

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022****1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report covers the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. All dates provided herein fall within that period, unless otherwise stated. As part of its drive to continuously improve official reporting, and to improve clarity on submissions made under paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”), the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) has changed the annual reporting period for Article X, from 1 July to 30 June, covering two consecutive years, to 1 January to 31 December of the same calendar year. This will align the annual status update on the implementation of Article X with the annual International Cooperation and Assistance work programme.
- 1.2 In order to achieve this and comply with existing reporting mandates, a transition period is required and will necessitate the submission of this six-month report to the 104th Session of the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) in October 2023, covering 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. The next annual report will be submitted to the 105th Session of the Council in March 2024, and will cover the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023.
- 1.3 As set out in this report, the Secretariat has continued to assist States Parties in implementing the provisions of Article X of the Convention. The aim of the Assistance and Protection Branch is to support States Parties in reducing risks associated with incidents involving toxic chemicals as part of the focus on preventing the re-emergence of chemical weapons. The Branch’s mission is to:
- (a) reduce the harm and impact caused by incidents involving toxic chemicals by supporting States Parties in their development of robust and effective first-response capabilities and capacities and national protection plans; the hardening of targets through enhanced first-response capabilities will also have an important deterrent effect; and
 - (b) deter the malicious use of toxic chemicals by building the capacities of States Parties to investigate incidents involving the use of toxic chemicals.



- 1.4 As long as the threat of the malicious use of toxic chemicals persists, there will be a need to maintain and improve the protective capabilities of all States Parties in terms of their domestic response, and their ability to assist other States Parties through partnership frameworks. During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to work closely with several regional and subregional organisations to enhance collective capacities to respond effectively to chemical emergencies. It will continue to reach out to such organisations in other regions, thereby strengthening its facilitation of regionally coordinated response measures.
- 1.5 In partnership with donor States Parties and partner training centres, the Assistance and Protection Branch conducted a total of 15 capacity-building activities, resulting in a total of 435 individuals benefitting from a broad range of training opportunities aimed at supporting Article X implementation.
- 1.6 During the reporting period, the Assistance and Protection Branch started testing a new approach to its regional and international training cycles—the keystone of its capacity-building activities—and moved from a training cycle comprising three face-to-face components to a more efficient hybrid set-up that will eventually comprise five training components: two in-person courses and three online courses. This suggested improvement to the core capacity-building activity follows the request of the States Parties to further improve the cost-efficiency of the International Cooperation and Assistance Programme, and to build upon the significant experience gained during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of utilising the OPCW’s e-learning platform to design and deliver capacity-building activities in assistance and protection.
- 1.7 The online components referred to above provide specialists from all States Parties with information relevant to the implementation of Article X, as well as the basic principles of protection against chemical weapons, response to incidents involving toxic industrial chemicals, and support preparation for more intense two-phase practical, hands-on training and scenario-based exercises, which consist of the basic training course and the advanced training and exercise course.
- 1.8 The Secretariat has continued to conduct activities under Article X related to assistance and protection for Ukraine, upon its request, as a consequence of the ongoing war there.
- 1.9 During the reporting period, the Assistance and Protection Branch fully resumed in-person capacity-building activities, which were delivered in the Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, as well as at the international level to participants across all regional groups.
- 1.10 The Secretariat also successfully used its Instructor Development and Exchange Programme for both online and in-person training to enhance the exchange of expertise and foster a broader approach to the standardisation and harmonisation of training curriculum delivery. The success of this Programme allowed the Secretariat to quickly leverage suitable and qualified instructors to support the wide range of online programmes developed during the COVID-19 pandemic and engage them in the continued development of existing training curricula in order to meet the objectives of the new hybrid approach during the reporting period. This Programme also helped maintain the Organisation’s state of readiness to respond to a request for assistance.

