder conducted in the territories of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The following Member States assisted in the delivery of the training programme either as host nations or through voluntary contributions, and the provision of technical and/or administrative assistance: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

²³ Unlike the OCAD tables included in annual reports before 2009, the number of data reported in Table 6 represents the number of distinct chemicals rather than the number of items of data in the database.

²⁴ GC(RI) = gas chromatography (retention index).

²⁵ MS = mass spectrometry.

²⁶ IR = infrared.

²⁷ NMR = nuclear-magnetic resonance.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

- 2.1 The international cooperation-and-assistance programmes implemented by the OPCW are based primarily on the provisions of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention, which relate to the rights and obligations of States Parties in respect of implementation, assistance and protection, and economic and technological development.

National implementation and technical assistance: Article VII

- 2.2 The technical assistance and assistance in capacity building provided by the Secretariat in 2013 continued to focus on the following areas:
- (a) strengthening the capacities of National Authorities to enable them to undertake a more effective role in liaising with the Secretariat;
 - (b) promoting and supporting the steps necessary for enacting legislation, including penal legislation, and the adoption of administrative measures required for the implementation of the Convention;
 - (c) providing States Parties with the capacity to identify declarable chemical industry and trade-related activities; and
 - (d) facilitating the submission of declarations.
- 2.3 There were 30 events organised in 2013, directly benefitting a total of 879 participants from both States Parties and States not Party. Five Article VII facilitations were conducted. This engagement and interaction has proved very useful in ensuring effective cooperation and providing assistance and support in response to the priority needs of the States Parties.
- 2.4 In response to sustained interest from States Parties, the Secretariat organised two one-week basic courses at OPCW Headquarters for representatives of the National Authorities. The courses were aimed at providing intensive knowledge about the Convention as well as the work and functions of the Secretariat and the policy-making organs. In order to further enhance outreach, the courses, held in March and September 2013, were delivered with simultaneous interpretation into French and Spanish. Similarly, a training course for personnel of National Authorities of States Parties to become inspection escorts for Article VI inspections was also held at OPCW Headquarters, again with simultaneous interpretation into French and Spanish.
- 2.5 The Secretariat also sought to obtain submissions and updates from States Parties in terms of the requirements under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention. States Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of their having fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs 1 (a, b, and c), 2, and 3 of Article VII. As at the cut-off date for this report, such submissions had been received from a total of 149 States Parties. The number of States Parties that had legislation covering all initial measures for the implementation of Article VII stood at 108 at the end of 2013, while the number of States Parties that had confirmed that they had carried out their reviews under subparagraph 2(e) of Article XI was 67. The Secretariat continued to respond to requests submitted by States Parties for assistance in reviewing their legislative instruments.

- 2.6 Three technical assistance visits (TAVs) were conducted to one State Party (Botswana) and to two States not Party (Angola and Myanmar).²⁸ The TAV to Botswana was aimed at supporting the legal drafters at the Chambers of the Attorney General's Office to amend and finalise the draft chemical weapons bill, so as to enable the Cabinet to submit it to Parliament at its July 2013 session. The visit was also an opportunity to raise the awareness of the National Authority and key stakeholders on various aspects of national implementation. The TAVs to Angola and Myanmar were part of a tailor-made advocacy effort by the Secretariat to continue to encourage these countries to ratify the Convention at the earliest opportunity. The visits also helped these countries to prepare for their role as States Parties to the Convention and to fulfil their respective obligations upon ratification.
- 2.7 The Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Africa Programme") has been implemented since 2008, and its second phase ended on 31 December 2013. The Third Review Conference gave an added impetus to the Africa Programme and commended its usefulness in advancing the implementation of the provision of the Convention in the region. As part of finalising the second phase of the Africa Programme, an assessment of all the phase's activities was undertaken in order to determine its efficacy. The report on this assessment and the delivery of the programme in 2013 was presented by the Director-General to the Council at its Seventy-Fourth Session and to the Conference at its Eighteenth Session (EC-74/DG.6 C-18/DG.8, dated 20 August 2013). It was decided to renew the Africa Programme for another three years, with a third phase to run from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016.
- 2.8 Since its first pilot in 2012, the National Authority Mentorship Programme ran successfully for the second year, with two mentorships between Sudan and Malaysia and Yemen and Pakistan. The efforts proved useful in enhancing cooperation for technical support and assistance between the States as mentors and mentored, and will be continued in the coming years.
- 2.9 The Internship Programme for Legal Drafters entails a one-week drafting session at OPCW Headquarters for legal drafters and other relevant National Authority representatives. This training provides the technical capacity and requisite skills to enable drafters to complete draft national implementing legislation, but also to pursue the adoption of such legislation upon their return to their country. The programme was conducted in English, French, and Spanish, based on participants' needs. Four sessions of the Internship Programme were held in 2013 and attended by 16 representatives from nine States Parties: Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Paraguay, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago. All participating States Parties concluded the Internship Programme successfully and managed to draft legislation ready to be submitted to their respective legislative bodies. Initial results have been observed, as some participating States Parties have made significant progress in their legislative processes. For example, Grenada, which participated in the programme in 2012, has already adopted legislation. Moreover, Ecuador and Paraguay have submitted drafts to their respective Parliaments. The remaining States Parties have introduced drafts to their relevant governmental bodies

²⁸

Details of these activities are set out in paragraphs 4.4 to 4.7 of this report.

for clearance. The Internship Programme will remain a priority for national implementation and technical assistance.

Regional meetings of the National Authorities

- 2.10 Four regional meetings for National Authorities took place in Croatia, the Congo, Ecuador, and Cyprus for the Eastern Europe, Africa, GRULAC,²⁹ and Asia regions, respectively. The meetings provided opportunities for National Authorities in these regions to exchange views and share experiences on practical matters related to implementation and enhancing implementation of the Convention at the regional and subregional levels. The meetings addressed specific areas of implementation, such as declarations and industry-verification issues under Article VI and national implementation under Article VII of the Convention.
- 2.11 A number of regional and subregional workshops for National Authority officials, customs officials, and other stakeholders of National Authorities were held in 2013. These included five training courses on technical aspects of the transfers regime for customs officers (Azerbaijan, Colombia, Ghana, Malaysia, Namibia, and Qatar), and two training courses for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties involved in fulfilling Article VI declaration requirements (Mexico and Qatar).
- 2.12 The OPCW e-learning project, partly funded through a generous contribution by the European Union (EU), became fully operational in 2013. It contains six modules available on the OPCW website, and the Secretariat continues to disseminate information about the modules to all stakeholders to enhance outreach and to promote the use of these knowledge-enhancing tools. Efforts are also being made to translate all six modules into the official languages of the OPCW.
- 2.13 Recognising the importance of partnerships and close working relationships, the Secretariat continued its efforts to enhance the collaboration established with agencies and institutions in a position to assist with the implementation of the Convention. Collaboration with the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) has proved useful in promoting awareness and the full implementation of the transfer provisions of the Convention by customs officers. The Green Customs Guide, which is a product of the GCI and features a section on the Convention, was used for training courses for customs officers. The African Union (AU) Commission, as well as some of its key allied subregional institutions, continued to be effective collaborators. Representatives of the AU and these subregional institutions took part in all the activities organised in Africa in 2013. A close working relationship with the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) was also established. Representatives of the AU and CARICOM participated in the Third Review Conference as well as the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities. The Secretariat will continue to work to strengthen its existing relations with these agencies and to establish close working relations with other relevant ones.

²⁹ GRULAC = Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.14 The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities was held in November 2013, and covered the following thematic areas:
- (a) identification of declarable activities under Article VI of the Convention, as well as how to resolve transfer discrepancies under the transfers regime of the Convention;
 - (b) achieving effective national implementation through Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention;
 - (c) receiving inspections under Article VI of the Convention, including S&A inspections;
 - (d) science and technology; and
 - (e) education and outreach.
- 2.15 The meeting, which attracted 210 participants from 131 States Parties, as well as representatives of two regional organisations, namely CARICOM and the AU, enabled participants to deliberate and share their experiences and best practices, and to also identify possible areas of future focus. The Secretariat conducted 257 bilateral consultations with participating National Authorities on a wide range of issues of common interest and concern for full and effective implementation.

Assistance and protection: Article X

- 2.16 The assistance-and-protection activities performed by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article X of the Convention, which gives States Parties the right to request assistance and protection in case of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. It also acknowledges the right of States Parties to receive expert advice on the development and improvement of protective capacities against chemical weapons.
- 2.17 The Secretariat continued to conduct long-term capacity-building projects on development and improvement of protection against chemical weapons for personnel who are involved in emergency response at the regional and subregional levels. In summary, 23 international capacity-building activities conducted by the Secretariat in 2013 allowed the OPCW to build and enhance the skills of 456 relevant individuals from States Parties in basic, advanced, laboratory, medical, and refresher levels of training. The major activities are outlined below.
- 2.18 The Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre and the Secretariat jointly organised the tenth annual seminar for the States Parties of South Eastern Europe in Rakitje, Croatia. The second international course on emergency medical assistance to victims of chemical incidents or attacks was held in May 2013 in Kyiv, Ukraine, and a training course for Russian-speaking first responders to incidents of chemical contamination was held in September 2013 in Minsk, Belarus.

- 2.19 The third regional assistance-and-protection training course on chemical emergency response (CAPEQ-3) was jointly organised for Portuguese-speaking countries in August 2013 by the Brazilian National Authority and the Secretariat.
- 2.20 Different training activities integrated into subregional projects were held in the following locations: Jamaica, for the Caribbean subregion (with technical and financial support provided by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Kruševac, Serbia, for English-speaking States Parties of West Africa (with financial support from Norway and technical support from the host country); Tshwane, South Africa, for instructors from States Parties from Southern Africa; and San Salvador, El Salvador, for instructors from States Parties of Central America.
- 2.21 The second advanced assistance-and-protection course on chemical emergency response for the Latin America and Caribbean region was conducted in Argentina in May 2013. This course provided training in civilian defence in the event of chemical emergencies involving chemical warfare agents or toxic industrial chemicals.
- 2.22 As a refresher training within the long-term capacity-building project for States Parties in the East African subregion, an advanced practical training course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons was held in Lázně Bohdaneč, the Czech Republic, in May 2013.
- 2.23 As part of the OPCW long-term capacity-building project for States Parties in the French-speaking subregion of West Africa, a refresher course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons was held at the SWISSINT Training Centre of the Swiss Armed Forces in the city of Stans-Oberdorf, Switzerland, in July 2013.
- 2.24 The third international course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for first response specialists was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Government of Pakistan, and was held at the National Centre of Physics in Islamabad in October 2013.
- 2.25 A regional workshop on assistance and protection for Asian States Parties was held in Doha, Qatar from 5 to 7 November 2013, with the financial support of the Government of Qatar. The workshop's aim was to raise awareness regarding implementation of Article X, in particular chemical response needs in the region. It also served as an exchange platform for these issues between the States Parties in attendance.
- 2.26 International basic training courses on assistance and protection against chemical weapons were conducted by the Secretariat with the support of the National Authorities of Finland, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, and Singapore. The second advanced course on assistance and protection took place in Beijing, China, in June 2013. Two international advanced laboratory skills training courses were carried out in Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia, in June and November 2013.
- 2.27 The second international training course for instructors was successfully conducted in The Hague, the Netherlands, in February 2013. The training was organised at the OPCW Headquarters with instructors from the Secretariat, in support of the development of the OPCW as a repository of knowledge in this area.

