

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X  
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009****1. INTRODUCTION**

This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009. All dates given herein fall within that period unless otherwise noted.<sup>1</sup>

**2. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X**

2.1 In accordance with the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2009, during the period under review, the activities of the OPCW in relation to Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) were focussed on the following main areas:

- (a) those related to information submitted by States Parties on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons;
- (b) the maintenance of the OPCW’s data bank on assistance and protection;
- (c) support for projects for States Parties in developing and improving their national and regional capacities in relation to protection against chemical weapons, including the provision of technical advice;
- (d) mobilisation of the international mechanism for, and the coordination of the international response to, requests for assistance, including through the use of offers by States Parties related to international training courses and the delivery of assistance;
- (e) maintenance of the capacity of the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) to coordinate the international response by organising training related to the delivery of assistance, conducting exercises for the Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) and for investigations of alleged

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<sup>1</sup> Dates on which official-series documents were issued are given in full, in accordance with the usual practice. The year is also included in the annex tables.



use (IAU) of chemical weapons, or of riot control agents as a method of warfare, and holding informal consultations on Article X issues to further improve the conceptual framework for the implementation of Article X;

- (f) strengthening of cooperation with other relevant international organisations to explore possibilities for cooperation in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons, as provided for in paragraph 10 of Article X of the Convention; and
- (g) evaluation of the effectiveness of Article X programmes.

**Information submitted by States Parties on their national protection programmes (under paragraph 4 of Article X)**

- 2.2 In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention, “For the purposes of increasing the transparency of national programmes related to protective purposes, each State Party shall provide annually to the Technical Secretariat information on its programme, in accordance with procedures to be considered and approved by the Conference pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 21(i).”
- 2.3 During the period under review, the following 90 States Parties had provided information on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uzbekistan, Yemen, and Zambia. Twenty-five States Parties declared that they had no national programmes for protection against chemical weapons.
- 2.4 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 135 States Parties submitted information on national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. Some of them did so only once, and others did so on an annual basis. Ninety-eight States Parties had never provided this information (see Annexes 1, 2, and 3 to this report). In order to increase the number of submissions from the States Parties and to achieve universal compliance with the obligation contained in paragraph 4 of Article X, the Secretariat repeatedly reminded, collectively and individually, those States Parties that were not fulfilling this obligation of the deadline for submission of information on national programmes. Although the largest number of submissions (90) since entry into force of the Convention was achieved in 2009, the number of States Parties fulfilling their

obligation under paragraph 4 of Article X was still less than half of the Convention membership.

**Data bank on protection against chemical weapons (under paragraph 5 of Article X)**

- 2.5 At its First Session, the Conference of the States Parties adopted a decision requesting the Secretariat to establish and maintain a data bank containing freely available information concerning various means of protection against chemical weapons (C-I/DEC.53, dated 16 May 1997). Pursuant to that decision, the Secretariat established the data bank on protection, as required under paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention. Since December 2007, a version of the data bank has been available for the use of National Authorities and Permanent Representatives to the OPCW through the OPCW extranet, with password-protected access. New information received from the States Parties has been entered into the data bank. The data bank available on the OPCW extranet server was accessed 336 times during 2009.

**Advice to States Parties on programmes to develop and improve their capacity to protect against chemical weapons (under paragraph 5 of Article X)**

- 2.6 During the period under review, at the request of the States Parties, the Secretariat (within the available resources) has continued to provide expert advice and assist the States Parties in identifying how best to implement States Parties' programmes for the development and improvement of a protective capacity against chemical weapons. The current and future needs of States Parties are addressed in the framework of the Secretariat's tailor-made projects, based on the results of technical-assessment visits conducted on the territory of the States Parties prior to the implementation of a project and at the specific request of the States Parties. This approach allows for the targeting of specific problems and consequently increases the volume of information provided, while avoiding duplications.
- 2.7 At the request of the Government of Viet Nam, the Secretariat dispatched a team for an initial technical-assessment visit, which was conducted in Hanoi, Viet Nam, from 3 to 5 March. The Secretariat team provided technical expertise and advice on how to improve Viet Nam's plans for an emergency-response system against chemical weapons. A proposal for training in capacity-building against chemical weapons was discussed during the visit.
- 2.8 At the request of the National Authority of Yemen, the Secretariat dispatched a team for an initial technical-assessment visit, which was conducted in Sana'a, Yemen, on 5 and 6 May. The main purpose of the visit was to discuss the specific needs and requirements of this State Party in the area of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, and agreement was reached regarding the launch of a project for national capacity-building against chemical weapons.
- 2.9 Following an initial technical-assessment visit to Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 2008, a national capacity-building project was established at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka. The Secretariat conducted three training courses in Sri Lanka in 2009, combining theoretical presentations with practical training exercises in the field. A team of 40 personnel from army, air force, police, and fire-fighter units, as well as medical specialists, participated in these training courses. The training started with an

induction course for the Sri Lankan emergency-response unit, which took place in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 26 to 30 January. The participants acquired general knowledge of chemical-warfare agent types and their effects, sample collection and handling, use of individual protective equipment and detection equipment, decontamination equipment, and heat stress management, and were given basic information on a contamination-control station.