- 1.11 The Assistance and Protection Branch continued its work alongside States Parties to support the development of robust national protection plans at the subregional and national level, through identifying and subsequently addressing areas for development through international cooperation. The Online Self-Assessment Tool (OSAT) will continue to be an important tool to support this work.
- 1.12 The Secretariat continued to build upon its capacity to support the States Parties hosting major public events, including support for the chemical safety and security of the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar.
- 1.13 The medical action plan, which provides assistance to States Parties on medical antidotes, treatments, and advice on protective measures against chemical weapons, considers the standardisation and harmonisation of medical training. It also defines a road map of events and activities that will increase the number of trained health personnel and enhance capacities for treating victims affected by chemical weapons.
- 1.14 To support States Parties in building the capacities of their respective law enforcement communities in the investigation of incidents involving chemical warfare agents and toxic chemicals, the Assistance and Protection Branch focused on developing an approach to initial and advanced incident site management and assessment (scene assessment) that applies innovative techniques and is used to identify, collect and analyse, collate technical information, and handle forensic samples, both pre- and post-incident.
- 1.15 The Secretariat has further identified several areas for addressing policy and technical issues related to gender aspects in national protective programmes, and has started developing an inclusive gender programme to support raising awareness among States Parties and build the capacities necessary to fully address gender-related factors in their national protective programmes.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X

- 2.1 In accordance with the Programme and Budget of the OPCW and the relevant decisions of the policy-making organs, the activities of the OPCW in relation to Article X of the Convention during the period under review were focused on the following main areas:
 - (a) information submitted by States Parties on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons;
 - (b) support for the renewed OPCW Protection and Assistance Databank (PAD);
 - (c) mobilisation of international contributions to online activities for the enhancement of States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical weapons-related incidents through the use of offers by States Parties, including those related to remote training courses on assistance and protection;
 - (d) support for States Parties in developing and improving their national capabilities in relation to protection against chemical weapons, including the provision of technical advice;

- (e) assistance in the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) entitled “The Establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and the Establishment of a Voluntary Trust Fund for This Purpose” (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011);
- (f) engagement with relevant international organisations with mandates relating to assistance and protection in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination 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 9 of Article X; and
- (g) facilitation of informal consultations on Article X issues and the fostering of other exchange platforms to further strengthen the framework for the full implementation of Article X.

Information submitted by States Parties on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons (paragraph 4 of Article X)

- 2.2 Between 1 July 2022 and 31 December 2022, the following States Parties provided information on their national programmes and/or measures in place for protection against chemical weapons: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Of these, Andorra, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, El Salvador, Kenya, Lebanon, Maldives, Myanmar, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) declared that they had neither national programmes nor measures in place for protection against chemical weapons.
- 2.3 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2022, 160 out of 193 States Parties submitted information on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. In order to increase the number of submissions from States Parties and to achieve universal compliance with the obligation under paragraph 4 of Article X, the Secretariat has repeatedly reminded States Parties, both collectively and individually, about the importance of meeting the deadline for submission of information on national programmes. Furthermore, the Secretariat has developed an action plan to support States Parties’ submissions under paragraph 4, and to increase the overall submission rate.
- 2.4 The Secretariat continues to approach States Parties in a tailored manner, in order to assist them in complying with this important transparency provision of the Convention. In addition, tailored reporting facilitation activities, including multilingual guidelines, are being designed to facilitate national reporting and improve the implementation rate of reporting on obligations across all regions. Annex 1 to this report reflects the status of submissions between 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2022.

- 2.5 To facilitate the exchange of information and the compilation of national policies and effective practices concerning gender-related factors in protection against chemical weapons, the Secretariat encourages States Parties to consider adding the relevant information to their annual information on national programmes.

Support of the OPCW's Protection and Assistance Databank (paragraph 5 of Article X)

- 2.6 At its First Session, the Conference adopted a decision requesting the Secretariat to establish and maintain a databank containing freely available information on various means of protection against chemical weapons (C-I/DEC.53, dated 16 May 1997). Pursuant to that decision, the Secretariat established the PAD, as required under paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention. Since December 2006, a version of the databank has been available for use by National Authorities and Permanent Representations to the OPCW through the OPCW extranet, with password-protected access.
- 2.7 In a Note circulated in 2022 (EC-100/S/2, dated 9 June 2022), the Secretariat updated the Council on the status of the databank, its improved functionality, and on its content and use, covering paragraphs 3, 4, and 7 of Article X of the Convention. A user manual on how to proceed with submissions was also added to the platform and was shared with all States Parties.