- 2.28 The second international training course on sampling and analysis in a highly contaminated environment was jointly organised by the Government of Poland and the Secretariat in Czestochowa, Poland, in September 2013.
- 2.29 An assistance and protection training course on chemical safety management for African States Parties was held in Gwalior, India, in April 2013 as a part of an offer made by the Indian Government under Article X of the Convention.
- 2.30 As a part of an offer made by the Government of Switzerland under Article X, the third international advanced course on protection against chemical weapons took place at the DEMUNEX Competence Centre in the city of Spiez in March 2013. The fifth edition of the Swiss laboratory course was held at the same venue in November 2013.
- 2.31 Key operational and procedural issues of international assistance and consequence management were addressed at the table-top exercise that took place in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 2013, with financial support from the EU. Participants tested their skills and organisational processes in a scenario involving a major chemical incident in the Southeast Asia subregion.
- 2.32 As a follow-up to the table-top exercise held in August 2013 in Indonesia, a workshop on assistance and protection was conducted in October 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, aimed at enhancing the awareness and understanding of regional stakeholders on Member States' obligations under Article X. The workshop received technical and financial support from the Governments of Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and technical support from the Government of New Zealand.
- 2.33 The first meeting of training centres for assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention, jointly organised by the Government of Switzerland and the Secretariat, took place in July in the ABC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland. Lessons learned and best practices for assistance and protection-related training were discussed.
- 2.34 In line with the need to maintain a state of readiness of the Secretariat to respond to requests of assistance, a training course for Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) and team leaders was conducted in March 2013 at OPCW Headquarters, with the financial support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 2.35 The Secretariat also continued its close cooperation with relevant international organisations, such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the WHO, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among others. The TRIPLEX exercise was organised by the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) and UNOCHA, and took place in Denmark and Germany from 28 September to 4 October 2013. With the objective of enhancing relationships and interoperability with international organisations and agencies that have mandates relevant to assistance and protection against chemical weapons, a team from the Secretariat designated an ACAT to participate in the TRIPLEX exercise. Important stakeholders in international assistance operations such as United Nations agencies, national assistance organisations (both civil and military) and

non-governmental organisations (NGOs) participated in this large-scale, multi-agency exercise designed to test cooperation, coordination and interoperability in a complex disaster management scenario.

- 2.36 A regional workshop on assistance and protection and issues of regional coordination was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in October 2013, with financial support from the EU. The workshop drew conclusions on matters related to the enhancement of emergency responses to chemical weapons and incidents with toxic industrial chemicals in the Latin America and Caribbean Region.
- 2.37 In October 2013, the OPCW organised, in partnership with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the fifth regional assistance and protection training course for States Parties in the Caribbean Region in Runaway Bay, St Ann Parish, Jamaica, with participation of experts from the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency. This endeavour was aimed at creating regional capabilities to respond to chemical attacks in the Caribbean subregion.
- 2.38 The facilitator for Article X issues called for informal consultations to provide information and discuss the following matters: cooperation with international organisations: presentation by UNOCHA; the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X as at 31 December 2012 (EC-72/DG.1, dated 25 March 2013); the assistance and protection calendar of events 2013: past and planned activities; update on States Parties' submissions under paragraph 4 of Article X in 2013; update on the status of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, in accordance with decision C-16/DEC.13 (dated 2 December 2011); presentation on the table-top exercise in Indonesia (19 and 20 August 2013); presentation on the participation of the Secretariat team in the TRIPLEX 2013 exercise (28 September to 4 October 2013) organised by IHP; the discussion by the Third Review Conference of the specific recommendations on assistance and protection against chemical weapons (paragraphs 9.112 to 9.118 of RC-3/3*, dated 19 April 2013); and any follow-up required as a result of the facilitation.
- 2.39 During the period under review, the Secretariat issued a new call for nominations of qualified experts (S/1126/2013, dated 23 September 2013). Suitable candidates were sought in the fields of toxicology, epidemiology, biomedical and environmental sampling, forensics and veterinary medicine, the disposal of unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices, disaster management, mass-casualty management, crime scene and evidence management, and operational law. States Parties were invited to send nominations to the Secretariat no later than 20 December 2013.
- 2.40 In the context of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, and in accordance with decision C-16/DEC.13, a subpage was created on the official website of the OPCW as an information platform. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision, a new voluntary contribution of EUR 5,000 to the trust fund of the network was received from the Government of Iraq in July 2013.
- 2.41 From 1 January to 31 December 2013, 97 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X.

- 2.42 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2013, 81 States Parties had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (EC-72/DG.1).
- 2.43 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 47 States Parties have made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance. As at 31 December 2013, the fund stood at EUR 1,512,625.31.

The OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention

- 2.44 In the area of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, participants from African countries attended a variety of courses on assistance and protection against chemical weapons in China, the Czech Republic, Finland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Serbia, and Switzerland. The total number of African participants in such courses in 2013 was 124.
- 2.45 A regional workshop on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for representatives of States Parties in Africa, co-organised by the Government of Mozambique and the OPCW, was held in the city of Maputo in March 2013. The workshop was conducted in accordance with the EU Council decision 2012 on support of the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa.
- 2.46 The Secretariat continued to develop long-term capacity-building projects for African countries in the area of assistance and protection. The projects were aimed at building synergies between the participating countries and at helping them establish networks and share experiences and information. In 2013, two projects for two subregions in Africa continued to be implemented, with financial support from Norway and technical support from Serbia, South Africa, and Switzerland.

Economic and technological development: Implementation of Article XI

- 2.47 In the area of international cooperation under Article XI, the Secretariat organised capacity-building activities for a total of 476 participants along the four themes of integrated chemicals management, enhancing laboratory capabilities, chemical knowledge promotion and exchange, and industry outreach.
- 2.48 The decision on Article XI (C-16/DEC.10, dated 1 December 2011), adopted by the Conference at its Sixteenth Session, provides a road map for the components of an agreed framework to be implemented by the States Parties and the Secretariat. As a follow-up to this decision, and with the aim of bringing together a wide range of stakeholders to deliberate on the specific needs and priority areas of each region, the Secretariat organised two regional workshops. Their purpose was to enable the Secretariat to maximise the effectiveness and impact of its international cooperation programmes. One of the workshops was conducted in Budapest, Hungary, on 30 September and 1 October 2013, for the Member States of the OPCW in the Eastern European region. The second was conducted in Nairobi, Kenya, from 19 to 21 November 2013, for the Member States of the OPCW in the African region. In addition, informal consultations among States Parties took place in March and September 2013 to discuss issues relating to Article XI.

- 2.49 The fourteenth edition of the Associate Programme took place from 25 July to 27 September 2013. Participants representing 32 States Parties, including 10 from the African region, attended. The intensive nine-week programme involved modules at OPCW Headquarters and the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as hands-on training at state-of-the-art chemical industry plants worldwide. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical industry associations, and chemical companies in several industrialised Member States, including Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, and Spain, assisted in organising various components of the programme. Since 2000, the Associate Programme has provided 329 scientists and engineers from 108 developing countries and countries with economies in transition with both theoretical and practical training in modern production and in management and safety practices in the chemical industry.
- 2.50 In response to C-16/DEC.10, the Secretariat organised, from 14 to 22 December 2013, the first virtual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Associate Programme. The meeting generated important recommendations for the future implementation of the programme.
- 2.51 Eleven analytical skills-development courses were held in 2013 to meet the needs of chemists in developing countries and countries in transition. Four of the courses were held in the context of the long-standing cooperation with VERIFIN. One was conducted for African Member States of the OPCW under the EU Council decision 2012 on support for OPCW activities. Two of the courses covered the enhancement of laboratory skills, and a new course designed for laboratory managers dealt specifically with laboratory quality management.
- 2.52 The analytical-skills-development courses were offered in four of the OPCW official languages. In addition to the courses offered in English, a course was held in French at laboratories of the National Institute for Research and Physical and Chemical Analysis in Sidi Thabet, Tunisia, in Russian at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv, Ukraine, and in Spanish at the Laboratorio de Verificación para las Armas Químicas, LAVEMA, Instituto Tecnológico La Marañosa in Madrid, Spain.
- 2.53 Three courses were held under the Africa Programme, namely, at Protechnik Laboratories in Pretoria, South Africa, at VERIFIN in Helsinki, Finland, and at the Institute of Bioproduct Development, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
- 2.54 Additional courses for personnel from customs laboratories in the Eastern European region were held at the Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry in Warsaw, Poland. The second laboratory workshop on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention was held for the Middle Eastern region at Ben Hayyan Aqaba International Laboratories in Jordan.
- 2.55 A workshop on the peaceful development and use of chemistry for Member States of the OPCW in the Asian region took place in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 25 to 27 June 2013. Its objective was to promote the use of chemistry related to the Convention and to enhance national regional development capacities, based on

experiences in chemical technology and industrial development of the Republic of Korea. Twenty-seven participants from 17 States Parties took part in the workshop.

- 2.56 Under the Internship-Support Programme, one internship was undertaken at the Spiez Laboratory in Switzerland and two at VERIFIN in Finland. Six new industry internships began in 2013. Two African participants have also undertaken chemical engineering internships at the Beijing University of Technology. The Programme for Support of Research Projects currently has 33 directly funded research projects under way.
- 2.57 Twenty-seven new research projects have been approved for co-funding with the International Foundation for Science in Stockholm, Sweden. Under the Conference-Support Programme, the Secretariat supported 22 scientific events, enabling 92 scientists and researchers to participate in various scientific forums. Five of these events were held in Africa, with 31 sponsorships offered to African nationals. Under the Equipment-Exchange Programme, the OPCW also provided grants to cover the costs of shipping donated equipment from laboratories in the United States of America, for distribution among several laboratories in Cameroon. In addition, the Secretariat also donated eight complete desktop computers to Sudan.
- 2.58 In the area of chemical safety and security, four seminars were organised on the Convention and chemical safety and security management, with a view to increasing the capacity in and awareness of the importance of safe and secure management of chemicals among Member States.
- 2.59 The Secretariat, in cooperation with the National Authority of India, hosted an experts' meeting on the development of a chemical safety rating system for the chemical industry in India. The meeting took place in New Delhi on 25 and 26 February 2013, with 22 local experts and two international experts attending. Following a review of the major existing chemical safety rating systems, the meeting endeavoured to compile a draft system that would be suitable and effective for small and medium-sized enterprises in India.
- 2.60 A seminar on the Convention and chemical-safety-and-security management was held for Member States of the OPCW in the Asian region from 10 to 12 September 2013 in Doha, Qatar. This was the third year that this event—the third of its kind in Qatar—was organised under the auspices of the Doha Regional Centre for CBRN³⁰ Training. Twenty-five international and over 20 local participants attended the seminar.
- 2.61 In cooperation with the National Authority of Mexico, the OPCW held a seminar on the Convention and chemical-safety-and-security management for Member States of the OPCW in the GRULAC region on 22 and 23 October 2013 in Mexico City, Mexico. This seminar was attended by 82 participants from 13 Member States from the region. It was followed by a national seminar on the same subject intended for local participants.
- 2.62 The fourth chemical-safety-and-security management course for the African region was organised in 2013 in cooperation with the Bergische University of Wuppertal, Germany. Participants from 11 African States Parties benefitted from this training course.