- 2.10 The above-mentioned induction course was followed by a basic course, which was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 29 June to 3 July. The course covered such topics as detection and reconnaissance in case of the use of chemical-warfare agents, introduction to the emergency-response guidebook, individual and mass-casualty decontamination, communications, and equipment maintenance. Participants discussed the establishment of an effective response system and became familiar with the basic principles of an emergency response.
- 2.11 An advanced course for members of the Sri Lankan emergency-response unit was conducted as a follow-up to the above-mentioned courses, and was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 7 to 11 December. The theoretical aspects of the course included the setting up of contamination-control stations, reconnaissance and detection principles, communications, and response management. Practical training focussed on team-building skills. The training included an exercise involving an emergency scenario. The participants were also trained to use equipment for different activities related to a response to a chemical incident (for example individual protective equipment, detection, decontamination, and communications).
- 2.12 The Secretariat organised a basic and an advanced training course in the framework of the subregional capacity-building project for States Parties in the West African subregion, which was held in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, from 27 April to 8 May. The course was co-sponsored by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland. Thirty-two representatives from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Senegal, and Togo took part in the course. The basic course combined theoretical lectures with practical training exercises. The theoretical lectures covered chemical and chemical-related threats, use of downwind-hazard prediction software, detection and reconnaissance principles, the selection and handling of individual protective equipment, and decontamination procedures. The advanced course provided more detailed information related to protection against chemical-warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. An exercise involving an emergency scenario was conducted under the supervision of officials from Switzerland and the Secretariat. Participants became familiar with different activities and equipment during the emergency exercise (individual protective equipment, detection, decontamination, communication, and so on).
- 2.13 Together with the National Authority of Algeria, the Secretariat organised a subregional exercise on emergency response against chemical weapons and a final evaluation meeting, as part of the subregional protective capacity-building project for States Parties in the North African subregion, which took place in Algiers, Algeria, from 2 to 11 June. The project incorporating these two events was carried out within the framework of the European Union Joint Action 2007 on support for OPCW activities, as part of the Secretariat's activities under Article X of the Convention. Twenty-three participants from Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, and

Tunisia took part in the exercise and the evaluation meeting. The main purpose of the subregional exercise was to build a common approach and to test response capabilities in the case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons. The final evaluation meeting addressed the achievements and lessons learned from the project, as well as future cooperation and activities in the field of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, and the development of subregional standards for a coordinated response. A subregional team will participate in the ASSISTEX 3 exercise (see paragraph 2.40 below), to further improve procedures involved in emergency response.

- 2.14 The Secretariat and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland jointly organised the third regional emergency chemical-response training course for the Caribbean Community and Common Market States Parties, which was held in Spanish Town, Jamaica, from 7 to 11 September. The course was attended by twenty-four participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The training focussed on skills related to response in the event of a major incident involving chemical-warfare agents or toxic industrial chemicals. The course combined theoretical lectures and table-top exercises with relevant assistance scenarios, and covered topics on the procedures for points of entry, initial rapid field-assessment activities and briefings, setting up of an on-site operation coordination centre, drafting of an initial assessment report, analysis of collected information, situation reports, and the activities related to international cooperation and humanitarian coordination during delivery of assistance operations. Participants acquired knowledge on the OPCW mandate and tasks, ACAT, and the OPCW response system. The course module on delivery of assistance operations was tested, and is ready to be offered to other regions.
- 2.15 As part of the subregional capacity-building project in the East African subregion, the delivery-of-assistance module was provided to States Parties in that subregion, in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, from 23 to 30 October. Twenty-nine representatives of the emergency-response services and relevant ministries in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania took part in the course. The event was co-sponsored and technically supported by the Governments of the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The course combined theoretical presentations with table-top exercises. The theoretical presentations covered information on humanitarian and assistance activities in the field, first-aid and life-saving medical procedures in potentially contaminated areas, coordination and cooperation with other teams involved in assistance operations, and on-site management of assistance operations. Participants learned how to manage assistance operations in an international environment, as well as the OPCW mandate and tasks, ACAT, and the OPCW response system.

### **Mobilising the international-response mechanism and enhancing States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical weapons-related incidents**

- 2.16 In accordance with Article X, each State Party has the right to request and receive assistance and protection in the event of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. The OPCW must, therefore, be ready to mobilise the international response that would be required in such a situation. During the reporting period, the Secretariat gratefully accepted offers from a number of States Parties to host international

workshops and to provide training, in order to achieve a common understanding of the basic principles of international cooperation in the field of protection against chemical weapons and to enhance States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical attacks.

- 2.17 Together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre, the Secretariat organised an annual seminar for the States Parties of South Eastern Europe, which was held in Rakitje, Croatia, from 16 to 20 February. Nineteen participants from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey took part. The seminar was designed to provide information on assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention, States Parties' declaration requirements under Article VI of the Convention, and, in relation to import and export, electronic declarations by the National Authorities.
- 2.18 The Government of Singapore and the Secretariat organised the first regional training course on emergency response related to chemical incidents for States Parties in the South East Asian region. The course relates to an offer made by the Government of Singapore under Article X of the Convention, and took place at the Singapore Civil Defence Academy, Singapore, from 2 to 6 March. Sixteen individuals from the following 14 States Parties attended: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The aim of the course was to provide information on chemical-warfare agents and other toxic chemicals, medical countermeasures and treatment, personal protective equipment, and on reconnaissance, detection, and decontamination principles, procedures, and equipment. During the training programme, the participants acquired knowledge in the above matters, delivered presentations related to their national protection programmes, and discussed experiences and lessons learned during implementation of Article X of the Convention in their countries.
- 2.19 The Government of Switzerland and the Secretariat jointly organised the first Swiss advanced course on protection against chemical weapons with a new training curriculum, which was held at the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland, from 16 to 20 March. The course relates to an offer made by the Government of Switzerland under Article X of the Convention in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons. Nineteen participants from Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela took part in the course. The advanced course provided training in the use of individual protective equipment, as well as techniques used for monitoring, detection, sampling, and decontamination during field exercises.
- 2.20 On the eve of the Fifth World Congress on Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Terrorism, the Government of Croatia and the Secretariat jointly organised a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and their contribution to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), which took place in Cavtat, Croatia, on 4 and 5 April. Thirty-seven experts from Albania, Algeria, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United States of America took part in the workshop. Representatives from the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (the 1540 Committee), as well as experts from various industrial and scientific institutions also participated. The workshop provided a forum in which experts shared their experiences in the implementation of Article X of the Convention, and underlined its role in the global struggle against WMD. The workshop participants agreed that the promotion of continuous dialogue between the interested stakeholders contributes to enhancing coordination in confronting the issue of non-proliferation and prevention of use of WMD.