Mobilisation of international contributions for the enhancement of States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical weapons-related incidents through the use of offers by States Parties, including those related to international training courses on assistance and protection

- 2.8 During the period under review, the Secretariat issued Note Verbale NV/ICA/APB-499/23 relating to the mobilisation and revision of the international contributions for the enhancement of States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical weapons-related incidents through the use of offers by States Parties, including those related to international training courses on assistance and protection.
- 2.9 In accordance with Article X, each State Party has the right to request and receive assistance and protection in the event of use or threat of use of chemical weapons. The OPCW must, therefore, be ready to mobilise an international response that would be required in such a situation. Since entry into force of the Convention, 82 States Parties have made offers of assistance or provided assistance through the Organisation under paragraph 7 of Article X in one or several of the following modalities, namely:
- (a) contributing to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance;
 - (b) concluding an agreement with the Organisation concerning the procurement of assistance; or
 - (c) declaring the kind of assistance they might provide in response to a request to the Organisation (Annex 2).

- 2.10 As at 31 December 2022, 47 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, the balance of which had reached a total of EUR 1,572,974 (see Annex 3).
- 2.11 During the reporting period, the Organisation did not conclude any new bilateral agreements concerning the procurement of assistance. To date, only the Islamic Republic of Iran and Peru have signed such an agreement with the Secretariat.

Support for States Parties in developing and improving their national capabilities in relation to protection against chemical weapons, including the provision of technical advice (paragraph 5 of Article X)

- 2.12 During the reporting period the Secretariat, in cooperation with States Parties, continued to organise capacity-building activities, online and in-person, aimed at the development and improvement of national protection capabilities against chemical weapons. Cooperation received from the States Parties included the development of the training course concept, video lectures, e-learning materials, peer reviews, hosting of events, the sharing of specialised facilities and expertise, and the provision of instructors, as well as other national resources that were placed at the disposal of the Organisation.

Activities conducted during the reporting period (1 July – 31 December 2022)

- 2.13 Article X implementation activities conducted in the reporting period are reflected in two Notes by the Secretariat containing updates on events it has organised in the area of international cooperation and assistance: paragraphs 14 to 31 of S/2101/2022 (dated 27 September 2022), covering the period May to August 2022; and paragraphs 14 to 23 of S/2128/2023 (dated 9 February 2023), covering the period September to December 2022.
- 2.14 Furthermore, as a consequence of the war in Ukraine, the Secretariat has provided several training courses to Ukrainian first responders and other specialists, and more such activities are planned. The Secretariat has also purchased chemical detection equipment for Ukrainian first responders. The Secretariat will now plan the delivery of this equipment to Ukrainian first responders and arrange the provision of specialist training in its use.

Assistance in the implementation of Conference decision C-16/DEC.13 on “The Establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and the Establishment of a Voluntary Trust Fund for this Purpose”

- 2.15 As at the closing date of this report, the balance of the voluntary trust fund for the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons stood at EUR 140,596.
- 2.16 Following the publication in 2020 of an updated version of the Practical Guide for Medical Management of Chemical Warfare Casualties, the Secretariat gathered a group of State Party experts to initiate the drafting of a companion book, which will address the long-term effects of exposure to chemical weapons on victims. The companion book is in its final revision, and is expected to be published by the end of 2023.

Engagement with relevant international organisations with mandates relating to assistance and protection in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons (paragraph 9 of Article X)

- 2.17 The Secretariat has continued its interaction with relevant international and regional organisations, and continues to seek partnerships and synergies where interests are shared and mandates are complementary.
- 2.18 Cooperation also continued at the subregional levels, particularly in the Caribbean, Central America, Southeast Asia, and South-Eastern Europe, and with the African regional economic communities.

The holding of informal consultations on Article X issues and the fostering of other exchange platforms to further strengthen the conceptual framework for the full implementation of Article X

- 2.19 The facilitator for Article X issues, Ms Giedrė Geleževičienė, Deputy Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the OPCW, convened informal consultations on 22 September 2022, in which the previous report on the status of implementation of Article X (EC-101/DG.11, dated 7 September 2022 and Corr.1, dated 4 October 2022) was presented and discussed. The Secretariat also provided the delegations in attendance with information on the resumed capacity-building activities and the new hybrid approach to regional and international training cycles, presented a comprehensive approach to integrating gender-related factors into capacity-building activities under Article X of the Convention, and updated them on the calendar of work of the Assistance and Protection Branch for the remainder of 2022.