³⁰ Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defence.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

Activities of the Conference of the States Parties

Third Review Conference

- 3.1 In 2013, the Organisation convened the “Third Review Conference”, which was held in The Hague from 8 to 19 April. Its goals were to review the operation of the Convention since the Second Review Conference in 2008 and to establish a strategic direction for the Organisation in the post-destruction phase. The Third Review Conference was addressed by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who reiterated his conviction concerning the important role of the OPCW in the field of chemical disarmament. The Third Review Conference was prepared by an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), which held 33 meetings between May 2012 and March 2013. The Third Review Conference itself saw increased participation of relevant stakeholders, as well as a significant procedural innovation: for the first time, NGOs were able to address a Review Conference plenary after the conclusion of the general debate.
- 3.2 The substantive review of Convention implementation addressed all core objectives of the Organisation. With respect to the first objective—the elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles and production facilities—the Third Review Conference noted that almost 80% of declared chemical weapons stockpiles had been destroyed, and emphasised the continued importance of this central goal. The Third Review Conference also noted the decision contained in C-16/DEC.11 (dated 1 December 2011) on the final extended chemical weapons destruction deadline, and expressed its determination that the destruction of all categories of chemical weapons shall be completed in the shortest time possible.
- 3.3 Measures identified for furthering the second core objective—non-proliferation and prevention of the re-emergence of chemical weapons—were of a generic nature, such as capacity building for protection and chemical safety and security, but also focused on more practical issues such as enhancing the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of declarations. This latter issue was emphasised by the Third Review Conference as essential to ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the verification regime.
- 3.4 During the Third Review Conference there were also many statements on core objective 3—assistance and protection against chemical weapons under Article X—that focused on the provision of assistance, and the need for States Parties to be able to receive such assistance and the necessary capacity building in this regard. The Secretariat was encouraged by the Third Review Conference to engage in more active cooperation with regional and subregional organisations in this area. The Third Review Conference furthermore encouraged the Secretariat to include an evaluation of assistance and protection programmes in its annual report on Article X.
- 3.5 Economic and technological development through international cooperation—the fourth core objective of the Organisation—received widespread attention during the Third Review Conference, which commended the decision on Article XI implementation as contained in decision C-16/DEC.10. The Third Review Conference recommended, inter alia, that all OPCW programmes relating to

Article XI should be improved through evaluation of their effectiveness, with a view to ensuring that they are responsive to the needs of beneficiary States Parties.

- 3.6 In relation to core objective 5—ensuring universal adherence to the Convention—the Third Review Conference reiterated that the universality of the Convention is essential to achieving its object and purpose. It requested that full use be made of all available opportunities and resources, including new mechanisms such as special envoys, to pursue this goal.
- 3.7 The sixth core objective of the Organisation—the implementation by States Parties of the provisions of Article VII of the Convention on national implementation measures—featured in a large number of statements during the Third Review Conference. Its final document acknowledged that some progress had been made in Article VII implementation, and called upon all States Parties to adopt the necessary measures to fully implement their obligations under the Convention. Among other measures, the Third Review Conference also encouraged the Secretariat to expand the use of contemporary technological developments to assist and promote Article VII capacity development, and States Parties in a position to do so to enhance their practical national implementation support upon other States Parties' request.
- 3.8 The Third Review Conference's discussions and recommendations on the seventh and final core objective of the Organisation—full, effective, and non-discriminatory implementation of all provisions of the Convention by the OPCW—encompassed a number of cross-cutting issues ranging from noting the work of the OEWG on Terrorism to welcoming the improvements made to the budgetary processes of the OPCW in recent years. The Third Review Conference further called upon States Parties and the Secretariat to promote the ethical norms of the Convention, stressed that the OPCW should remain the global repository of knowledge and expertise on Convention implementation (in particular with regard to chemical weapons disarmament), encouraged the Organisation to improve interaction with the chemical industry, the scientific community, academia, and civil society organisations engaged in issues relevant to the Convention, and encouraged a more open approach with regard to such interaction.
- 3.9 Actionable items contained in the final document of the Third Review Conference have subsequently been translated into concrete follow-up actions, to be taken either by States Parties, the OPCW policy-making organs or the Secretariat, in order to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Convention.

Eighteenth Session of the Conference

- 3.10 Among the decisions³¹ adopted by the Conference at its Eighteenth Session (2 to 5 December 2013), were the following:
- (a) a request by Iraq to use a CWPF (Al-Rashad site) for purposes not prohibited under the Convention (C-18/DEC.4, dated 4 December 2013);

³¹ Other (unclassified) decisions can be found on the public website of the OPCW.

- (b) amendments to the operating procedures of the Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter “the Confidentiality Commission”) (C-18/DEC.5, dated 4 December 2013);
 - (c) the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2014 (C-18/DEC.6, dated 4 December 2013);
 - (d) the scale of assessments for 2014 (C-18/DEC.7, dated 4 December 2013);
 - (e) write-offs of irrecoverable accounts receivable and of losses of assets (C-18/DEC.8, dated 4 December 2013); and
 - (f) the renewal of the appointment of the Director-General (C-18/DEC.9, dated 4 December 2013).
- 3.11 The Conference noted the decisions of the Council pursuant to paragraph 8 of Article IV and paragraph 10 of Article V of the Convention, with respect to the order of destruction and procedures for stringent verification of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons (EC-M-33/DEC.1; EC-M-34/DEC.1; and EC-M-35/DEC.2, dated 29 November 2013), and recognised that these decisions were taken because of the extraordinary character of the situation posed by Syrian chemical weapons and did not create any precedent for the future.
- 3.12 The Conference also noted the reports by the Director-General on progress in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme (EC-M-34/DG.1, dated 25 October 2013 and EC-M-35/DG.1, dated 25 November 2013), in which he reported that the Syrian authorities had extended the necessary cooperation to the OPCW team in the conduct of its activities.

Activities of the Executive Council

- 3.13 In 2013, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including verification activities and the implementation of Articles VII, X, and XI.
- 3.14 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General, and other representatives of the Council conducted visits to the Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant, Colorado, and the Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant, Kentucky, the United States of America, from 18 to 24 May 2013 (EC-73/2, dated 8 July 2013), and to the Haerbaling abandoned chemical weapons site, Jilin Province, China, from 9 to 13 September 2013 (EC-74/2, dated 3 October 2013, and Corr.1, dated 9 October 2013).
- 3.15 The Council also:
- (a) reviewed progress in the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) adopted decisions related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons at its Thirty-Third, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Fifth, and Thirty-Sixth Meetings

(EC-M-33/DEC.1; EC-M-34/DEC.1; EC-M-35/DEC.2; EC-M-36/DEC.1, dated 17 December 2013; and EC-M-36/DEC.2, dated 17 December 2013).

- (c) approved modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and States Parties; and
- (d) adopted a number of other decisions on administrative and financial matters.

Activities of subsidiary bodies

- 3.16 The Confidentiality Commission held its Fifteenth Meeting from 23 to 25 May 2013.
- 3.17 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Thirty-Fourth Session in May 2013, and its Thirty-Fifth Session in September 2013.
- 3.18 The OPCW Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held its Twentieth Session from 10 to 14 June 2013.
- 3.19 The Conference, at its Eighteenth Session, considered and noted reports by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (hereinafter “the Host Country Committee”) on the performance of its activities (EC-71/HCC/1 C-18/HCC/1, dated 13 February 2013 and EC-74/HCC/1 C-18/HCC/2, dated 30 September 2013).

Activities of the Open-Ended Working Group for the preparation of the Third Review Conference

- 3.20 The OEWG for the preparation of the Third Review Conference, chaired by H.E. Ambassador Nassima Baghli of Algeria, continued to hold meetings and had informal discussions on the full range of issues on the operation of the Convention since the Second Review Conference, held in 2008. The Chairperson reported orally on the progress of the group’s work to the Council at its Seventy-First Session.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

- 4.1 The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize to the OPCW “for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons”. The Director-General received the prize on behalf of the Organisation in Oslo on 10 December 2013. In his speech at the award ceremony, he highlighted the achievements of the OPCW and States Parties in disarmament over the previous 16 years, against the backdrop of the legacy of chemical weapons and their use, as well as ongoing efforts to address emerging challenges.
- 4.2 The Director-General also announced that, to commemorate this historic event, the money awarded by the Nobel Committee would be used to create a fund for annual OPCW awards. These awards will recognise outstanding contributions in advancing the objectives of the Convention.

Universality

- 4.3 In 2013, the number of States Parties to the Convention increased from 188 to 190. The Convention entered into force for Somalia on 28 June 2013, and for the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 October 2013. At the end of 2013, there were six States not Party: four non-signatory States—Angola, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, and South Sudan—and two signatory States—Israel and Myanmar. The Convention continues to record one of the fastest growing rates of accession to an international disarmament and non-proliferation instrument.
- 4.4 The Secretariat continued to implement the action plan on universality as a priority. Throughout the year, meetings were held with a number of representatives of States not Party to discuss their accession to the Convention and their participation in OPCW-hosted events. A series of bilateral consultations took place with senior officials from a number of States not Party—in particular in relation to Angola, Myanmar, and South Sudan—to encourage these countries to fully join the Convention at an early date.
- 4.5 As noted, Myanmar received a TAV from the Secretariat from 4 to 6 February 2013. The TAV comprised a three-day national awareness workshop as part of the OPCW’s ongoing engagement with Myanmar, aimed at familiarising key national policy-makers and stakeholders with States Parties’ rights and obligations under the Convention. The Secretariat provided briefings on various subjects, including the establishment and functioning of a National Authority, the drafting of requisite national legislation, and requirements regarding declarations and verification. Participants concluded the workshop by adopting a road map for further engagement.
- 4.6 As in previous years, the Secretariat invited representatives of States not Party to participate in OPCW-hosted events. Representatives of Angola, Israel, and Myanmar participated as observers in the Third Review Conference and the Eighteenth Session of the Conference. The Secretariat provided sponsorship for 10 representatives of Myanmar and four representatives of Angola to attend OPCW-related events during the year.
- 4.7 Representatives of Angola and South Sudan also participated in OPCW events held at OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. These included the basic course for National

Authorities personnel, the induction workshop for diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW, as well a training course for Portuguese-speaking countries on matters related to international cooperation and assistance.

- 4.8 The Secretariat conducted a two-day, tailor-made induction workshop on 12 and 13 September 2013 for a delegation from Somalia, with a view to assisting that country to implement the Convention.

Outreach activities

Visits by the Director-General

- 4.9 In 2013, the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General paid visits to a number of States Parties and attended meetings and conferences relevant to the Convention implementation.
- 4.10 In the course of the year, the Director-General conducted bilateral visits to Austria, Azerbaijan, Finland, the Holy See, Italy, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He also joined a Council visit to China in September. During these visits, the Director-General held meetings with dignitaries and high-level government officials to brief them on the implementation of the Convention. In December 2013, the Director-General travelled to Norway and Sweden to receive the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of the Organisation. He met with the Norwegian and Swedish Prime Ministers in Oslo and Stockholm respectively, along with other senior government officials.
- 4.11 In 2013, the Director-General continued to actively engage with the United Nations and specialised international organisations with a view to progressing disarmament and non-proliferation issues. He met twice with United Nations Secretary-General to discuss issues related to Syrian chemical weapons. In Vienna, the Director-General met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The Director-General also remained in contact with Mr Jaakko Laajava, the facilitator of the conference “on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.”
- 4.12 The Director-General also addressed a number of academic forums, conferences, and other events including: the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Symposium at the National Defense University in Washington, United States of America; the Academic Forum of the CTBTO; the 16th International Chemical Weapons Disarmament Conference in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the 40th anniversary of the Finnish Research Project on the Verification of Chemical Disarmament at VERIFIN in Helsinki, Finland; and the 11th International Symposium on Protection against Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents in Stockholm, Sweden.