- 2.21 A workshop for States Parties of the Latin American and Caribbean region on the implementation of Article X of the Convention was held in Lima, Peru, from 14 to 16 April. The workshop was organised by the Secretariat, with financial support from the Government of Spain. Twenty participants from Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela took part in the workshop. It provided a forum for the exchange of information and experiences regarding protection of the civilian population, emergency assistance pursuant to Article X of the Convention, as well as experiences with national, regional, and international projects being carried out by the Secretariat. The workshop addressed the implementation of Article X at the regional level, and States Parties' submissions under paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article X.
- 2.22 The Government of the Republic of Korea and the Secretariat jointly organised the fifth regional assistance-and-protection training course for Asian States Parties, which took place from 11 to 15 May in Seoul, the Republic of Korea. Nineteen participants from the following 15 States Parties attended the course: Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Yemen. The aim of this regional course was to provide information related to basic emergency response against chemical weapons and toxic industrial chemicals and to offer a basic introduction to the use of individual and collective protective equipment, monitoring, detection, and decontamination techniques. A practical demonstration was delivered on national response to an incident involving chemical-warfare agents.
- 2.23 The Government of Brazil and the Secretariat jointly organised the regional assistance-and-protection course on chemical-emergency response for States Parties from the Latin American and Caribbean region, which took place from 25 to 29 May in Brasília, Brazil. Twenty participants from 15 States Parties (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay, and Venezuela) took part in the training course. It provided training in civilian defence in the event of chemical emergencies, as well as risk assessment and contingency planning in the event of incidents involving chemical-warfare agents. The course provided a basic introduction to the use of individual protective equipment, monitoring, detection, and decontamination. The course included an exercise involving chemical-emergency

response, and concluded with a demonstration of command and control, illustrating the employment of the civil defence operating system in the event of a chemical emergency.

- 2.24 The Government of the Czech Republic and the Secretariat jointly organised an advanced training course on civil defence against chemical weapons, which was held at the Population Protection Institute, Lázně Bohdaneč, the Czech Republic, from 25 to 29 May. Thirteen participants from Afghanistan, Algeria, China, Colombia, Iraq, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Turkey took part in the training course. It provided training in planning and in the conduct of response operations in contaminated areas, as well as in appropriate responses and countermeasures in the event of incidents involving the use of chemical-warfare agents. The course combined theoretical lectures and practical exercises and comprised lectures on chemical-warfare agents and their effects, use of protective equipment, detection and decontamination techniques, sample collection and handling, and response to chemical emergencies.
- 2.25 A basic training course, related to an offer made by Switzerland under Article X of the Convention, was held at the NBC training centre in Spiez, Switzerland, from 22 to 26 June. Thirty participants from Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, the Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, and Turkey received basic training in protection against chemical weapons and in detection, as well as in how to respond to an incident involving the use of chemical weapons. The main purpose of the course was to help States Parties establish a basic protective capability that will directly benefit their civilian populations.
- 2.26 The Government of Serbia and the Secretariat jointly organised the fifth basic assistance and protection training course, which was held in Kruševac, Serbia, from 8 to 12 June. The course was related to an offer made by Serbia under Article X of the Convention, pertaining to assistance and protection against chemical weapons. Seventeen participants from Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States of America took part in the course. The purpose of the course was to provide training in the planning and establishment of a support team for the protection of civilian populations against chemical weapons. The participants acquired information on the use of individual protective equipment, monitoring, detection, and decontamination techniques, and how to deal with a chemical emergency.
- 2.27 The Secretariat conducted a basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for the Russian-speaking participants, which took place from 3 to 7 August in Saratov, Russian Federation. Nineteen participants from the following 16 States Parties took part in the course: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Yemen. The course was focussed on assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention, chemical-warfare agents, the use of individual and collective protection, detection and



reconnaissance, in case of the use of chemical-warfare agents, delivering first aid to casualties, and emergency management.

- 2.28 The Government of Finland and the Secretariat jointly conducted a training course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons, which was held at the Crisis Management Centre in Kuopio, Finland, from 7 to 11 September. Eighteen participants from Afghanistan, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Panama, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, and the United Arab Emirates attended the course. The course offered a basic introduction to the use of individual protective equipment, and to monitoring, detection, and decontamination procedures. It also facilitated the exchange of information and experiences regarding the implementation of Article X of the Convention. The course concluded with a practical emergency-response exercise.
- 2.29 The fifth regional protective capacity-building course for African States Parties was held in Tshwane, South Africa, from 14 to 18 September. The course, organised by the Government of South Africa under Article X, takes place on an annual basis. Twenty-three individuals from Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe participated. The course combined theoretical lectures and practical exercises, and covered individual and collective protection, detection, decontamination, command and control, and incident management. The course provided a forum for States Parties to discuss how they can enhance their regional cooperation, and what further offers they might make to the Secretariat under Article X in Africa.
- 2.30 The National Authority of Slovakia and the Secretariat jointly conducted an advanced laboratory skills training course, which was held in Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia, from 26 to 30 October. The laboratory experts of the following States Parties took part in the training course: Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, and Yemen. The course provided an opportunity for laboratory specialists from these States Parties to work with scheduled chemicals and selected toxic industrial chemicals in the field.
- 2.31 The Government of Switzerland and the Secretariat jointly organised the Swiss Laboratory Course I, which was held at the NBC Training Centre in Spiez, Switzerland, from 9 to 13 November. The course was related to an offer made by Switzerland under Article X of the Convention to provide assistance and protection against chemical weapons. Twelve participants from Burkina Faso, Colombia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Latvia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, and Pakistan took part in the course. The training was provided by laboratory specialists from the Swiss armed forces with extensive experience in providing technical and personnel support to civilian authorities. The participants were given training in detection equipment that can be used in the event of an emergency to provide a simple but reliable qualitative and semi-quantitative analysis of chemical agents in air, soil, water, and food.
- 2.32 A workshop on the impact on health and measures related to chemical weapons and other dangerous chemicals was held in Lisbon, Portugal, from 23 to 25 November.

