

**NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****STATUS REPORT ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY THOSE STATES PARTIES  
THAT HAVE BEEN GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF DEADLINES  
FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR CHEMICAL WEAPONS****I. CHEMICAL WEAPONS STOCKPILES**

1. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) has requested the Director-General to report periodically to the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) on the progress made by States Parties in destroying their chemical weapons in accordance with their obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) and extensions granted by the Conference.
2. To date, the following States Parties have obtained extensions beyond the original 10-year destruction period, in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 28 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”): A State Party (C-11/DEC.12, dated 8 December 2006); India (C-11/DEC.16, dated 8 December 2006); the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (C-11/DEC.15, dated 8 December 2006); the Russian Federation (C-11/DEC.18, dated 8 December 2006); and the United States of America (C-11/DEC.17, dated 8 December 2006).
3. Since the last status report submitted by the Director-General (EC-56/DG.9, dated 16 April 2009), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America continued to fulfil their reporting obligations in accordance with paragraph 28 of Part IV(A) of the Verification Annex and presented, in a timely manner, their eighth and ninth reports, covering the periods from 1 January to 31 March 2009 and from 1 April to 30 June 2009, respectively. India, which achieved on 16 March 2009 the complete destruction of all the chemical weapons it had declared, submitted its eighth and final report, covering the period from 1 January to 31 March 2009. All submitted reports followed the approach outlined by the Director-General with respect to the modalities for implementation of the obligation of States Parties to report on their destruction activities during the extension period after 29 April 2007 (EC-49/DG.1, dated 8 March 2007). As at the date of issuance of this Note, reports covering the period from 1 July to 30 September 2009 have yet to be submitted.

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.



4. As at 30 September 2009, the aggregate amount of Category 1 chemical weapons destroyed by A State Party, Albania, India, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America was approximately 35,892 metric tonnes (MTs), or approximately 51.70% of the declared quantity of this category of chemical weapons. A State Party, Albania, and India had completed the destruction of all their Category 1 chemical weapons, while the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had yet to commence destroying the Category 1 chemical weapons it had declared.
5. Since the last status report submitted by the Director-General, the aggregate amount of Category 2 chemical weapons destroyed to date remained unchanged—915.575 MTs, or 51.84%, of the total amount declared. Albania, India, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America completed the destruction of all their declared Category 2 chemical weapons, whereas the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya destroyed 39% of the amount it had declared. There was no change with respect to Category 3 chemical weapons: All States Parties that had declared Category 3 chemical weapons (A State Party, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had completed the destruction of these weapons.

#### The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

6. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference granted the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya an extension to 31 December 2010 of the deadline for the destruction of all of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile. It also established the following dates for the intermediate deadlines for the destruction of the stockpiles of this State Party: phase 1 (1%), to be completed by 1 May 2010; phase 2 (20%), to be completed by 1 July 2010; and phase 3 (45%), to be completed by 1 November 2010. The Conference also called upon the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to complete the destruction of its Category 2 chemical weapons as soon as possible, but in any case, no later than 31 December 2011 (C-11/DEC.15).
7. On 24 August 2009, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted a national paper (EC-58/NAT.5, dated 24 August 2009) outlining the difficulties it has encountered in the context of preparations for the destruction of its chemical weapons stockpiles, including certain logistical and financial problems that have arisen against the background of the global economic crisis, as well as strong opposition from civil organisations to the destruction of chemical weapons, prompted by fears about the potential harmful consequences of implementation of the destruction project.
8. The national paper referred to above also summarises the steps taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to deal with the situation that has arisen, including intense coordination between relevant entities with a view to launching an awareness campaign aimed at convincing and reassuring the concerned communities of the feasibility and efficacy of the arrangements in place to provide for secure and safe transportation, handling, and destruction operations. The paper also underscores the fact that the steps taken so far, together with the awareness programme, have shown tangible positive results and that the problem is in the process of being solved.
9. Finally, the national paper emphasises the fact that the difficulties that have arisen and the delays that have been caused by implementing the necessary measures to alleviate and overcome such difficulties prevent this State Party from meeting the intermediate

and final deadlines for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile, as established by the Conference at its Eleventh Session.

10. Consequently, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has submitted a request for extension of the intermediate and final deadlines for the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile, as follows: phase 1 (1%), to be completed by 1 November 2010; phase 2 (20%), to be completed by 15 December 2010; phase 3 (45%), to be completed by 31 January 2011; and phase 4 (100%), to be completed by 15 May 2011. It has further called upon the Council to consider its extension request and to adopt a recommendation on that request, to be forwarded to the Conference for consideration at its Fourteenth Session (EC-58/DEC/CRP.2, dated 14 September 2009).
11. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has destroyed all of its Category 3 chemical weapons, as well as 551 MTs, or 39%, of its Category 2 chemical weapons. It also completed the reloading of mustard and two chemical weapons precursors at the Ruwagha Chemical Reloading System at the end of April 2009, as the preparatory stage for transportation to the Rabta chemical weapons destruction facility (CWDF).