Visits by the Deputy Director-General

- 4.13 The Deputy Director-General visited Croatia, Cyprus, and Ecuador, where she met with various government officials. In December 2013, she represented the OPCW at an official ceremony marking the inauguration of a newly built chemical weapons destruction facility in Kizner, the Russian Federation.
- 4.14 The Deputy Director-General also addressed several international forums, including the TNO-EY-G4S Security and Crisis Management Forum; the Peace and Security Conference organised by the JASON Institute; the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its 68th session; the Amman Security Colloquium; and the 60th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs: Dialogue, Disarmament, and Regional and Global Security.
- 4.15 During her visit to New York to address the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Deputy Director-General met and discussed universality issues with H.E. Mr Maung Wai, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.
- 4.16 The Director-General hosted several high-level visits to the OPCW in 2013. These included the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon, the President of Croatia, Mr Ivo Josipović, the Federal Foreign Minister of Germany, Mr Guido Westerwelle, the Minister for External Relations of Brazil, Mr Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia, Mr Miroslav Lajčák, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Ms Emma Bonino.
- 4.17 High-level ministerial delegations from Argentina, Bulgaria, Finland, Japan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, and Slovenia also visited the OPCW in 2013. The OPCW also hosted visits by parliamentary delegations from Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Other high-level engagements

- 4.18 The Director-General hosted several commemorative ceremonies, including for the victims of chemical attacks at Halabja and Sardasht, and the annual Remembrance Day for all victims of chemical weapons. The OPCW was represented at the annual commemoration of World War I, in Ieper, Belgium. The Secretariat also co-hosted cultural activities in cooperation with the Embassies of China and Romania. In December 2013, the Director-General hosted a reception for the OPCW Permanent Representatives and Secretariat staff to celebrate the awarding of the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize. In total, 35 credential ceremonies, accrediting permanent representatives to the OPCW, were held in 2013.

Thirteenth induction workshop for diplomatic personnel

- 4.19 On 25 September 2013, the Secretariat convened the thirteenth consecutive induction workshop for new diplomatic personnel at OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. More than 73 participants from 44 countries participated in the one-day event, which provided an overview of core aspects of the Convention and featured presentations on key areas of the work of the OPCW.

Protocol and visa activities

Support to OPCW missions and travels

- 4.20 Support for OPCW inspection missions, including the Joint Mission, international cooperation and assistance activities, and other travel arrangements for OPCW staff members and delegations have been provided by the External Relations Division (ERD) throughout 2013. Visa facilitations saw an 8% increase to 930 cases over the past year. United Nations laissez-passer (UNLP) support increased by 12% to 140 individual applications.

Conference support

- 4.21 The ERD provided extensive support to the Third Review Conference and the Eighteenth Session of the Conference, including ensuring proper registration and accreditation, and entry for VIPs. The Secretariat organised two regional workshops and visa support for participants from 122 States Parties during the Third Review Conference and from 130 States Parties during the Eighteenth Session of the Conference. This support was also extended to participants from non-governmental organisations and States not Party.
- 4.22 During both the Third Review Conference and the Eighteenth Session of the Conference, substantial support was provided to the Credentials Committee.

Host Country relations

- 4.23 In 2013, the Host Country Committee met in January and September to discuss issues related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, as well as privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations to the OPCW and of OPCW staff members. The Committee reported on the progress of its work to the Eighteenth Session of the Conference (EC-71/HCC/1 C-18/HCC/1 and EC-74/HCC/1 C-18/HCC/2). The Conference decided that the Host Country Committee should continue to meet with a view to resolving any issues that may arise in the context of the OPCW Headquarters Agreement.
- 4.24 Assistance provided to staff members in the area of privileges and immunities remained consistent, despite continued high staff turnover in 2013 (including family members and domestic workers) and changes in the fiscal regime of the host nation.

Media and public affairs activities

- 4.25 The launch of the mission in the Syrian Arab Republic and the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize award attracted significant media attention to the OPCW, which substantially raised the international profile of the Organisation. This resulted in a vast increase in traffic to the OPCW website and social media sites. The following table reflects this increase by comparing data from the last quarter of 2012 with the same period in 2013:

TABLE 7: MEDIA COVERAGE, WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA TRAFFIC

Metric	Q4/2012	Q4/2013	Increase
Meltwater media citations of “OPCW”	1,145	30,000	+2,600%
Website			
Website visits	125,000	360,500	+187%
Unique visitors	85,300	252,000	+195%
Website page views	334,000	1,000,000	+217%
Social media			
Facebook “likes”	1,390	6,509	+468%
Twitter followers	1,009	7,000	+700%
YouTube video views	9,300	29,276	+218%

- 4.26 Qualitatively, the only media that covered the OPCW with any regularity prior to 2013 were specialised journals such as Arms Control Today. In the fourth quarter of 2013, the OPCW was regularly featured in front-page news stories and leading magazines worldwide. The OPCW also featured nearly every day during this period in articles carried by one or more syndicated news services.
- 4.27 This significant increase in print and digital media coverage was mirrored in television and radio. In the fourth quarter of 2013, OPCW officials were the subject of interviews and feature stories on prime-time news and current affairs programmes. Radio coverage was likewise prominent, with OPCW officials frequently featured on international and domestic services.

Special events

- 4.28 The highlight event of 2013 for public outreach was the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in Oslo, Norway. The ceremony was attended by an OPCW delegation that included the Director-General and 12 Secretariat staff members, the chairs of the Council and of the Conference, 12 Permanent Representatives, former OPCW Director-General Mr Rogelio Pflirter, and other officials, including the United States Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Mayor of The Hague, and a civil society representative. The ceremony was attended by the King and Queen of Norway and broadcast live internationally and on the OPCW’s website. In addition, CNN broadcast a live hour-long special programme that featured the Director-General and an Inspectorate Team Leader. The Director-General was also interviewed at length in a special Nobel segment on the BBC World News programme HARDtalk.
- 4.29 Other outreach events during the year included the Fourth Summer Programme on WMD³² Disarmament and Non-proliferation, co-organised with the TMC Asser Institute, the production of an exhibit marking the OPCW’s 15th anniversary, which was on display at The Hague City Hall in April, and a visit to the OPCW by a joint delegation of municipal officials from The Hague, Geneva, and Vienna, joined by representatives from their respective foreign ministries responsible for international organisations, to explore ways to strengthen cooperation among the three cities.

³² WMD = weapon(s) of mass destruction.

Engagement with civil society

- 4.30 The OPCW's engagement with civil society expanded to new heights in 2013. For the Third Review Conference in April 2013, there were a total of 74 registered NGOs, an almost fourfold increase compared to the 21 registered for the Second Review Conference in April 2008. For the first time in the OPCW's history, NGO representatives were permitted to address both the Third Review Conference and the annual session of the Conference in plenary sessions. During the Third Review Conference, NGOs ensured an information-rich environment by organising a total of nine side events on OPCW-related issues.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative and budgetary matters

- 5.1 The Administration Division provided a range of support for the OPCW verification mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, from arranging supplementary high-risk insurance and travel support for deployed staff, to fast-tracking the considerable procurement requirements associated with the initial inspection and verification activities in the Syrian Arab Republic, and managing a surge in voluntary contributions to cover the costs of the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons. A call for proposals for the transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous organic and inorganic chemicals, effluents, and related materials was issued on 20 December 2013.
- 5.2 Within the Human Resources Branch (HRB), improvements continue to be made in the area of recruitment, with the introduction of new processes for the objective selection of staff recruited for positions in the Secretariat. In the area of performance management, a new process has been introduced for managing the probationary period. In the area of training, staff are offered in-house courses on how to manage teams in a multicultural environment, and the HRB is involved in coaching all managers and supervisors in day-to-day staff management.
- 5.3 All staff leaving the Secretariat continue to be offered an in-house programme in providing them with all the tools and resources they need to be ready for the next phase of their careers. New IT systems were introduced for the Verification and Inspectorate Divisions, including the chemical weapons module of the Verification Information System.
- 5.4 Annex 10 to this report provides the financial position and results of the Organisation as at 31 December 2013. Total income received under the General Fund was EUR 69.2 million, and expenditure was EUR 66.6 million, which resulted in excess income of EUR 2.6 million for the period. Total assets on hand, including cash and term deposits and assessed contributions receivable from Member States, stood at EUR 14.1 million. The OPCW External Auditor issued an unqualified opinion on the Financial Statements, and commented that the statements presented an accurate and complete financial position of the Organisation.
- 5.5 The Secretariat has engaged a contractor for the replacement of the audiovisual system in the Ieper Room with a state-of-the-art audiovisual system providing “paper-smart” features.

Internal oversight

- 5.6 In 2013, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued eight audit/evaluation assignments. Internal audits covered the review of the role of certifying officers in operating expenses, education grants, and education travel and travel function, including daily subsistence allowance (DSA) payments.
- 5.7 The confidentiality audit covered developed selection methods for OCPF inspections, EDNA, and IT project management in the Secretariat.

- 5.8 Evaluations covered the assistance provided to States Parties for implementation of national legislation and the working practices of the Office of Strategy and Policy.
- 5.9 Thirty-eight recommendations were issued. The implementation rate of all OIO recommendations was 87.5%, compared to 85% at the end of 2012.
- 5.10 In 2013, the Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA) confirmed in its yearly assessment of the effectiveness of the quality management system (QMS). The QMS audit programme included audits of the OCAD and on-site databases, preparation and testing of GC-MS inspection equipment, proficiency testing, management requirements, certifications of the OCAD and on-site databases and GC-MS inspection equipment, as well as management and control of QMS documents. In addition, a training course for QMS internal auditors was organised.

Legal affairs

- 5.11 In 2013, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, the Director-General, and units of the Secretariat.
- 5.12 The LAO prepared the Organisation's responses to appeals brought by staff members before the Appeals Council or the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILOAT). In addition, the LAO provided advice with regard to the Organisation's commercial matters, including procurement of goods and services.
- 5.13 The LAO provided support on matters related to the implementation and interpretation of the Convention and its verification regime, including in relation to the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme, as well as support to negotiations of facility agreements with States Parties and of technical arrangements with designated laboratories for the off-site analysis of samples. In addition, the LAO provided advice on cooperation with other international organisations. In particular, the LAO contributed to the conclusion of a supplementary arrangement³³ pursuant to the agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the OPCW.
- 5.14 The LAO continued to negotiate privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention. With two agreements concluded by the Council in 2013, the total number of such agreements concluded stands at 51. In addition, another three such agreements entered into force, increasing to 32 the number of agreements in force.
- 5.15 The Secretariat registered 66 international agreements in 2013 and three amendments to international agreements, as reflected in Annex 11.

³³ "Supplementary Arrangement concerning Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the Implementation of the OPCW Executive Council Decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) Relating to the Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons" (concluded and entered into force on 16 October 2013).

Strategy and policy

- 5.16 Preparations began for a new medium-term plan for the period from 2015 to 2019, based on an in-depth organisational analysis, and a road map was developed for embedding result-based management (RBM) into the working practices of the Organisation. The Secretariat also developed a strategy for education and outreach, as well as a conceptual approach for a series of regional events in this regard. In implementing the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, the Secretariat presented two concept papers to facilitate the establishment of a knowledge-management capability within the Organisation. This initiative aims at ensuring that the OPCW remains a global repository of knowledge and expertise with regard to chemical weapons disarmament, the verification of their non-possession and non-use, and their destruction. The Secretariat reviewed several aspects of the verification regime from a long-term planning perspective, and made recommendations to support the full and effective implementation of the Convention.
- 5.17 In the area of the OPCW's contribution to global counter-terrorism efforts, the Office of Strategy and Policy continued to offer support to the OEWG on Terrorism. The OEWG held two meetings in 2013, and relaunched its practice of inviting international and national experts to address delegations on relevant topics. The Secretariat also continued to cooperate with the 1540 Committee of the United Nations Security Council and, as Co-Chair of the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Attacks of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), continued to provide support to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
- 5.18 In the area of chemical safety and security, a Note was issued by the Secretariat on "The Contribution of the OPCW to Chemical Safety and Chemical Security" (S/1129/2013, dated 30 September 2013). The Secretariat continued to participate as an observer in the meetings of the Chemical Security Subgroup of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

Confidentiality and security

- 5.19 For the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS), the emphasis in 2013 lay on the following:
- (a) continuing to incorporate risk-based security processes within the existing stringent confidentiality regime. This included the introduction of enhanced IT security monitoring capabilities on both the Security Critical Network (SCN) and Security Non-Critical Network (SNCN);
 - (b) supporting the OPCW in training, exercises, and implementation of procedures for CIs and IAUs. In addition, the OCS supported OPCW missions by providing security risk assessments, and by liaising with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS);
 - (c) potentially reorganising the OCS as a result of the planned reduction of 10% in staff levels (which was achieved in February 2014). The reorganisation included combining the confidentiality and information security sections into one Confidentiality and Information Security (CIS) section; and

(d) completing the Implementing Improved Ways of Working Programme within the OCS, which included the implementation of a paperless working environment.