The purpose of the workshop was to share knowledge and experience related to medical aspects of a chemical emergency. Thirty-seven participants from 17 States Parties (Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Japan, Portugal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Republic of Tanzania) took part in the workshop. The workshop consisted of discussions of scenarios related to various incidents, and on the medical aspects of chemical-warfare agents. Experts from the Secretariat and from Portugal, as well as participants, gave presentations on various medical aspects of emergency response against chemical weapons, and on the implementation of Article X of the Convention.

### **Mobilisation of the OPCW capacity to manage the coordination and delivery of assistance**

- 2.33 Forty-three States Parties have elected to provide unilateral offers of assistance pursuant to subparagraph 7(c) of Article X of the Convention (see Annex 4 to this report).
- 2.34 During the reporting period, a team from the Secretariat conducted visits to Austria, Colombia, France, India, Japan, and Ukraine. A visit was also conducted to Cuba in April with funding from the European Union Joint Action 2007 on support for OPCW activities, in the framework of the Secretariat's activities under Article X of the Convention. Bilateral discussions were conducted during the aforementioned visits, providing new and detailed information about the preparedness of the offering States Parties to deliver assistance at the request of the Secretariat. The information gathered was not only used for the planning and preparation of the delivery of assistance in the field, but also for populating the OPCW's data bank on assistance and protection.
- 2.35 Since 2007, twenty assistance offers have been assessed so far by the Secretariat in the following States Parties: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, and Ukraine. The Secretariat has developed a better understanding of the offers of assistance pledged. The Secretariat has also obtained detailed information about the States Parties' preparedness to deliver assistance at the request of the OPCW. The technical visits showed that all assessed offers of assistance declared by the States Parties were feasible, the assistance items offered were in serviceable condition, and that storage sites fulfilled the national standards for the storage of items. Most of the States Parties' assets were pre-packed in boxes, and only a minority of assets were stored on pallets. Most of the assets had all the required documentation related to maintenance or replacement of items (after the expiry date). Some States Parties had carried out mechanical or laboratory testing on the assets offered as means of protection against chemical weapons.
- 2.36 The Secretariat has continuously maintained its state of readiness to manage and mobilise the mechanisms established for rendering assistance to a requesting State Party. For this purpose, in-house training sessions for ACAT members were conducted during the reporting period, with the technical support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The training sessions consisted of a

specialised training course for team leaders in February, with an advanced training course in November, and basic-level training courses in April and July. The aforementioned training courses provided information on the role of ACAT members in assistance operations, the planning of resources, procedures involved during operations, on-site coordination with other international organisations and national agencies involved in assistance operations, and other practical information related to field missions.

- 2.37 A Secretariat team participated as observers in the joint exercise held by Belarus, Latvia, and Lithuania, which was held in the Grodno region, Belarus, on 9 September. The objective of the exercise was to enhance readiness for an emergency response in the case of a transboundary chemical accident involving industrial plants in Belarus, Latvia, and Lithuania. The international emergency response exercise was held as part of the technical aid project aimed at strengthening regional capabilities for preventing and responding to chemical emergencies with a potential transboundary effect in the region of Belarus, Latvia, and Lithuania.
- 2.38 The Government of Qatar and the Secretariat jointly organised the eleventh workshop on coordination of assistance under Article X, which was held in Doha, Qatar, from 1 to 3 November. It provided a forum in which States Parties shared their experiences in the practical implementation of Article X of the Convention. The workshop was attended by officials and experts from National Authorities, government ministries, and from the chemical industry. Twenty-three representatives attended from Burundi, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, as well as from the United Nations Peacekeeping Department of Field Support (DFS). Participants reviewed the activities related to assistance and protection, as well as the progress that has been made so far in the implementation of Article X. The following topics were discussed: the OPCW's data bank on assistance and protection; the concept of assistance; and the national and international projects being carried out by the Secretariat. Participants from States Parties made presentations on their contributions to the implementation of assistance and protection programmes, and the representative from the DFS provided information on logistic challenges and the support provided by the DFS to United Nations field operations. Participants in the workshop also discussed the preparation of the ASSISTEX 3 exercise and received a comprehensive overview of the project activities.
- 2.39 The Secretariat organised the seventh meeting of the protection network, which was held in Barcelona, Spain, from 12 to 14 November. The protection network is a group of experts created in 1999 to support the implementation of Article X of the Convention. Fourteen experts from the following 12 States Parties: Australia, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland participated. The participants discussed the project activities conducted under Article X of the Convention, the future strategy for activities related to assistance and protection, as well as the OPCW preparedness to respond to a request for assistance in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons, and other issues pending from the previous protection-network meetings. The network experts

also discussed the possibility to establish a virtual tool for protective capacity-building against chemical weapons and an associate programme in the area of assistance and protection.

- 2.40 The Secretariat, in cooperation with the Government of Tunisia, has initiated the preparation of a major field exercise on the delivery of assistance (ASSISTEX 3) to be held in Tunisia from 11 to 15 October 2010. The ASSISTEX 3 exercise will test the Convention's provisions for assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. In April 2009, the Secretariat issued an invitation to interested States Parties to participate in ASSISTEX 3 (S/760/2009, dated 22 April 2009). The Secretariat has received nominations of national teams from the following States Parties: France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as from the United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The Secretariat, together with the Government of Tunisia, organised the initial planning meeting, which was held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 17 to 19 November. During the meeting, the representatives of the participating States Parties, UNOCHA, Tunisia, and the Secretariat discussed the organisational aspects of the exercise.
- 2.41 The facilitator on Article X issues called for informal consultations to discuss the following matters: policy guidance and strategies in respect of States Parties' submissions on their national programmes related to protection from chemical weapons; annual project activities conducted by the Secretariat; a report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X of the Convention as at 31 December 2008 (EC-55/DG.5, dated 26 January 2009); a Note by the Secretariat on evaluation of the effectiveness of Article X programmes (EC-55/S/2, dated 28 January 2009; Corr.1, dated 6 March 2009; and Corr.2, dated 16 April 2009); a Note by the Secretariat on the content of the assistance-and-protection data bank and its use (EC-57/S/3, dated 18 June 2009); the induction procedures for qualified experts pursuant to Part XI of the Verification Annex to the Convention (S/775/2009, dated 3 July 2009); and status of preparation of the ASSISTEX 3 exercise 2010 in Tunis, Tunisia (S/760/2009, dated 22 April 2009).
- 2.42 The Director-General has invited States Parties, as mentioned in the Note by the Secretariat entitled "Call for Nominations of Qualified Experts Pursuant to part XI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention" (S/775/2009, dated 3 July 2009), to nominate individuals who have expertise particularly in the following areas: forensics, toxicology, and epidemiology; the disposal of unexploded ordnance and of improvised explosive devices; and disaster management. The Secretariat has received 92 nominations and selected 21 experts to be trained in 2010.
- 2.43 The Secretariat has initiated a formal dialogue with other international organisations, such as UNOCHA, the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO / EADRCC), and the World Food Programme, as well as with other international agencies likely to be involved in an emergency response in order to facilitate the implementation of the assistance and protection mandate of the OPCW pursuant to Article X of the Convention. The main planned areas of cooperation are: coordination of the dispatch and delivery of assistance, including logistic support, management of on-site activities, and training.