Current status and considerations

- 2.20 Progress continued to be made during the reporting period in order to advance the objectives of Article X, namely, to maintain and increase the level of readiness of the Organisation to respond to a request for assistance, which includes the improvement of States Parties' capabilities to counter chemical attacks and other incidents involving toxic chemicals.
- 2.21 The following significant facts should be highlighted:
- (a) Fulfilment of obligations according to paragraph 4 of Article X continues to pose a difficulty, given the ongoing low rate of submissions by States Parties. The Assistance and Protection Branch continues to combine tailored individual and collective efforts aimed at achieving a better understanding and an in-depth sensitisation of States Parties with regard to this important transparency provision of the Convention, with a view to improving the rate of submissions, which has modestly increased over the past few years. Concrete activities in that context were conducted during the regional meetings of the National Authorities. The Secretariat also included an online tool in the renewed PAD, enabling States Parties to make their annual submissions electronically. Furthermore, the Assistance and Protection Branch has formulated an action plan to support States Parties with submissions under paragraph 4 of Article X, with a view to improving submission rates.

- (b) The Secretariat continues to encourage States Parties to consider the options contained in paragraph 7 of Article X as an important means to support and to strengthen Article X implementation and to review and update offers currently archived in the PAD. The Secretariat, under subparagraph 39(b) of Article VIII, is ready to work alongside States Parties to ensure that offers of assistance under subparagraphs 7(b) and (c) remain current.
- (c) The PAD is being continuously updated and its functionality improved, so as to make the fullest and best use of modern technology, creating an easy-to-use resource for States Parties on all matters related to Article X implementation.
- (d) From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023, States Parties benefitted from a total of 15 assistance and protection-related activities, resulting in a total of 435 individuals benefitting from a broad range of training opportunities aimed at supporting Article X implementation. Online training has enabled an increase in the number of experts trained in each course compared to the limited space for in-person activities.
- (e) Continuous interaction with States Parties in order to identify suitable institutions to help implement the regional capacity-building approach followed by the Secretariat remains pivotal, and has allowed the OPCW to count on the support of a number of institutions of States Parties from all geographical regions. These institutions currently interact with the Secretariat in the provision of international, regional, and subregional training and constitute important pillars of assistance and protection capacity-building programmes.
- (f) The new hybrid regional training cycles contain high potential for further improvement and continue to be the keystone of regional capacity-building programmes under Article X. While online training cannot replace traditional classrooms, hands-on training, or field exercises, virtual courses complement and augment in-person training and provide an efficient means to deliver theoretical knowledge, such that in-person activities can focus almost exclusively on learning by doing, which is essential for the target audience. The repository of online learning and development resources on assistance and protection fundamentals cover, inter alia, procedures, techniques, and operational approaches, ensuring ongoing engagement with the States Parties. Activities conducted in this format are under review in parallel with their implementation in different regions, with a view to building up and delivering hybrid training cycles in the most efficient way possible. Furthermore, the completion of the OPCW Centre for Chemistry and Technology will present new opportunities, particularly for training of trainers, where the Centre will provide a uniquely equipped training environment in which instructors from States Parties can exchange and share experience and best practices with Secretariat experts.
- (g) The Instructor Development and Exchange Programme continued to enjoy wide support, as it contributes to the enhancement of individual and collective preparation and to increased sustainability of the Organisation's capacity-building efforts. It will continue to be implemented, including at the regional and subregional levels. Interaction among partner training centres will also continue to be promoted and facilitated as circumstances allow. Their

engagement with the online assistance and protection capacity-building activities, from basic to specialised courses, has been beneficial to expanding and strengthening the network of experts within and across the regions.