5.20 The OCS hosted and provided secretarial support to the Fifteenth Meeting of the Confidentiality Commission, held in May 2013.

Health and safety

5.21 There were no significant health-and-safety incidents in the Secretariat in 2013. There were no delays in mission health-and-safety preparedness. No significant time was lost because of accidents or incidents. There were two reported incidents involving exposure to chemical agents.

5.22 The annual workplace inspection in 2013 showed that the Secretariat is a safe workplace. Issues that had been highlighted in the 2012 report were addressed, and there was ongoing progress with implementation of remedial actions.

5.23 The Health and Safety Branch (HSB) has taken a proactive approach in assisting other branches in delivering more substantial input for high-risk contingency missions. In 2013, HSB health and safety officers attended missions in order to assist and guide the inspection teams, and to review the quality of health and safety coverage delivered by States Parties. No radiation safety-related issues, excessive noise-level issues, or poor air-quality issues were reported or identified. HSB staff continued with their professional development programmes in 2013.

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 6.1 The Convention is a disarmament treaty underpinned by science and technology. Effective implementation of this Convention requires active engagement with scientific professionals and an understanding of new scientific developments. The year 2013 saw an increased emphasis on the importance of science and technology. One prominent practical example concerned the analytical methods, informed by advice from the SAB, which were used to analyse samples in the context of the IAU.
- 6.2 Scientific advice to the States Parties was delivered through the “Report of the Scientific Advisory Board on Developments in Science and Technology for the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention” (RC-3/DG.1, dated 29 October 2012).³⁴ The Director-General made several recommendations in his “Response to the Report of the Scientific Advisory Board on Developments in Science and Technology for the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention” (RC-3/DG.2, dated 31 January 2013).³⁵ At the Third Review Conference, States Parties expressed a strong commitment to making effective use of science and technology (see, for example, subparagraph 9.5(e) and paragraph 9.9 of RC-3/3*).³⁶
- 6.3 For the first time in the context of a Review Conference, an informal meeting on science and technology was held.

The Scientific Advisory Board and its temporary working groups

- 6.4 The SAB continued to play an important role in providing independent expert advice to the Director-General and his staff.³⁷ The Board met for its Twentieth Session in June 2013, and throughout the year the SAB engaged with States Parties. For the first time during a Review Conference, the SAB Chairperson presented the findings and recommendations of the SAB (RC-3/DG.1). The Chairperson also presented an overview of the activities of the SAB to States Parties in June 2013, and again (with the Vice-Chairperson) on the margins of the Seventy-Fourth Session of the Council in October 2013.
- 6.5 Three SAB temporary working groups (TWGs) deliberated and provided in-depth advice on the convergence of chemistry and biology, education and outreach in science and technology, and, for the first time in 2013, verification.
- 6.6 The TWG on the Convergence of Chemistry and Biology met in April and November 2013,³⁸ with the latter meeting marking the end of its work. A final report would be issued in 2014. The TWG presented its work and engaged with a broad range of interested entities at both the Meeting of Experts (August 2013) and the

³⁴ Available at: www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=15865.

³⁵ Available at: www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=16090.

³⁶ Available at: www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=16406.

³⁷ Documents of the SAB can be accessed at: www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/.

³⁸ Reports from this TWG can be found at: www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/documents/reports/

Meeting of States Parties (December 2013) to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and organised a side event at the Meeting of Experts.³⁹

- 6.7 The TWG on Education and Outreach in Science and Technology held its third meeting in November 2013 in conjunction with the 15th Annual Meeting of National Authorities,⁴⁰ and contributed actively to two sessions of the National Authorities meeting (one on education and outreach and the other on science and technology). The work of this TWG was presented in plenary to the States Parties to the BWC, at the Meeting of Experts (August 2013),⁴¹ and at side events during both the Meeting of Experts and the Meeting of States Parties (December 2013).⁴² Notable outreach activities by the members of this TWG included a workshop at the 44th Congress of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) in Istanbul, Turkey in August 2013 by Professors Alastair Hay and Peter Mahaffy, which saw the launch of the multiple uses of chemicals website,⁴³ and a workshop on “Chemistry for peace: ethics and professional responsibility in education” held in Rosario, Argentina, in June 2013.
- 6.8 A new TWG was formed in 2013 (with a mandate of three years) to consider verification-related issues with scientific and technological dimensions.⁴⁴ This TWG met in March and September 2013.
- 6.9 The Secretariat initiated actions arising from the recommendations of the SAB and the Director-General presented to the Third Review Conference.
- 6.10 In 2013, the Secretariat augmented its capacity and capability to actively engage with the global scientific community, reflected, for example, in the hiring of a science policy adviser. The Secretariat attended a number of scientific conferences, and oral presentations and/or posters were given at the 44th IUPAC Congress (the OPCW also had an information booth at the Congress exhibition), the 15th Asian Chemical Congress (Singapore, August 2013), and the Malta VI Conference (November 2013).
- 6.11 The Secretariat also participated in a series of workshops and symposiums that addressed issues surrounding security risks of new developments in science and

³⁹ Presentations are available at:
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/876D806C58B2F4F3C1257BDE00346A6B/\\$file/BWC_MX_2013-Presentation-130815-AM-OPCW-Convergence.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/876D806C58B2F4F3C1257BDE00346A6B/$file/BWC_MX_2013-Presentation-130815-AM-OPCW-Convergence.pdf);
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/F1E3C6301EB76635C1257C3D005FC261/\\$file/BWC_MSP_2013-Presentation-131210-OPCW_SAB_TWG_Convergence.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/F1E3C6301EB76635C1257C3D005FC261/$file/BWC_MSP_2013-Presentation-131210-OPCW_SAB_TWG_Convergence.pdf); and
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/30240E4D73412F3FC1257BC8004469BD/\\$file/20130814+Mogl+TWG+Convergence.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/30240E4D73412F3FC1257BC8004469BD/$file/20130814+Mogl+TWG+Convergence.pdf).

⁴⁰ Reports from this TWG can be found at: www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/documents/reports/.

⁴¹ Presentation available at:
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/6B71C3936340B47EC1257BDE003474BD/\\$file/BWC_MX_2013-Presentation-130815-AM-OPCW-E&Oe.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/6B71C3936340B47EC1257BDE003474BD/$file/BWC_MX_2013-Presentation-130815-AM-OPCW-E&Oe.pdf).

⁴² The August 2013 presentation is available at:
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/9F8FF5FE39A03629C1257BC80044938F/\\$file/BWC+SUAREZ.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/9F8FF5FE39A03629C1257BC80044938F/$file/BWC+SUAREZ.pdf).

⁴³ <http://multiple.kcvs.ca>.

⁴⁴ Reports from this TWG can be found at: www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/documents/reports/.

technology. Participants gave presentations, chaired sessions, and took part in debates at Wilton Park (September 2013), the Exeter Symposium on Security Concerns in Science and Medicine (Exeter, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, September 2013), the Bradford University Symposium on Convergence and Education (Bradford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, October 2013), Science and Technology Collaboration to Support CBRN Security (National Nuclear Security Administration and International Working Group, Landau Network, Centro Volta, Rome, November 2013), and the conference in support of implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on Industry's Effective Practices in Responding to Biosecurity Risks (Wiesbaden, Germany, December 2013).

- 6.12 Issues arising from the convergence of chemistry and biology provided opportunities for the Secretariat to discuss with the BWC Implementation Support Unit issues relevant to implementation of both the Convention and the BWC. Contributions were also made on the margins of the SB6.0 Synthetic Biology Conference (London, July 2013),⁴⁵ also with the participation of the WHO, and in side events at both the 2013 BWC Meeting of Experts (August 2013) and Meeting of States Parties (December 2013).⁴⁶
- 6.13 Looking to the future, the OPCW will further expand its engagement with scientific experts and use these networks to strengthen its ability to monitor scientific and technological advances. The intention is to identify more clearly and earlier which scientific advances are of the greatest relevance to the full and effective implementation of the Convention, how these developments could manifest themselves, and what States Parties, the Secretariat, and other relevant entities should do in anticipation and response. The Secretariat, with support from the SAB, will continue in its efforts to reach out to stakeholders from Member States on science and technology issues. The Secretariat intends to hold workshops and briefings to engage non-technical audiences, to provide insight into and understanding of science and technology issues relevant to the effective implementation of the Convention.

⁴⁵ A description of this event can be found at:
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/32CE4DB2292483EBC1257B9500244D83/\\$file/SB6.0+outreach+event+flyer+PDM+130624.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/32CE4DB2292483EBC1257B9500244D83/$file/SB6.0+outreach+event+flyer+PDM+130624.pdf).

⁴⁶ Presentation available at:
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/228F768CF5906302C1257C4A004DDF94/\\$file/BWC+MSP+2013+-+Side+Event+-+Bath+-+Jonathan+Forman.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/228F768CF5906302C1257C4A004DDF94/$file/BWC+MSP+2013+-+Side+Event+-+Bath+-+Jonathan+Forman.pdf).

Annex 1

**STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013**

**TABLE 1: STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013⁴⁷**

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	24-10-03
2.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
3.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
4.	Andorra		27-02-03[a]	29-03-03
5.	Antigua and Barbuda		29-08-05[a]	28-09-05
6.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
7.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
8.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
9.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
10.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
11.	Bahamas	02-03-94	21-04-09	21-05-09
12.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
14.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
15.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
16.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
17.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
18.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
19.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
22.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
23.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
24.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
25.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
26.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
27.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
28.	Cabo Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
29.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
30.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
31.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
32.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06

⁴⁷

For each State Party listed in the table, the date in the "Signature" column is that on which it signed the original of the Convention, which was received by the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary, while the date in the "Deposit" column is that on which the Secretary-General received an instrument of accession or ratification by the State Party. Throughout the table, "[a]" means "deposit of instrument of accession", "[A]" means "deposit of instrument of acceptance", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
33.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04
34.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
35.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
36.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
37.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
38.	Congo	15-01-93	04-12-07	03-01-08
39.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
40.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
42.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
43.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
44.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
45.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
47.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
48.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
49.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
50.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93	27-03-09	26-04-09
51.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
52.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
53.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
54.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
55.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
56.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
57.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
58.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
59.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
60.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
62.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
63.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
64.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
65.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
66.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
67.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
68.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
69.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93	20-05-08	19-06-08
70.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
71.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
72.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
73.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
74.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
75.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
76.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
77.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
79.	Iraq		13-01-09[a]	12-02-09
80.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
81.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
82.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
83.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
84.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
85.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
86.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
87.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
88.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
89.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
91.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
92.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
93.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
94.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
95.	Libya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
96.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
97.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
98.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
100.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
101.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
102.	Maldives	04-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
103.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
104.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
105.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
106.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
107.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
108.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
110.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
111.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
112.	Montenegro		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06
113.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
114.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
115.	Namibia	13-01-93	24-11-95	29-04-97
116.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
117.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
118.	Netherlands	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
119.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
120.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
121.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
122.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
123.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
124.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
125.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
126.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
127.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
128.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
129.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
130.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
131.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
132.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
133.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
134.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
135.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
136.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
138.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
139.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
140.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
142.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
144.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
145.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
146.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[A]	09-10-03
147.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
148.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
149.	Serbia		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
150.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
151.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
152.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
153.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
154.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
155.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
156.	Somalia		29-05-13[a]	28-06-13
157.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
158.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
159.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
160.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
161.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
162.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
163.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
164.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
165.	Syrian Arab Republic		14-09-13[a]	14-10-13
166.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
167.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
168.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
169.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
170.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
171.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
172.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
173.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
174.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
175.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
176.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
177.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
178.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
179.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
180.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
181.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
182.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
183.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
184.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
185.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
186.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
187.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
188.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
189.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
190.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

TABLE 2: SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

	State	Date of Signature
1.	Israel	13-01-93
2.	Myanmar	14-01-93

TABLE 3: STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

1.	Angola
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
3.	Egypt
4.	South Sudan

Annex 2

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR
UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2013**

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party	
Libya	Rabta Toxic Chemicals Disposal Facility (RTCDF)*
Russian Federation	Kizner CWDF Leonidovka CWDF Maradykovsky CWDF Pochep CWDF Shchuchye CWDF
United States of America	Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)** Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)** Recovered Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (RCWDF)

* Ruwagha Hydrolysis and Neutralisation System 1 (RHNS1) and Ruwagha Static Detonation Chamber (RSDC) are both non-contiguous sites of the RTCDF, which were operational in 2013.