### **Evaluation of the effectiveness of Article X programmes**

- 2.44 Further to the recommendation by the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention to evaluate the effectiveness of current programmes undertaken under Article X, the Secretariat issued the above-mentioned Note on the evaluation of the effectiveness of Article X programmes (EC-55/S/2, Corr.1, and Corr.2).
- 2.45 The Executive Council at its Fifty-Sixth Session requested the Secretariat to “make the evaluation of the effectiveness of the current Article X programmes an integral part of the status of implementation reports, taking into account the views expressed by and the needs of the States Parties” (EC-56/4, dated 24 April 2009).

#### Objectives of the national subregional and regional emergency-response capacity-building projects

- 2.46 In order to meet the requirements of the States Parties, the national, subregional, and regional projects for the training of first responders to respond in case of a chemical-related emergency, the Secretariat has developed three main modules (basic, advanced, and specialised) and a special assistance training module. The three main modules are structured as follows:
- (a) Basic module – Development of a national emergency-response capacity: States Parties that do not have an established emergency-response mechanism request assistance in order to develop such a system;
  - (b) Advanced module – Improvement of the existing national-response system: States Parties with an existing system request improvement by identifying gaps and weak elements within the system; and
  - (c) Specialised module – Refinement of the existing national-response system by providing more details which can be used in the field: States Parties with specific requirements request “tailor-made” training that is usually related to equipment maintenance, selection criteria, command and control, communications, hazard evaluation, assessment, toxic industrial chemicals (Schedule 2 and 3), emergency response, and so on.
- 2.47 The special assistance module covers international cooperation and assistance, international organisations, delivery of assistance, working in an international environment, table-top exercises, and case studies.

#### Indicators of achievement

- 2.48 During the development of the training modules, the Secretariat set the following indicators of achievement:
- (a) Basic module
    - (i) Participants will be familiar with chemical weapons agent types, properties, effects, and basic medical countermeasures;

- (ii) Participants will understand the principles of individual protection, detection, and decontamination; and
  - (iii) Participants will be conversant with the basic principles of an emergency response.
- (b) Advanced module
  - (i) Participants will refresh the knowledge gained during the basic module;
  - (ii) Participants will become familiar with and use equipment for different activities (individual protection, detection, decontamination, communication and so on); and
  - (iii) Participants will use equipment during a field activity.
- (c) Specialised module
  - (i) Participants will understand the principles of individual protective equipment selection, heat stress, and maintenance;
  - (ii) Participants will carry out assigned activities in a potentially contaminated area;
  - (iii) Participants will understand the principles of emergency-response management, and be able to take proper decisions;
  - (iv) Participants will be able to communicate during emergency-response activities; and
  - (v) Participants will deal with related case studies and manage response activities during the table-top exercise or field exercise.
- (d) Special assistance module
  - (i) Participants will understand the principles of emergency-response management, and be able to take proper decisions;
  - (ii) Participants will understand the procedures for point of entry, initial rapid field-assessment activities and briefings, setting up of an on-site operation coordination centre, analysis of collected information, situation reports, and activities related to international cooperation and humanitarian coordination during delivery of assistance;
  - (iii) Participants will be able to communicate during emergency-response activities; and
  - (iv) Participants will deal with related case studies and manage response activities during the table-top exercises.

- 2.49 During the reporting period, based on the results of initial technical-assessment visits, the Secretariat conducted national, subregional, and regional emergency response capacity-building training for first responders in Algeria, Burkina Faso, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, and the United Republic of Tanzania, as described in paragraphs 2.9 to 2.15 above.
- 2.50 A total of 228 individuals have been trained in different modules (see Table 1 below) delivered during national, subregional, and regional capacity-building training courses.

**TABLE 1: NUMBER OF TRAINING MODULES DELIVERED BY THE SECRETARIAT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

	<b>Basic Module</b>	<b>Advanced Module</b>	<b>Specialised Module</b>	<b>Exercise/ Assistance Modules</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Annual international training courses offered by States Parties

- 2.51 The Secretariat accepted offers from States Parties to host 15 international workshops and training sessions, which allowed representatives of States Parties to familiarise themselves with different types of equipment and procedures, to develop international protection capacity, to address cooperation and coordination issues, and to become familiar with modern equipment and technologies.
- 2.52 During the reporting period, 233 participants from all regions have been trained in 15 international courses/workshops in Brazil, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, and Switzerland (see Table 2 below).

