

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****PROGRESS IN THE ELIMINATION  
OF THE SYRIAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROGRAMME**

1. In accordance with subparagraph 2(f) of the decision by the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) at its Thirty-Third Meeting (EC-M-33/DEC.1, dated 27 September 2013), the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) is to report to the Council on a monthly basis regarding the implementation of that decision. In accordance with paragraph 12 of United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), the report by the Secretariat is also to be submitted to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.
2. The Council, at its Thirty-Fourth Meeting, adopted a decision entitled “Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons and Syrian Chemical Weapons Production Facilities” (EC-M-34/DEC.1, dated 15 November 2013). In paragraph 22 of that decision, the Council decided that the Secretariat should report on its implementation “in conjunction with its reporting required by subparagraph 2(f) of Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1”.
3. The Council, at its Forty-Eighth Meeting, adopted a decision entitled “Reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria” (EC-M-48/DEC.1, dated 4 February 2015), noting the Director-General’s intent to include reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria (FFM), along with information on the Council’s discussion thereof, as part of the monthly reporting pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013). Similarly, the Council, at its Eighty-First Session, adopted a decision entitled “Report by the Director-General Regarding the Declaration and Related Submissions by the Syrian Arab Republic” (EC-81/DEC.4, dated 23 March 2016), noting the Director-General’s intent to provide information on the implementation of that decision.
4. The Council, at its Eighty-Third Session, adopted a decision entitled “OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism Reports on Chemical Weapons Use in the Syrian Arab Republic” (EC-83/DEC.5, dated 11 November 2016). In subparagraph 12(a) of that decision, the Council decided that the Director-General shall “regularly inform the Council on the implementation of this decision and incorporate information regarding the implementation of this decision into his monthly reporting to the United Nations Security Council, through the United Nations Secretary-General, regarding EC-M-33/DEC.1”.



5. The Council, at its Ninety-Fourth Session, adopted a decision entitled “Addressing the Possession and Use of Chemical Weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic” (EC-94/DEC.2, dated 9 July 2020). In paragraph 12 of that decision, the Council decided that the Director-General shall “regularly report to the Council on the implementation of this decision and decide[d] also that the Director-General shall provide a copy of this decision and its associated reports by the Secretariat to all States Parties and to the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly through the United Nations Secretary-General”.
6. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Twenty-Fifth Session adopted a decision entitled “Addressing the Possession and Use of Chemical Weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic” (C-25/DEC.9, dated 21 April 2021). In paragraph 8 of this decision, the Conference decided that the Director-General shall regularly report to the Council and States Parties on whether the Syrian Arab Republic has completed all of the measures contained in paragraph 5 of Council decision EC-94/DEC.2.
7. This, the ninety-eighth monthly report, is therefore submitted in accordance with the aforementioned Council and Conference decisions and includes information relevant to the period from 24 October to 23 November 2021.

#### **Impact of COVID-19**

8. As previously reported, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the Secretariat’s ability to deploy to the Syrian Arab Republic. The Secretariat is maintaining its readiness for deployments, which are being conducted subject to the evolution of the pandemic. The travel restrictions notwithstanding, the Secretariat is continuing its mandated activities related to the Syrian chemical weapons programme and its engagement with the Syrian Arab Republic in this regard.

#### **Progress achieved by the Syrian Arab Republic in meeting the requirements of Executive Council decisions EC-M-33/DEC.1 and EC-M-34/DEC.1**

9. Progress by the Syrian Arab Republic is as follows:
  - (a) As stated in previous reports, the Secretariat has verified the destruction of all 27 chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) declared by the Syrian Arab Republic.
  - (b) On 15 November 2021, the Syrian Arab Republic submitted to the Council its ninety-sixth monthly report (EC-99/P/NAT.2, dated 15 November 2021) regarding activities on its territory related to the destruction of its chemical weapons and CWPFs, as required by paragraph 19 of EC-M-34/DEC.1.

#### **Progress in the elimination of Syrian chemical weapons by States Parties hosting destruction activities**

10. As stated in previous reports, all of the chemicals declared by the Syrian Arab Republic that were removed from its territory in 2014 have been destroyed.

**Activities carried out by the Technical Secretariat with respect to Executive Council decisions EC-81/DEC.4 and EC-83/DEC.5**