** CWDF under construction.

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED⁴⁸
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013**

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed ⁴⁹
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	10,862.345
Soman (GD) + Viscous Soman	9,057.203	5,145.154
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	2.244
VX/Vx	19,586.722	18,434.856
EA 1699	0.002	0.0
Sulfur mustard (sulfur mustard, H, HD, HT, sulfur mustard in oil product)	17,440.254	14,962.655
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,617.588
DF	983.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.779
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.206	3.146
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Hexamine	78.231	0.0
IZO	121.860	0.0
Substance A	130.455	0.0
Substance B/BB	115.500	0.0
Substance B salt	38.831	0.0
Total Category 1:	70,475.530	57,594.333
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	322.991	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0.0
Phosphorous trichloride	182.131	4.356
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0.0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0.0
DIPA ethanol	7.520	0.0
DMP	5.400	0.0

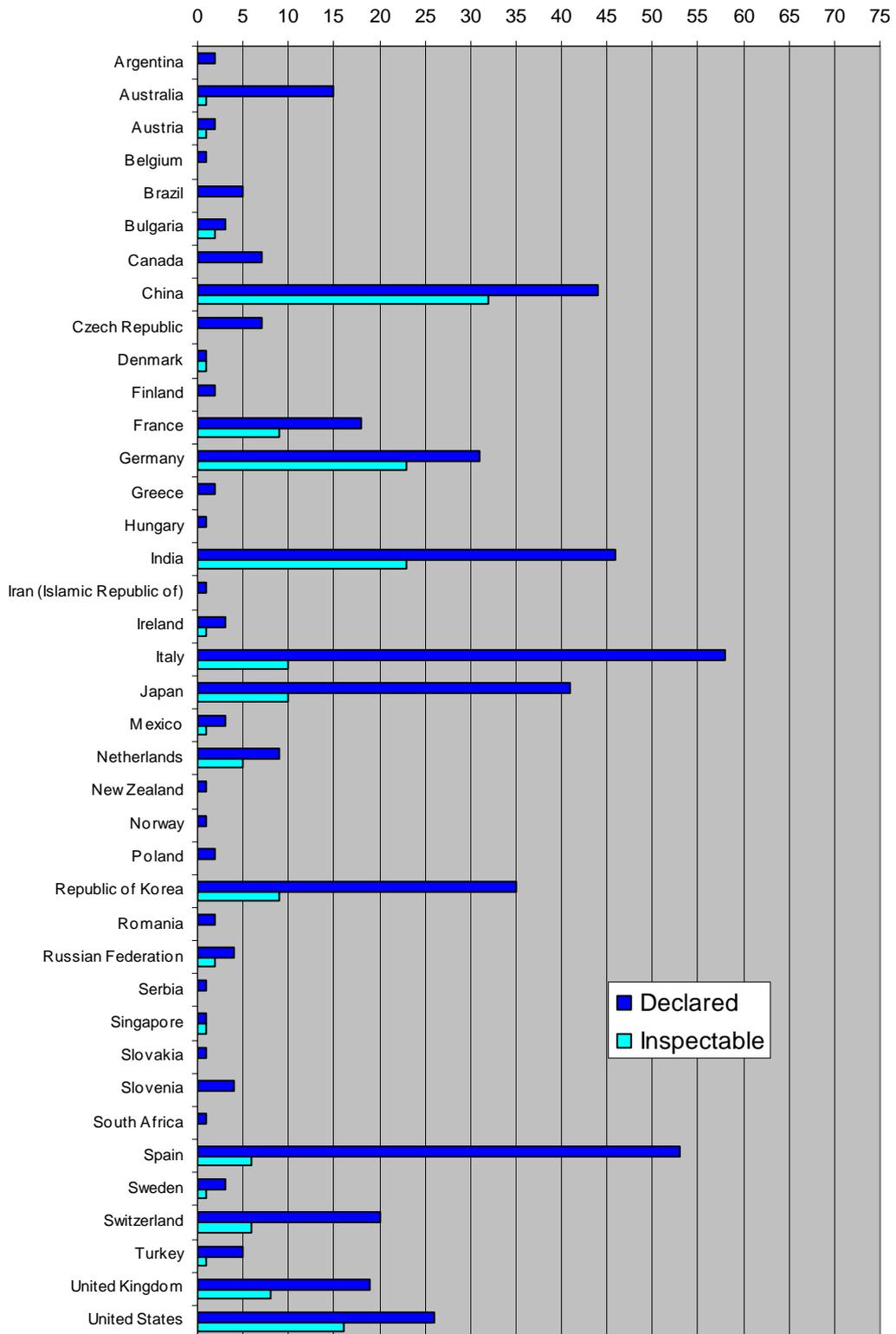
⁴⁸ Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

⁴⁹ Not including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks (2.913 MTs).

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed⁴⁹
Hydrogen fluoride	57.620	0.0
Hydrogen chloride	44.450	0.0
Methanol	2.760	0.0
Monoisopropylamine	36.120	0.0
Butanol	4.080	0.0
Phosphorous pentasulfide	11.250	0.0
Phosphorous oxychloride	13.500	0.0
TEA	31.950	0.0
TMP	56.000	0.0
Total Category 2:	2,055.989	919.931
Totals	72,531.519	58,514.264

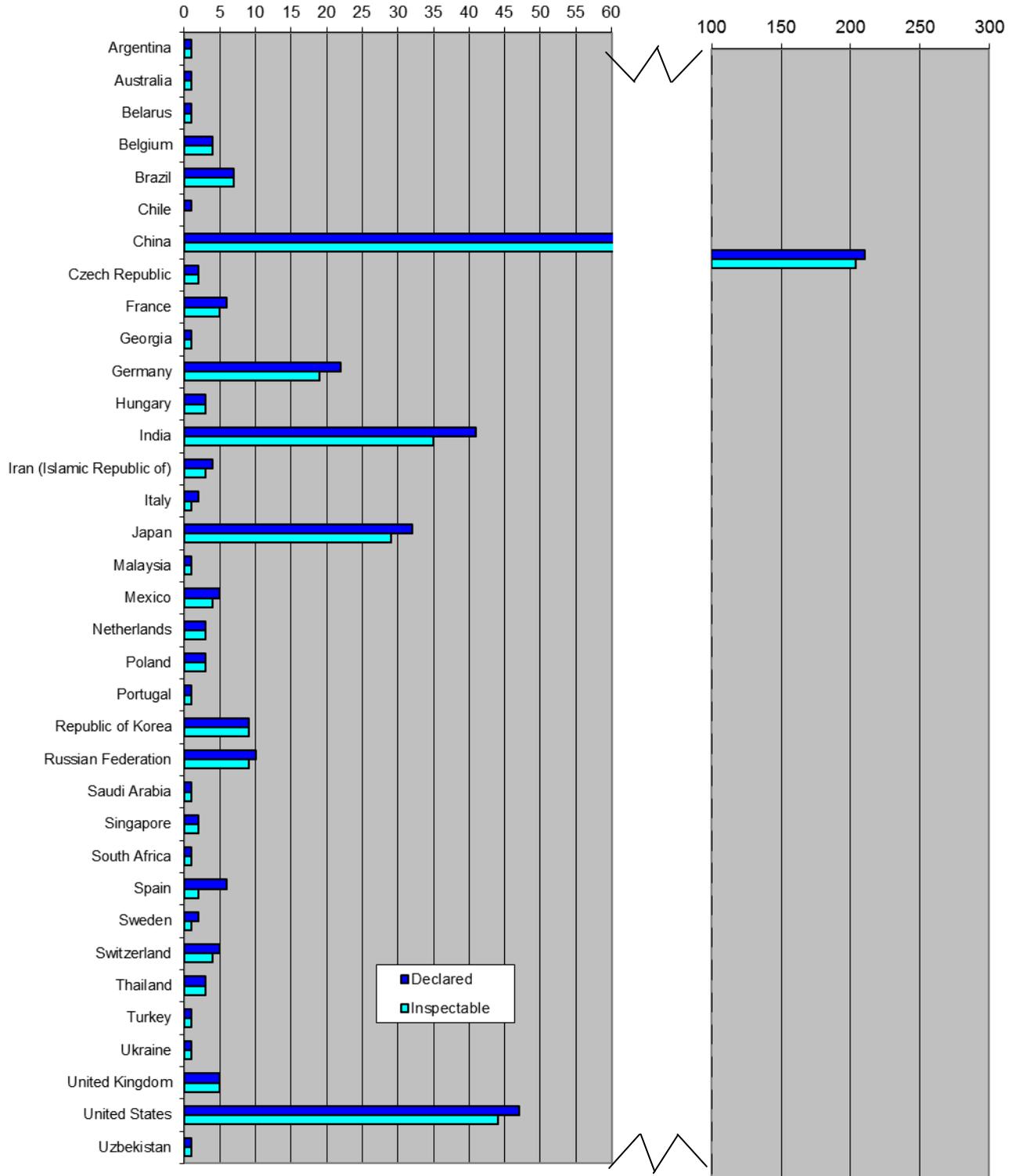
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013**