**TABLE 2: NUMBERS OF ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSES AND NUMBERS OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Region / Number of Participants</b>					
		<b>GRULAC</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>WEOG</b>	<b>Total</b>
2009	15	41	84	58	40	10	233

Results achieved

- 2.53 Based on the objectives set, the Secretariat has achieved the following:
- (a) an increase in the number of trained individuals in basic and advanced activities. These individuals are able to safely use the individual protective equipment, carry out activities in a timely and efficient manner in potentially contaminated areas, as well as use basic equipment for response activities;
  - (b) an increase in the number of national or regional activities related to chemical weapons awareness and response;

- (c) the training of one national and four subregional teams that were trained to be able to: respond in case of an emergency; receive international assistance; manage an emergency-response situation; and provide advice to the National Authority or local emergency management authority; and
- (d) individuals who have completed the training cycle are able to plan, manage, and evaluate an emergency-response situation, as well as use equipment safely and efficiently.

#### **Status of submissions under paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article X**

2.54 The annexes to this report provide details on the submission of information under paragraph 4 of Article X, analyses of the declarations of national protection programmes, assistance offers under paragraph 7 of Article X, and the status of contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance for the period under review.

Annexes (English only):

- Annex 1: Declarations of National Protection Programmes, by Year, in Accordance with Article X, paragraph 4, of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as at 31 December 2009
- Annex 2: Analysis of the Declarations of National Protection Programmes, by Year, in Accordance with Article X, paragraph 4, of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as at 31 December 2009
- Annex 3: Analysis of the Declarations of National Protection Programmes, by Region, in Accordance with Article X, paragraph 4, of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as at 31 December 2009
- Annex 4: Assistance Measures Adopted by States Parties Pursuant to Article X, Paragraph 7, of the Chemical Weapons Convention, as at 31 December 2009
- Annex 5: Contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, as at 31 December 2009



## Annex 1

### DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009<sup>2</sup>

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan			✓ Oct	✓ Apr
2.	Algeria					✓ Jan							✓ Nov	✓ Apr
3.	Andorra										x Jul		x May	x May
4.	Argentina								✓ Sept	✓✓ May, Oct		x Feb	✓ Dec	x Mar
5.	Armenia							✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
6.	Australia			✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria <sup>3</sup>	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May
8.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun	x Aug
9.	Bahrain										✓✓ May, Jul	✓✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May	
10.	Bangladesh								x Sept 2005	x Sept				x Dec
11.	Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
12.	Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sept	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun		✓ Jan
13.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)										x May		x Jun	
14.	Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May			✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ May
15.	Brazil							x Mar					✓ Jul	✓ May

<sup>2</sup> A tick indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an “x”, that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

<sup>3</sup> Austria’s submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
16.	Brunei Darussalam										x May	x Apr		
17.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
18.	Burkina Faso										x May			x Dec
19.	Burundi										x Dec		x Apr	x Nov
20.	Cambodia										✓✓ Apr May,			
21.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
22.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar								x May	✓ May	✓ Jul
23.	China						✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
24.	Colombia										✓ Nov			
25.	Cook Island											x Jan		
26.	Costa Rica										✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	
27.	Côte d'Ivoire										x x Jun, Jul		x May	
28.	Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2006			✓ May
29.	Cuba									✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
30.	Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
31.	Democratic Republic of the Congo													x Nov
32.	Denmark <sup>4</sup>	✓ Jun 1999	✓ Jun 1999	✓ Jun				✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Jun
33.	Dominica												x Apr	x Jun
34.	Ecuador												x Jan	
35.	El Salvador										✓ Jun			
36.	Estonia										✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr

4 Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
37.	Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
38.	Fiji										x Oct			
39.	Finland <sup>5</sup>			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
40.	France <sup>6</sup>	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Sept
41.	Gabon												x Feb	
42.	Georgia													x Jan
43.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
44.	Greece									✓ Jun		✓ Jul		✓ Mar
45.	Guatemala										x Aug			
46.	Guinea													✓ Nov
47.	Holy See										✓ Jun		✓ Jul	✓ Dec
48.	Honduras													x Jun
49.	Hungary									✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May
50.	Iceland										✓ Nov			
51.	India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
52.	Indonesia									✓ May				
53.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)							✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
54.	Ireland										✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May	✓ May
55.	Italy						✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
56.	Jamaica												✓ May	✓ May
57.	Japan <sup>7</sup>					✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2004	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr
58.	Jordan										✓ May		✓ Jun	
59.	Kazakhstan								✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ May

5 Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

6 France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

7 Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
60.	Kenya										✓ May			x Jun
61.	Kyrgyzstan										✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Jul
62.	Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug				
63.	Latvia						x Nov							✓ Feb
64.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya									✓✓ Jul, Aug				
65.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x Feb
66.	Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug			✓ May	✓ Apr
67.	Luxembourg										x Jul		x Jul	
68.	Madagascar												x Jun	✓ Jun
69.	Malawi <sup>8</sup>		x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov				
70.	Malaysia									✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Sept
71.	Maldives										✓ Mar			
72.	Malta								x Mar				x Sept	x Dec
73.	Mauritius								x Nov	x Nov		x Aug	x Jun	
74.	Mexico											✓ Nov	✓ May	x Apr
75.	Moldova												✓ Dec	
76.	Monaco										✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul	
77.	Mongolia									✓ Oct		✓ Dec		✓ Mar
78.	Montenegro											✓ Oct		
79.	Morocco							x Apr					✓ Feb	✓ May
80.	Namibia												x Jan	x Jun
81.	Nauru										x Sept			
82.	Netherlands <sup>9</sup>					✓ Sept	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Apr

8 Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

9 The Dutch submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
83.	New Zealand									✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
84.	Nigeria <sup>10</sup>			✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug 2005	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May	
85.	Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
86.	Pakistan									✓ Sept	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ May	✓ Apr
87.	Panama							x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun			
88.	Paraguay												x Jul	✓ Nov
89.	Peru									✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May
90.	Philippines						✓ Aug							
91.	Poland											✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
92.	Portugal							✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
93.	Qatar											✓ Nov	✓ May	✓ Aug
94.	Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug	✓ Nov
95.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Jan	✓ Nov
96.	Russian Federation									✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
97.	Rwanda										x Jun			
98.	Saint Lucia												x Apr	
99.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov			x Jun	
100.	Samoa													x Feb
101.	San Marino												x Apr	x Mar
102.	Sao Tome and Principe <sup>11</sup>							✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov				
103.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Jun