11. The Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) continues its efforts to clarify all outstanding issues regarding the initial declaration of the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council decision EC-81/DEC.4, paragraph 6 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5, and paragraph 5 of Council decision EC-94/DEC.2.
12. The Secretariat's role is to assess whether explanations provided by Syrian experts for gaps, inconsistencies, and discrepancies in the Syrian Arab Republic's initial declaration are scientifically plausible. Following such assessments, the Secretariat's role is to assist the Syrian Arab Republic in amending its initial declaration as required. In this regard, the Secretariat notes that its engagement to ensure an accurate and complete declaration has resulted in a total of 17 amendments and a number of supplements to the initial declaration submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic. Yet, out of the 24 outstanding issues opened by the DAT since 2014, 20 remain unresolved. The substance of these issues is cause for concern and involves, inter alia, the incomplete declaration of activities conducted at two sites of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC), as well as undeclared research, production, and/or weaponisation of unknown quantities of chemical weapons at several chemical weapons facilities, and significant quantities of chemical warfare agents/precursors and chemical munitions whose fate has not yet been fully verified by the Secretariat.
13. As reported previously, regarding the issue of a former CWPF that was declared as never having been used to produce and/or weaponise chemical weapons, and in keeping with the remarks made by the Director-General to the Council at its Ninety-Sixth Session, the Secretariat has assessed that the information and materials gathered and analysed indicate that this facility was used to produce and/or weaponise nerve agent. Accordingly, the Secretariat requested the Syrian Arab Republic to declare all types and quantities of chemical warfare agents produced and/or weaponised at this site, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention"). As at the date of this report, the Secretariat had not received the requested declarations from the Syrian Arab Republic.
14. As also reported previously, the Syrian National Authority sent the Secretariat a note verbale dated 9 July 2021 in which it reported an attack that took place on 8 June 2021 and targeted a military facility that housed a declared former CWPF. The Secretariat responded on 15 July 2021 through a note verbale in which it requested further information and documentation regarding the damage caused to the declared site, given that it is related to one outstanding issue recently opened by the DAT. As at the date of this report, the Secretariat had not received any reply from the Syrian Arab Republic.
15. As has further been reported previously, since 30 April 2021, the Secretariat has been reaching out to the Syrian Arab Republic to schedule the twenty-fifth round of consultations between the DAT and the Syrian National Authority in Damascus. Between April and August 2021, the Secretariat did not receive any response from the Syrian Arab Republic.

16. Since August 2021, the Secretariat and the Syrian Arab Republic have exchanged several notes verbales in order to schedule the consultations. Due to the obstacles produced by the refusal, several times, to issue the visas requested by the Secretariat from the Syrian Arab Republic, the DAT has been unable to deploy to Damascus. To advance the implementation of the Syrian Arab Republic's obligations and the Secretariat's mandate, the Secretariat additionally attempted, unsuccessfully, to convene a limited meeting in The Hague with Syrian experts in late October.
17. In a note verbale dated 10 November 2021, the Secretariat once again called upon the Syrian Arab Republic to fulfil its obligations stated, inter alia, in paragraph 7 of United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) and to accept personnel designated by the OPCW by providing such personnel with immediate and unfettered access required for the discharge of their functions. The Secretariat re-emphasised that the Syrian Arab Republic cannot intervene in the selection of experts by the OPCW and reiterated that, in the absence of fulfilment of these obligations by the Syrian Arab Republic, the Secretariat will not be in a position to deploy the DAT to Damascus and will duly report on this situation through existing mechanisms.
18. Considering the identified gaps, inconsistencies, and discrepancies that remain unresolved, the Secretariat assesses that the declaration submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic still cannot be considered accurate and complete in accordance with the Convention, Council decisions EC-M-33/DEC.1, EC-94/DEC.2, and United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013). The Secretariat will continue to engage with the Syrian National Authority regarding the remaining outstanding issues in its initial declaration and subsequent submissions, and will continue to keep the Council updated regarding progress made in these activities.
19. In accordance with paragraph 10 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5, the Secretariat is continuing to assess conditions for the conduct of inspections at the sites identified by the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism in its third and fourth reports. In doing so, the Secretariat is taking into account the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic.
20. Pursuant to paragraph 11 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5, the Secretariat is planning to conduct inspections of the Barzah and Jamrayah facilities of the SSRC in December 2021. The conduct of these inspections remains subject to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic.
21. With regard to the detection of a Schedule 2.B.04 chemical during the third round of inspections at the Barzah facilities of the SSRC in November 2018, the Syrian Arab Republic has yet to provide sufficient technical information or explanations that would enable the Secretariat to close this issue.

**Other activities carried out by the Technical Secretariat with respect to the Syrian Arab Republic**

22. As previously reported, following an invitation by the Director-General to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr Faisal Mekdad, to an in-person meeting, both parties have appointed officials in charge of the preparations. The Secretariat will keep the Council informed of further developments on this matter.