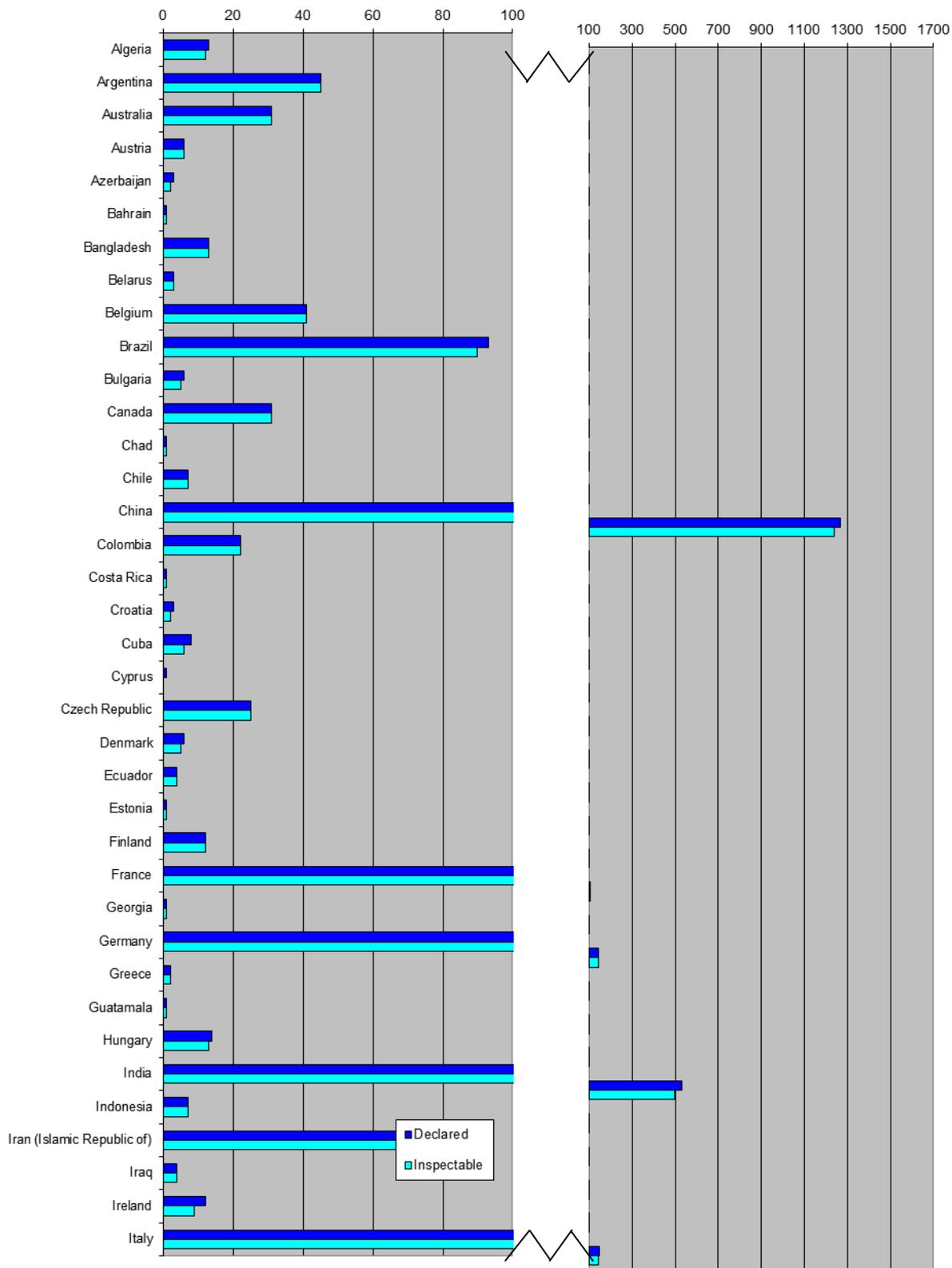
Annex 5

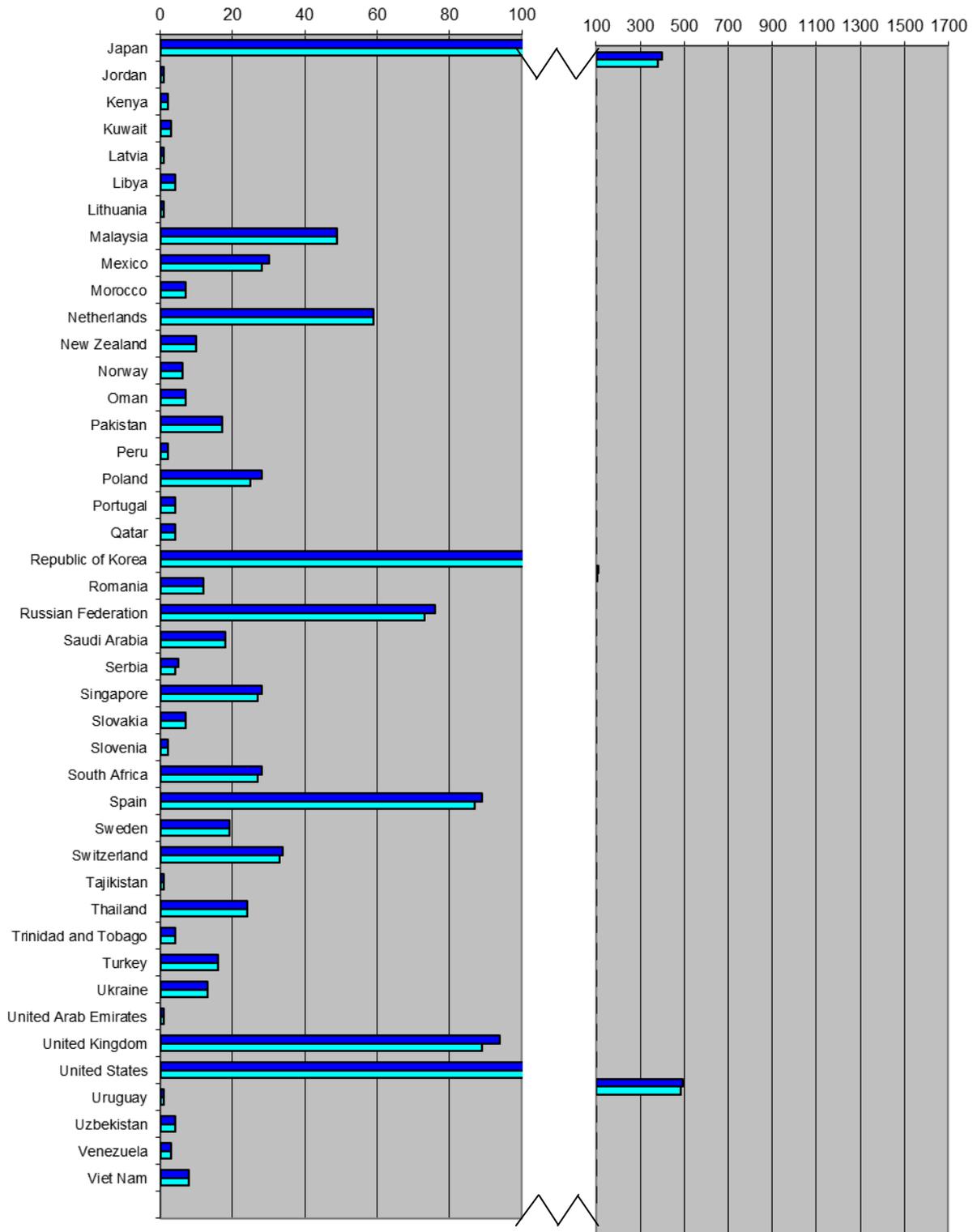
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013**



Annex 6

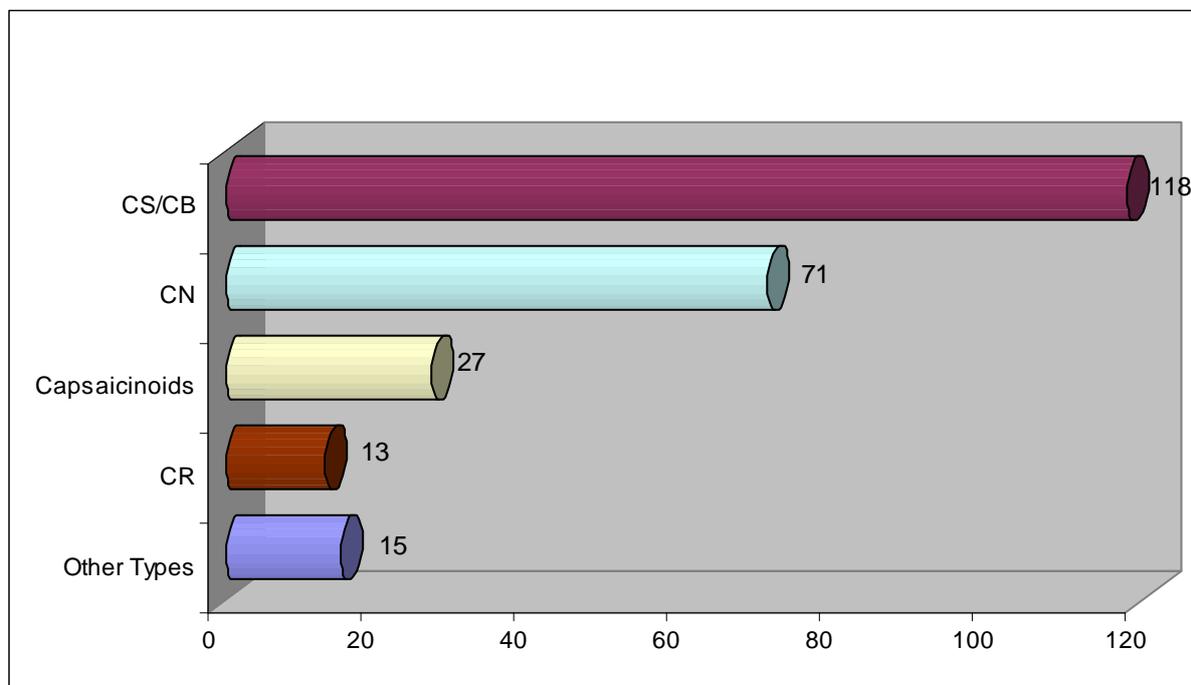
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013





Annex 7

**NUMBER OF STATE PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED
RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013⁵⁰**



⁵⁰

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) nomenclature for riot control agents listed in this chart is as follows:

CS/CB: CAS number 2698-41-1;

CN: CAS number 532-27-4;

CR: CAS number 257-07-8.

Annex 8

DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013⁵¹

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department*	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology Academy of Military Medical Sciences	14 Sept 2007
4.	Finland	VERIFIN, Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC Département d'analyses chimiques	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC Protection	29 Jun 1999
7.	India	Vertox Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
8.	India	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins Indian Institute of Chemical Technology	4 Sept 2008
9.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defense Chemical Research Laboratory*	3 Aug 2011
10.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
11.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	3 Aug 2011
12.	Republic of Korea	The Chemical Defence Research Institute	4 Sept 2012
13.	Romania	Chemical Analysis and Testing Laboratory Scientific Research Center for CBRN Defense and Ecology*	4 Sept 2012
14.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
15.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute DSO National Laboratories*	14 Apr 2003
16.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas (LAVEMA), Instituto Tecnológico, La Marañosa	16 Aug 2004
17.	Sweden	FOI, CBRN Defence and Security Swedish Defence Research Agency	17 Nov 1998
18.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
19.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
20.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
21.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	14 Apr 2003

⁵¹

An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended at the end of the reporting period, having performed unsuccessfully in a recent proficiency test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future proficiency tests.