10 Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

11 Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

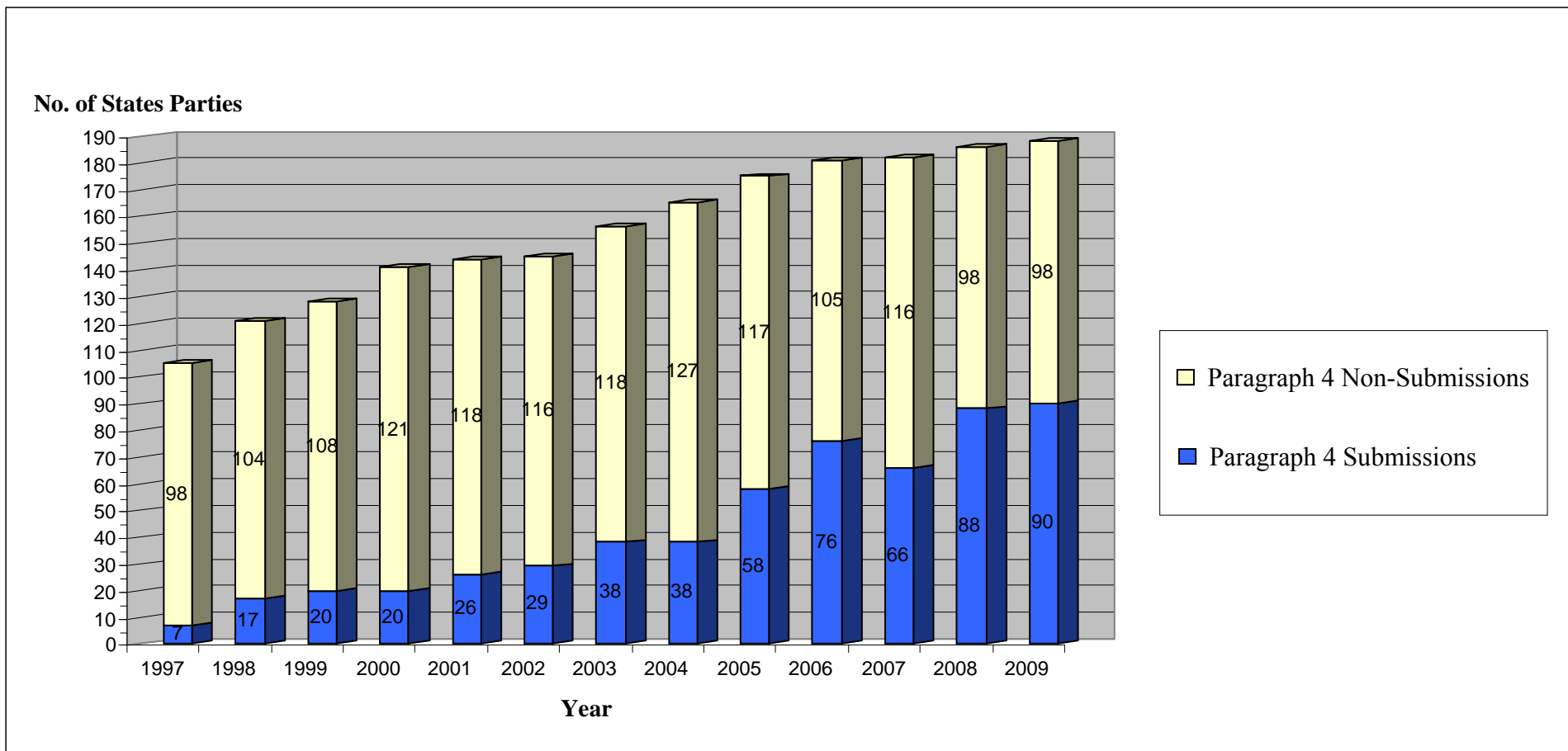
	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
104.	Senegal									✓ Sept	✓ Aug			
105.	Serbia					✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
106.	Seychelles													x Aug
107.	Singapore								✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ Apr
108.	Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sept	✓ May
109.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr
110.	Solomon Islands										x Oct			
111.	South Africa <sup>12</sup>	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
112.	Spain			✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Jul
113.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug	x Mar
114.	Sudan													x Oct
115.	Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sept	✓ Oct
116.	Switzerland		✓ Sept	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
117.	Tajikistan									✓ May				
118.	Thailand													✓ Jul
119.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										x May			
120.	Togo										x May			
121.	Trinidad and Tobago		x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb	x Jun	
122.	Tunisia												x Jun	x May
123.	Turkey						✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ May
124.	Turkmenistan											✓ Dec	✓ Jul	✓ Mar

12 South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
125.	Uganda										x Nov			
126.	Ukraine				✓ May		✓ Oct	✓ July			✓ Apr	✓ Apr	x Apr	x Apr
127.	United Arab Emirates										✓ Apr			✓ May
128.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
129.	United States of America			✓ Aug		✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Apr
130.	Uzbekistan									x Aug		x Sept	x Dec	x Jul
131.	Vanuatu										x Aug			
132.	Viet Nam										✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
133.	Yemen													x Mar
134.	Zambia										x Dec			x Dec
135.	Zimbabwe			x Nov							✓ Dec			
<b>Subtotal for protection programmes</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total number of declarations</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>