23. In its aforementioned note verbale to the Secretariat dated 9 July 2021, the Syrian National Authority also reported the destruction in the attack on the CWPF of, inter alia, two chlorine cylinders related to the chemical weapons incident that took place in Douma, the Syrian Arab Republic, on 7 April 2018. In its aforementioned reply dated 15 July 2021, the Secretariat additionally requested the Syrian Arab Republic to, inter alia, provide all relevant information regarding the unauthorised movement of the two cylinders and any remains of their destruction. As at the date of this report, the Secretariat had not received a response to this request. The Secretariat will keep the Council informed of further developments in this matter.
24. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) continues to provide support to the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement concluded between the OPCW, UNOPS, and the Syrian Arab Republic. This agreement facilitates the Secretariat's mandated activities in the Syrian Arab Republic pertaining to the full elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme, and to any subsequent decision or resolution of the relevant organs of the OPCW or the United Nations, as well as any bilateral agreements concluded between the OPCW and the Syrian Arab Republic.
25. The current extension of the Tripartite Agreement is valid through 31 December 2021. On 27 October 2021, the Secretariat proposed to the Syrian Arab Republic to extend the agreement by nine months, as extensions of this duration are necessary for the Secretariat to plan and implement its deployments effectively. On 15 November 2021, the three parties held a videoconference in which they agreed to extend the agreement by six months as of 1 January 2022.
26. As at the cut-off date of this report, one OPCW staff member was deployed as part of the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.

**Activities carried out with respect to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria**

27. Guided by Council decisions EC-M-48/DEC.1 and EC-M-50/DEC.1 (dated 4 February 2015 and 23 November 2015, respectively), as well as by United Nations Security Council resolution 2209 (2015), the FFM continues to study all available information relating to allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.
28. The FFM is continuing its engagement with the Syrian Arab Republic and other States Parties with regard to a variety of incidents and is preparing upcoming deployments. The conduct of these deployments is subject to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Activities carried out by the Technical Secretariat with respect to decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 of the Conference of the States Parties at its Fourth Special Session related to the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic**

29. Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 (dated 27 June 2018), adopted by the Conference at its Fourth Special Session, addresses, inter alia, the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.
30. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of C-SS-4/DEC.3, the Secretariat established the Investigation and Identification Team (IIT) to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by identifying and reporting on all information

potentially relevant to the origin of those chemical weapons in those instances in which the FFM determines or has determined that use or likely use occurred, and cases for which the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism did not issue a report.

31. The IIT is continuing its investigations in accordance with the Note entitled “Work of the Investigation and Identification Team Established by Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 (Dated 27 June 2018)” (EC-91/S/3, dated 28 June 2019) and will issue further reports in due course, subject to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Activities carried out by the Technical Secretariat with respect to Executive Council decision EC-94/DEC.2**

32. In paragraph 5 of decision EC-94/DEC.2, the Council decided:

to request, pursuant to paragraph 36 of Article VIII of the Convention, that the Syrian Arab Republic complete all of the following measures within 90 days of this decision in order to redress the situation:

- (a) declare to the Secretariat the facilities where the chemical weapons, including precursors, munitions, and devices, used in the 24, 25, and 30 March 2017 attacks were developed, produced, stockpiled, and operationally stored for delivery;
- (b) declare to the Secretariat all of the chemical weapons it currently possesses, including sarin, sarin precursors, and chlorine that is not intended for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, as well as chemical weapons production facilities and other related facilities; and
- (c) resolve all of the outstanding issues regarding its initial declaration of its chemical weapons stockpile and programme.

33. At the end of the 90 days, the Syrian Arab Republic had not completed any of these measures.

34. With regard to the inspections mandated by paragraph 8 of EC-94/DEC.2, the Secretariat is monitoring the current security situation and will inform the Syrian Arab Republic when it is prepared to deploy for this purpose. The conduct of these inspections will also be subject to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Activities carried out by the Technical Secretariat with respect to Conference decision C-25/DEC.9**

35. In paragraph 7 of decision C-25/DEC.9, the Conference decided, after careful review, and without prejudice to the Syrian Arab Republic’s obligations under the Convention, pursuant to subparagraph 21(k) of Article VIII and paragraph 2 of Article XII of the Convention, to suspend several rights and privileges of the Syrian Arab Republic under the Convention.

36. In paragraph 8 of the decision, the Conference decided, inter alia, that the rights and privileges of the Syrian Arab Republic suspended in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision C-25/DEC.9 are reinstated by the Conference once the Director-General has reported to the Council that the Syrian Arab Republic has completed all of the measures stipulated in paragraph 5 of EC-94/DEC.2. As at the date of this report, the Syrian Arab Republic had not completed any of these measures.

37. The Secretariat will continue to engage with the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to their completion and will continue to report to the Council as mandated.

#### **Supplementary resources**

38. The Trust Fund for Syria Missions was established in November 2015 to support the FFM and other remaining activities, which presently include the work of the DAT and the IIT, as well as the biannual inspections of the SSRC and the two sites identified in paragraph 8 of EC-94/DEC.2. As at the cut-off date of this report, total contributions and pledges to this fund stood at EUR 35.7 million. Contribution agreements had been concluded with Australia, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the European Union.

#### **Conclusion**

39. The future activities of the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic will focus on the work of the FFM; the implementation of Council decisions EC-83/DEC.5 and EC-81/DEC.4, including declaration-related issues; inspections at the Barzah and Jamrayah sites of the SSRC; the implementation of Conference decision C-SS-4/DEC.3; the implementation of Council decision EC-94/DEC.2; and the implementation of Conference decision C-25/DEC.9.