Scientific Advisory Board Briefing to the Conference of States Parties

Presented to the 24th Session of the CSP of the CWC
29 November 2019, The Hague, The Netherlands

Cheng Tang  SAB Chair
Christophe Curty  SAB Vice Chair
“To enable the Director-General, in the performance of his functions, to render specialized advice in areas of science and technology relevant to this Convention, to the Conference, the Executive Council or States Parties.”
- CWC Article VIII, Paragraph 21(h)

Scientific Advisory Board 2019
Reports on the Developments of Science and Technology to the Review Conferences by the SAB

“To enable the Director-General, in the performance of his functions, to render specialized advice in areas of science and technology relevant to this Convention, to the Conference, the Executive Council or States Parties.”

- CWC Article VIII, Paragraph 21(h)
The Fourth Review Conference
The Chairperson of the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Fourth Review Conference”) issues this report under the general powers of the presiding officer (Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the States Parties). Before presenting this report the Chairperson submitted a Draft Informal Report on the Review of the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for the consideration of the Fourth Review Conference. Based on comments received, he concluded that, despite broad consultations and best efforts, consensus could not be achieved. The Review Conference worked on the principle that nothing was agreed until everything was agreed.
The 28th Session of the SAB
10-14 June 2019
Temporarily Working Group on Investigative Science and Technology

Reporting to the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), the Temporary Working Group (TWG) will in particular consider the following questions:

Question 1:
Which methods and capabilities used in the physical sciences could usefully be developed and used in Chemical Weapons Convention-based investigations?

Question 4:
What are the best practices for the collection, curation, and storage, and annotation of data?

Question 7:
Which methods are available for the sampling and analysis of biological and biomedical materials and can be used to identify toxic industrial chemicals relevant to the Chemical Weapons Convention?

Question 10:
Do collections of physical objects, such as information for chemical weapons-related entities and can they be made available to retrospective review? How might these be used to support investigations?

5th meeting of the TWG on investigative science and technology
18-20 November 2019, Helsinki Finland
Establishment of a “TWG on Investigative Science and Technology” originally proposed
Establishment of a “TWG on Investigative Science and Technology” originally proposed

2nd Meeting of the TWG on Investigative Science and Technology
14-16 Nov 2019, The Hague
Establishment of a “TWG on Investigative Science and Technology” originally proposed.

2nd Meeting of the TWG on Investigative Science and Technology
14-16 November 2019, The Hague

Areas of focus

- Forensic methods and capabilities
- Sampling, detection and analysis
- Provenance
- Data collection and management
- Integrity of scene and evidence collection
- Other considerations

➢ More than 100 technical briefings received
➢ Over 145 experts from 36 States Parties attended
Establishment of a “TWG on Investigative Science and Technology” originally proposed

2nd Meeting of the TWG on Investigative Science and Technology
14-16 Nov 2019, The Hague

Forensic methods and capabilities
Data collection and management
Sampling, detection and analysis
Integrity of scene and evidence collection
Provenance
Other considerations

Areas of focus

➢ More than 100 technical briefings received
➢ Over 145 experts from 36 States Parties attended
Science for Diplomats
Science for Diplomats

Science is fun!
Periodic Table of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention

In Honour of the International Year of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country Symbol</th>
<th>Country Element</th>
<th>Date of Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>01/01/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>12/02/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>01/01/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>16/12/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>JA</td>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>09/10/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEX</td>
<td>MX</td>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>25/09/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOL</td>
<td>BO</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>12/02/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>11/11/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRA</td>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Bromine</td>
<td>22/10/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>14/11/1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>16/11/1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>Alkales</td>
<td>11/11/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Fluorine</td>
<td>07/05/1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>GR</td>
<td>Germanium</td>
<td>01/01/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>Iodine</td>
<td>01/01/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>16/12/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAM</td>
<td>JM</td>
<td>Jodine</td>
<td>25/09/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>JA</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>09/10/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEX</td>
<td>MX</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>25/09/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>14/11/1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>07/04/1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>28/04/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBK</td>
<td>SK</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>17/07/1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>SV</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>24/01/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>07/06/1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUN</td>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>20/02/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>22/10/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNM</td>
<td>VN</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>09/09/1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEM</td>
<td>YE</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>09/10/1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Western Europe and Other States (WEOG)
- Eastern Europe
- Africa
- Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC)
- Asia
Financial and/or catering support to the SAB and the Science for Diplomats initiative.
“Plant Biomarker Challenge” crowd sourcing project funded by the EU to be launched in 2020
Science supports policy deliberations
Science supports policy deliberations
Engagement with the BWC Communities
Engagement with the BWC Communities

Biological Weapons Convention
Meeting of Experts

29 July - 2 August
Palais des Nations, Geneva
Thank all SAB members past and present for their dedication and contributions!
The Scientific Advisory Board
2014-2019

Thank all SAB members past and present for their dedication and contributions!
SAB’S visibility significantly raised
SAB'S visibility significantly raised
Advice from the Scientific Advisory Board of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on riot control agents in connection to the Chemical Weapons Convention†


Advice on assistance and protection provided by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons: Part 1. On medical care and treatment of injuries from nerve agents


Advice on chemical weapons sample stability and storage provided by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to increase investigative capabilities worldwide

To Jonathan Forman

In grateful recognition of your great support to the work of the Scientific Advisory Board of the OPCW

From


Interns of the OSP (2019): Giovanna Pontes, Peter Brud, Lucas Benderitter

@ SAB 28, 14 June 2019, The Hague.
Working together for a world free of chemical weapons

Thank you!

前途是光明的，道路是曲折的

The Future is Bright, The Road is Tortuous