Annex 2

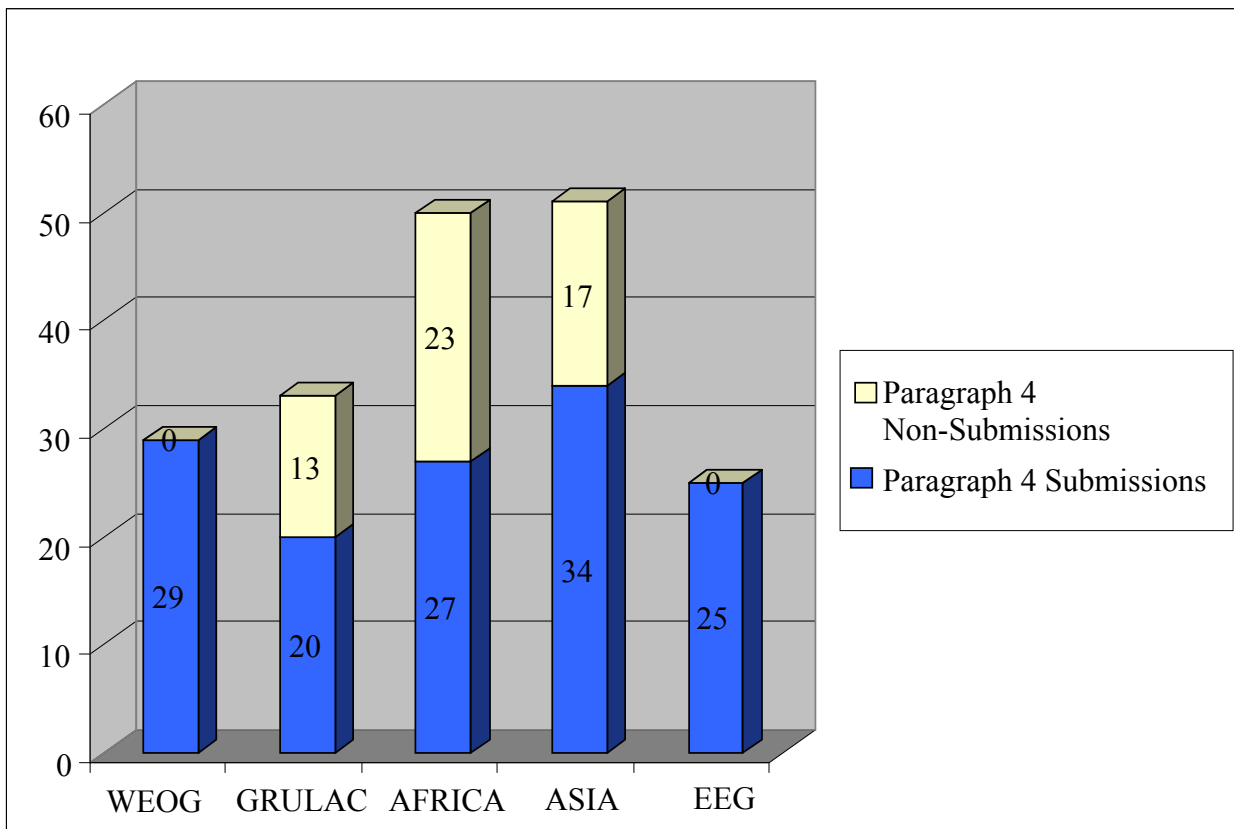
**ANALYSIS OF THE DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**





**Annex 3**

**ANALYSIS OF THE DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY REGION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**



## Annex 4

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO  
ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009**

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral Agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral Offer</b>
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 1997 (Updated in 2006)			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006*			✓
6.	Belarus	May 1997 Jul 2006 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
7.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
9.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007* Jan 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
10.	Burundi	2008	✓		
11.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
12.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
13.	China	Sept 1999			✓
14.	Colombia	Nov 2006*			✓
15.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
16.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006*			✓ ✓
17.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓
18.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
19.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
20.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
21.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
22.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
23.	France	Oct 1997			✓
24.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
25.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
26.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
27.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
28.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
29.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
30.	Indonesia	2008	✓		

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral Agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral Offer</b>
31.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
32.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
33.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006*	✓		✓
34.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006* Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
35.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
36.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
37.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
38.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
39.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
40.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
41.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
42.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
43.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
44.	Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
45.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
46.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
47.	Netherlands	Jul 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
48.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
49.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
50.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
51.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
52.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009*	✓		✓ ✓
53.	Peru	Apr 1998	✓		
54.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
55.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006			✓ ✓
56.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
57.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006*	✓		✓
58.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
59.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Voluntary Fund</b>	<b>Bilateral Agreement</b>	<b>Unilateral Offer</b>
60.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006* Jan 2007*			✓ ✓ ✓
61.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓
62.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
63.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
64.	South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
65.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003 Jul 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
66.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
67.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007*	✓		✓ ✓
68.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
69.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
70.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
71.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
72.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006* May 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
73.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
74.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
75.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
76.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>

\* Information is submitted in the new assistance format for the formulation, specification, or renewal of offers of assistance (C-10/DEC.8, dated 10 November 2005).

## Annex 5

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009<sup>13</sup>**

	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Amount Contributed (in euros)</b>
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Burundi	3,049.80
5.	Canada	22,689.01
6.	Chile	9,153.88
7.	Denmark	7,454.25
8.	Estonia	2,000.00
9.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
10.	Fiji	4,920.00
11.	Finland	25,333.86
12.	Greece	36,344.51
13.	Hungary	4,410.34
14.	Indonesia	6,868.13
15.	Ireland	11,344.51
16.	Italy	172,442.18
17.	Japan	45,378.02
18.	Kenya	2,942.00
19.	Kuwait	45,378.02
20.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
21.	Lithuania	2,328.42
22.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
23.	Malta	2,490.30
24.	Mexico	12,185.16
25.	Netherlands	234,033.52
26.	New Zealand	7,237.43
27.	Norway	22,689.01
28.	Oman	9,257.12
29.	Pakistan	3,000.00
30.	Peru	4,628.56
31.	Poland	22,689.01
32.	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
33.	Romania	5,000.00
34.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
35.	Slovenia	2,299.30
36.	Sweden	11,591.82
37.	Switzerland	49,066.12
38.	Thailand	4,000.00
39.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
40.	Turkey	11,108.54
41.	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
42.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
43.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
	<b>Voluntary contributions</b>	<b>1,075,567.94</b>
	<b>Interest</b>	<b>324,208.09</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,399,776.03</b>

<sup>13</sup> The table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report.