#### The Russian Federation

12. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference set 31 December 2009 as the date for the Russian Federation to complete the destruction of 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons stockpile (C-11/DEC.14) and 29 April 2012 as the date for this State Party to complete the destruction of 100% of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-11/DEC.18).
13. As at 30 September 2009, the Russian Federation had destroyed 16,024 MTs of its Category 1 chemical weapons, or 40.10%, of the aggregate amount declared, and two CWDFs—at Gorny and Kambarka—had completed operations. The Russian Federation has also destroyed all of its declared Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.
14. Three facilities in the Russian Federation—at Shchuchye, Leonidovka, and Maradykovsky—have been operating in the period since the last status report submitted by the Director-General.
15. The Shchuchye facility continues the destruction of rocket warheads filled with sarin using both processing lines in building 1A. Currently, more than 50% of this type of munition has been destroyed.
16. Following a phase-by-phase approach with respect to the construction and commissioning of its CWDFs based on munitions types and chemical fill, with a gradual increase in the overall destruction capacity, the Russian Federation has increased its efforts with a view to finalising construction and commencing chemical weapons destruction operations at new facilities and at new units (“trains”) at CWDFs that are already operational. In this respect, since the last status report submitted by the Director-General, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) has conducted one initial visit and four engineering reviews at the facilities located at Pochep, Leonidovka, and Maradykovsky.

17. The initial visit to the facility being constructed at Pochep, carried out in the week starting 27 June 2009, allowed the Secretariat to familiarise itself with the facility and the destruction technology to be used, and to gather the necessary information for the development of a draft plan for verification and draft facility agreement.
18. The Pochep facility has been designed and is currently being constructed to carry out destruction operations sequentially, with its units being brought into operation on a phase-by-phase basis. It is planned that the facility will start operations (phase 1) with the destruction of various types of aerial munitions filled with Vx. The process will begin by introducing neutralising agent (reagent) directly into the body of the chemical munitions, with subsequent draining of the reaction mass from the bodies after a maturation period of three to four months, thermal treatment of the generated reaction mass and drained munitions bodies/casings, and mutilation of the thermally treated munitions bodies. During the course of the visit, representatives of the Russian Federation stated that the construction work in relation to the insertion of reagent into the munitions bodies is planned to be completed by the end of 2009, with the start of destruction operations expected during the first quarter of 2010.
19. Two engineering reviews were conducted at Maradykovsky between 2 and 4 June 2009 and 22 and 25 September 2009, respectively. The first review covered the second train of destruction operations, i.e. the destruction of aerial munitions filled with nerve agents using the "reactor" neutralisation technology. The destruction of aerial bombs filled with sarin using this technology started in July 2009 and is currently ongoing alongside the thermal treatment of the previously mutilated (by nose-thread welding) empty munitions bodies and their subsequent cutting (these munitions have already been accounted for as destroyed based on the procedure originally agreed) and the thermal treatment of the reaction mass generated during previous operations at this facility.
20. A second engineering review conducted at Maradykovsky in the period under review covered the new processing building designated for the destruction of aerial munitions filled with mustard-lewisite mixtures. The facility plans to start the destruction of chemical munitions filled with mustard-lewisite mixtures in the last quarter of 2009.
21. At Leonidovka, following the insertion of reagent into air bombs (9-A-475) and spray tanks (9-A-483) filled with Vx and the subsequent maturation period, current operations involve the draining and incineration of the resulting reaction mass, as well as the thermal treatment of the drained munitions bodies and their mutilation.
22. Following the experimental work conducted by the Russian Federation at Leonidovka in April 2009 for the purpose of testing the automatic processing line for the destruction of 9-EK-3264 modules filled with Vx, the Secretariat conducted a final engineering review of this process in the week starting 27 July 2009, during which it familiarised itself with the technological equipment and reached agreement with the Russian Federation regarding the mutilation method to render the drained and decontaminated modules unusable. The destruction of 9-EK-3264 modules filled with Vx is currently ongoing at Leonidovka.
23. In addition, an engineering review of the new processing building designated for the destruction of aerial munitions filled with nerve agents (second train of operations)

took place at Leonidovka between 28 September and 3 October 2009. It is planned that the facility will launch test operations involving live agent (i.e. the destruction of aerial bombs filled with sarin) in the last quarter of 2009. The destruction process will be similar to that currently in use for the second train of operations at the Maradykovsky CWDF.