Annex 9

**TRUST FUNDS DEDICATED TO ACTIVITIES
RELATED TO THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

	Trust Fund for Syria		Syria Trust Fund for the Destruction of Chemical Weapons	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
INCOME				
Assessed annual contributions	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	6,560,223	-	14,135,567	-
Miscellaneous income:				
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-
Interest income	44	-	-	-
Currency -exchange gains	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	6,560,267	-	14,135,567	-
EXPENDITURE				
Staff costs	12,399	-	-	-
Travel costs	666,179	-	-	-
Contractual services	481,734	-	-	-
Internships, grants, contributions to seminars and workshops	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	447,109	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	1,423,988	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,031,409	-	-	-
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	3,528,858	-	14,135,567	-
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	3,528,858	-	14,135,567	-
Savings on prior period's obligations	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/from other funds	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	-	-	-	-
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	3,528,858	-	14,135,567	-

Annex 10

**BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS
(UNAUDITED)⁵² FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2013 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance ⁵³		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions ⁵⁴	66,516,600	67,389,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,516,600	67,389,600
Voluntary contributions	181,075	-	-	-	5,000	90,067	23,008,157	5,635,641	23,194,232	5,725,708
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	2,480,885	2,534,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,480,885	2,534,202
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,420	-
Interest income	8,504	74,535	-	-	-	7,514	409	8,299	8,913	90,348
Currency exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	80,502	106,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,502	106,394
TOTAL INCOME	69,273,986	70,104,731	-	-	5,000	97,581	23,008,566	5,643,940	92,287,552	75,846,252
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	47,848,290	49,632,215	-	-	-	-	121,809	72,343	47,970,099	49,704,558
Travel costs	6,475,180	7,034,363	-	-	-	-	1,879,745	854,044	8,354,925	7,888,407
Contractual services	4,340,762	4,230,758	-	-	25,190	45,000	871,122	303,522	5,237,074	4,579,280
Internships, grants, contributions to seminars and workshops	318,026	511,388	-	-	-	-	4,353	28,749	322,379	540,137
General operating expenses	6,307,133	5,679,516	-	-	25,912	522	497,400	85,442	6,830,445	5,765,480
Furniture and equipment	1,333,699	985,116	-	-	520,651	137,614	2,216,493	205,703	4,070,843	1,328,433
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	66,623,090	68,073,356	-	-	571,753	183,136	5,590,922	1,549,803	72,785,765	69,806,294
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2,650,896	2,031,376	-	-	(566,753)	(85,555)	17,417,644	4,094,137	19,501,787	6,039,958
Prior period adjustments	(109,623)	(47,039)	-	-	-	(935)	(19,259)	(226,896)	(128,882)	(274,870)
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2,541,273	1,984,337	-	-	(566,753)	(86,490)	17,398,385	3,867,241	19,372,905	5,765,088
Savings on prior period's obligations	613,529	651,973	-	-	2	-	47,402	32,413	660,933	684,386
Transfers to/from other funds	(137,185)	(275,321)	-	-	137,185	275,321	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States ⁵⁵	(433,439)	(1,544,493)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(433,439)	(1,544,493)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	3,690	-	-	-	-	-	3,690	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	4,730,594	3,914,098	9,912,470	9,912,470	3,026,772	2,837,941	6,585,364	2,685,710	24,255,200	19,350,219
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	7,314,772	4,730,594	9,916,160	9,912,470	2,597,206	3,026,772	24,031,151	6,585,364	43,859,289	24,255,200

⁵² The OPCW adopted IPSAS with effect from 2011, but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1(d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements. This statement had not yet been audited by the External Auditor of the OPCW as at the date of preparation of this report.

⁵³ The OPCW received only one contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance in 2013 in the amount of EUR 5,000, which was paid by Mexico.

⁵⁴ Assessed annual contributions received in advance, during the reporting period, are initially considered liabilities owed to State Parties, and are recorded as income in the periods to which the contributions relate.

⁵⁵ The amount of EUR 433,439 (2012: EUR 1,544,493) represents final cash surpluses from 2010 and prior years, applied during the reporting period to States Parties which owed amounts to the OPCW and have paid their assessed annual contributions in full for the financial period to which the surplus relates.

Annex 11

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2013**

International Agreements Registered in 2013				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement	Parties	Date of Signature	Date of Entry Into Force
IAR290	Technical arrangement concerning the training support for experts from the OPCW Member States (13 to 17 June 2011)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Economy of Slovakia	10-06-11	10-06-11
IAR291	Technical Arrangement concerning the Training of Personnel of the OPCW at the Training and Testing Center of the NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostol'any (18 February to 1 March 2013)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Economy of Slovakia	28-01-13 15-01-13	18-02-13
IAR292	UN to UN agency contribution agreement	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Nations Office for Project Services	13-12-12 12-12-12	13-12-12
IAR293	Agreement on the transfer of pension rights of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) and of officials in the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	OPCW UNJSPF	01-02-13 04-01-13	01-01-13
IAR294	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement in support of activities of the Scientific Advisory Board (Chemical Weapons Convention education and awareness-raising for the next generation of chemists)	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29-01-13 24-01-13	29-01-13
IAR295	Memorandum of understanding (concluded under the Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Amicales des Fonctionnaires de l'Institut National de Recherche et d'Analyse Physicochimique (INRAP), Tunisia	20-02-13 19-02-13	20-02-13

International Agreements Registered in 2013				
IAR296	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary contribution agreement to the trust fund for training: technical secretariat pre-deployment training	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19-03-13 08-03-13	19-03-13
IAR297	Exchange of Letters: voluntary contribution agreement to the international support network for victims of chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19-10-12 14-11-12	14-11-12
IAR298	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary contribution agreement to the regional chemical emergency for Caribbean States Parties training project	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01-03-13 26-02-13	01-03-13
IAR299	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for the Asia regional assistance and protection training course project	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01-03-13 27-02-13	01-03-13
IAR300	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	OPCW Gambia	15-04-13	[not yet in force]
IAR301	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	OPCW Sudan	08-05-13	[not yet in force]
IAR302	Exchange of letters: Technical arrangement on the off-site analysis of samples taken in a fact-finding mission as part of an investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI)	05-04-13 09-04-13	12-04-13
IAR303	Exchange of letters: Technical Arrangement on the off-site analysis of samples taken in a fact-finding mission as part of an investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)	15-04-13 26-04-13	02-05-13
IAR304	Exchange of letters: Technical arrangement regarding the off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	04-04-13 18-03-13	04-04-13
IAR305	Technical Arrangement regarding the off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Chemical Analysis and Testing Laboratory, Romania	04-04-13 12-03-13	04-04-13

International Agreements Registered in 2013

IAR306	Technical Arrangement regarding the off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland	04-04-13 22-03-13	04-04-13
IAR307	Technical Agreement concerning the Sample Preparation for the thirty-fourth official OPCW proficiency test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department Agency for Defense Development, Daejeon, Republic of Korea	13-05-13 02-05-13	13-05-13
IAR308	Technical arrangement concerning the live agents training for experts from the Member States of the OPCW (at Training and Testing Center for NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostol'any) (3 to 12 June 2013)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Economy of Slovakia	05-06-13 28-05-13	05-06-13
IAR309	Technical arrangement regarding off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat ECBC Forensic Analytical Center, Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, United States of America	07-06-13 11-04-13	07-06-13
IAR310	Technical agreement concerning the evaluation of the results for the thirty-third official OPCW proficiency test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Verification Laboratory, Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute, DSO National Laboratories, Singapore	17-06-13 30-05-13	17-06-13
IAR311	Technical agreement concerning sample preparations for the twenty-eighth official OPCW proficiency test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17-06-13 22-05-13	17-06-13
IAR312	Cooperation arrangement (off-site analysis of samples taken in a fact-finding mission as part of an investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Bundeswehr Joint Medical Service Headquarter on behalf of the Laboratory of the Bundeswehr Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology for Med C-Agent Special Diagnostics, Verification and Analytics, Germany	23-07-13 08-07-13	23-07-13

International Agreements Registered in 2013				
IAR313	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17-10-13 15-10-13	17-10-13
IAR314	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany	03-10-13	03-10-13
IAR315	Memorandum of understanding on the contribution of funds concerning activities requested by the United Nations in connection with Syria	OPCW Technical Secretariat Department of State of the United States of America	16-09-13 14-09-13	16-09-13
IAR316	Technical arrangement concerning the “Rescue Operations in Chemically Contaminated Areas” training course for experts from the member states of the organisation for the prohibition of chemical weapons (2 to 6 September 2013)	OPCW Technical Secretariat State Educational Establishment “The Institute for Restraining and Professional Development” of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of Belarus	30-08-13	02-09-13
IAR317	Technical arrangement on cooperation and support	OPCW Technical Secretariat Federal Ministry of Defence of Germany, represented by the Federal Office of the Bundeswehr Equipment, Information Technology and In-Service Support (BAAINBw)—Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC Protection (WIS)	03-09-13	03-09-13
IAR318	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	07-10-13	07-10-13
IAR319	Arrangement for conducting a training course for personnel of the OPCW at the NBCD Personnel Advancement Centre in Kruševac (15 to 28 September 2013)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence of Serbia	10-09-13 30-09-13	30-09-13

International Agreements Registered in 2013

IAR321	Service level agreement regarding the supply of reference chemicals for the preparation of control samples	OPCW Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland	16-10-13 08-10-13	16-10-13
IAR322	Exchange of letters: Agreement regarding the establishment of a support base on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus for the Joint OPCW and United Nations Mission established to implement OPCW Executive Council Decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) relating to the elimination of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW United Nations Cyprus	16-10-13 16-10-13 18-10-13	25-10-13
IAR323	Exchange of Letters: Agreement concerning the granting of diplomatic privileges and immunities to OPCW officials transiting through, or remaining for a definite period on, the territory of Lebanon for the conduct of its activities on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Lebanon	27-09-13 04-10-13	04-10-13
IAR324	Technical agreement concerning sample preparations for the thirty-fourth official OPCW proficiency test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24-09-13	24-09-13
IAR325	Technical agreement concerning sample preparations for the thirty-fifth official OPCW proficiency test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Defence Chemical Research Laboratory Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25-09-13	25-09-13
IAR326	Supplementary arrangement concerning cooperation between the United Nations and the OPCW for the implementation of OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and United Nations Security Council resolution	OPCW United Nations	16-10-13	16-10-13

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	2118 (2013) relating to the elimination of Syrian chemical weapons			
IAR327	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Czech Republic	14-11-13	14-11-13
IAR328	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Luxembourg	13-11-13	13-11-13
IAR329	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Latvia	07-11-13	07-11-13
IAR330	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Denmark	05-11-13	05-11-13
IAR 332	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway	09-12-13	09-12-13
IAR333	Memorandum of understanding concerning the arrangements relating to the use of facilities of the OPCW for the Nuclear Security Summit 2014	OPCW Technical Secretariat City of The Hague	29-11-13	29-11-13
IAR334	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Malta	06-12-13	06-12-13
IAR335	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany	06-12-13	06-12-13
IAR336	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary contribution	OPCW Technical Secretariat	27-11-13	27-11-13

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	agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey		
IAR337	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Andorra	03-12-13	03-12-13
IAR338	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Finland	16-12-13 13-12-13	16-12-13
IAR339	Arrangement for conducting a training course for personnel of the OPCW at the NBCD Personnel Advancement Centre in Kruševac (8 to 16 November 2013)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence of Serbia	10-11-13 07-11-13	10-11-13
IAR340	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Finland	07-11-13 06-11-13	07-11-13
IAR341	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Sweden	18-11-13	18-11-13
IAR342	Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union	18-12-13	18-12-13
IAR343	Undertaking by the OPCW to the Nobel Foundation regarding copyright	OPCW Nobel Foundation	09-12-13	09-12-13
IAR344	Exchange of letters: Technical arrangement on the off-site analysis of samples taken in a fact-finding mission as part of an investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons	OPCW Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland	02-09-13	02-09-13
IAR345	Exchange of letters: Technical arrangement on	OPCW Technical Secretariat	21-06-13	26-06-13

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	the off-site analysis of samples taken in a fact-finding mission as part of an investigation of alleged use of chemical weapons	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	26-06-13	
IAR346	Technical arrangement regarding the off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, United States of America	02-09-13 11-07-13	02-09-13
IAR347	Technical arrangement regarding the off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control of the Military Research Centre, Russian Federation	02-09-13 26-07-13	02-09-13
IAR348	Technical arrangement regarding the off-site analysis of samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)	29-08-13	29-08-13
IAR349	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Republic of Korea	01-11-13 30-10-13	01-11-13
IAR350	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Poland	04-12-13	04-12-13
IAR351	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ireland	23-10-13 18-10-13	23-10-13
IAR352	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Italy	04-12-13	04-12-13
IAR353	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Estonia	23-10-13 02-10-13	23-10-13
IAR354	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution	OPCW Technical Secretariat	08-11-13	08-11-13

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	agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	New Zealand		
IAR355	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Switzerland	03-10-13 02-10-13	03-10-13
IAR356	Exchange of letters: Voluntary contribution agreement for activities related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Switzerland	23-12-13	23-12-13
IAR357	Technical agreement for the provision of air transportation services	OPCW Technical Secretariat World Food Programme	30-10-13 07-11-13	07-11-13

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