24. All engineering reviews conducted during the reporting period allowed the Secretariat to establish the conformity of the new destruction processes with the information submitted by the Russian Federation. Two rounds of meetings between representatives of the Secretariat and those of the Russian Federation were held in Moscow in June and early October 2009, with a view to reaching agreement on the necessary modifications to the corresponding plans for verification and facility agreements for Leonidovka and Maradykovsky, in line with the updated technologies.
25. With respect to the units and facilities being constructed, the information currently available to the Secretariat is derived mainly from the quarterly reports submitted by the Russian Federation. According to this information, Kizner would begin the destruction of chemical weapons in 2010. Additionally, the start of operations involving the destruction of other aerial munitions filled with nerve agents at both Maradykovsky and Leonidovka is planned for 2011, while operations involving the second process building at Shchuchye are envisaged for the first quarter of 2010.

#### The United States of America

26. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference established 29 April 2012 as the date by which the United States of America must destroy all of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-11/DEC.17).
27. As at 30 September 2009, the United States of America had destroyed 18,200<sup>1</sup> MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 65.54%, of its declared stockpile. It had also destroyed 0.010 MTs of Category 2 chemical weapons, following the unplanned recovery and destruction of three munitions filled with chloropicrin. The United States of America has destroyed all of its declared Category 3 chemical weapons.
28. Four CWDFs in the United States of America have completed operations, namely Aberdeen, Johnston Atoll, Newport, and Pine Bluff Binary. In addition, two small-scale CWDFs—the Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System facility and the Dugway Proving Ground Explosive Destruction System facility—have also completed operations. Four other destruction facilities—at Anniston, Pine Bluff, Tooele, and Umatilla—are currently operating and are in the final stages of their mustard agent campaigns. Additionally, small-scale destruction operations may take place as required, in support of chemical weapons recovery and remediation activities.
29. Following the completion of destruction of their designated quantities of GB and VX, Umatilla started the destruction of mustard in one-ton containers (OTCs) in June 2009, while Anniston commenced the destruction of HT-filled, 4.2-inch mortars in July 2009. Two other CWDFs in this State Party—at Tooele and Pine Bluff—are

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<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the amount of Category 1 chemical weapons destroyed at CWDFs in the United States of America and does not include what was withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks for purposes not prohibited by the Convention.

currently destroying mustard filled in OTCs. The United States of America has indicated that to allow for the destruction of mustard containing high levels of mercury, the facility at Tooele has installed sulfur-impregnated charcoal filters (Flue Gas Mercury Removal System) after the Pollution Abatement System, which are currently being tested and will become operational towards the end of November 2009.

30. With respect to facilities under construction, the information available to the Secretariat is mainly derived from the quarterly reports submitted by the United States of America. According to this information, the construction of two new CWDFs, which are being built at Pueblo and Blue Grass, is in progress, with a date for the start of destruction operations to be determined.

## **II. CHEMICAL WEAPONS ABANDONED BY JAPAN ON THE TERRITORY OF CHINA**

31. Based on a joint request by China and Japan, and in accordance with paragraph 17 of Part IV(B) of the Verification Annex, the Council modified the provisions on the time limit for the destruction of all the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, and extended the deadline for completion of destruction to 29 April 2012 (EC-46/DEC.4, dated 5 July 2006). The Council has further requested that the Director-General periodically report to it on the progress made by China and Japan in destroying all the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China.
32. Since the last status report submitted by the Director-General (EC-56/DG.9), China and Japan have each submitted two reports on the progress made towards the destruction of all the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, covering the periods from 1 January to 31 March 2009 and from 1 April to 30 June 2009. As at the date of issuance of this Note, the reports covering the period from 1 July to 30 September 2009 have yet to be submitted.
33. During the reporting period, Japan, with assistance from China, conducted on-site investigations and recovery and identification operations at various locations on the territory of China. In addition, China and Japan held consultations with regard to the excavation and recovery activities at Haerbaling and have agreed that, for the remainder of 2009, efforts should be concentrated on ground preparation and infrastructure construction. Additionally, discussions continue on possible trial destruction operations at Haerbaling using a small-scale destruction unit.
34. With respect to the destruction of the abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) already excavated and recovered, preparations continue for the introduction of a mobile destruction facility in Nanjing and, according to the information contained in the last report submitted by Japan, the shipment of the equipment from Japan is planned to take place in late 2009, with test runs to be conducted in early 2010, and the start of operations in the spring of 2010.
35. Trilateral consultations between China, Japan, and the Secretariat on the issue of the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China were held in Tokyo on 24 and 25 June 2009. These consultations reaffirmed the importance of

exchanging information and views on issues relating to the recovery and destruction of these ACWs, as well as offering the opportunity for further work to take place on a draft facility arrangement and a detailed plan for verification.

36. To date, there has been no destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, and on-site construction of destruction facilities has not yet begun.

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