- (h) Progress continued to be made in the Africa region with regard to improving national and regional capacity to respond to chemical incidents involving chemical warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. Relevant online and in-person activities took place to finalise the fifth phase in 2022 and launch the sixth phase of the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention in 2023.
- (i) The Assistance and Protection Branch has continued promoting the use of OSAT among the States Parties. During the reporting period, the new tool was successfully applied by Malaysia, 11 States Parties from the Southern African Development Community subregion, and further extended to the States Parties in the Caribbean subregion. The OSAT has proven to be an effective tool in helping National Authorities to assess the risks posed by hazardous chemicals, to audit existing response capacities, and to identify necessary improvement measures, including those that the Secretariat may further effectively plan for and support through its programmes. Therefore, all States Parties are invited to make full use of this new tool to review their national protective programmes and to further increase the efficiency of OPCW capacity-building assistance.
- (j) The successful implementation of the medical action plan after its approval by the Director-General in July 2022 has allowed for the elaboration of training courses and the coordination of activities aimed at strengthening the medical capabilities of States Parties in areas related to preparedness and response to emergencies involving the use of chemical warfare agents and industrial toxic chemicals. The systematic approach to enhancing medical capabilities at global and regional levels defined in the medical action plan includes health professionals from different levels of response, and different members of the health teams responsible for attending to victims.
- (k) In addition, the medical action plan proposes a road map of events and activities that will increase the number of health personnel and their capacities for treating victims affected by the use of chemical weapons. One example is the development of the Chemical Response Actions for Safety and Health Personnel (CRASH) training course, in addition to several other activities.
- (l) The drafting of a companion book to the Practical Guide for Medical Management of Chemical Warfare Casualties has progressed and is planned to be published by the end of 2023. In addition to the second Practical Guide, the Secretariat is looking for other activities and States Parties' initiatives within the framework of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons to continue to support the objectives of the Network. Wider participation in the funding of its activities, in accordance with the relevant decision of the Conference, is paramount in support of future projects.

- (m) The Secretariat continued its capacity-building efforts aimed at providing expert advice to States Parties hosting major public events. During the reporting period, a series of expert consultations, scenario-based field trainings, and exercises were held in Qatar in preparation for the FIFA World Cup 2022.
- (n) In line with the report of the Council at its Eighty-Sixth Session (EC-86/11, dated 13 October 2017) and its decision EC-86/DEC.9 (dated 13 October 2017) adopted at that same session on “Addressing the Threat Posed by the Use of Chemical Weapons by Non-State Actors”, a specialised training programme was developed in cooperation with the Italian National Authority and Carabinieri to provide the law enforcement community with all the tools necessary to prevent and deter the future use of chemical weapons and the malicious use of toxic industrial chemicals, including countering chemical terrorism.
- (o) Based on the success of the above-named programme, the Assistance and Protection Branch is developing a new specialised training cycle, which includes an investigation module on toxic industrial chemicals as the keystone of the new biannual training cycle for the law enforcement community. The roll-out of this new cycle in the Africa and Asia regions will be a welcome first step. The first training courses were developed and implemented in hybrid mode—an online portion followed by in-person training—from December 2021 to June 2022, and again from December 2022 to May 2023.
- (p) Cooperation continues to be offered by the States Parties in the sharing of specialised facilities such as partner training centres, the provision and exchange of instructors, the hosting of events, and the provision of voluntary contributions for different programmes. In addition, the widest possible participation of States Parties in their roles as recipients and donors continues to be indispensable for the full implementation of the provisions of Article X. During the reporting period, Australia, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, New Zealand, Qatar, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America provided additional support to Article X implementation projects through extrabudgetary contributions.
- (q) Throughout the reporting period, the Assistance and Protection Branch continued to develop and strengthen its role in assisting States Parties in their endeavours to implement the provisions of Article X. As a whole, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Branch has effectively overcome the challenges associated with two years of limitations and further enhanced its support to States Parties in developing their capacity to respond to chemical attacks and incidents involving toxic industrial chemicals based on a broad range of elements, and thanks to continuous interaction with the States Parties as described throughout this report.

Annexes (English only):

- Annex 1: Submissions of Information on National Protection Programmes, by Year, in Accordance with Paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention, between 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2022
- Annex 2: Assistance Measures Adopted by States Parties Pursuant to Paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention as at 31 December 2022
- Annex 3: Contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance as at 31 December 2022

Annex 1

SUBMISSIONS OF INFORMATION ON NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 4 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION, BETWEEN 31 DECEMBER 2012 AND 31 DECEMBER 2022

	State Party	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Afghanistan		Yes	No								
2.	Albania	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
3.	Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified		Classified		Yes	Classified	Classified	Yes
4.	Andorra	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	No
5.	Angola											
6.	Antigua and Barbuda											
7.	Argentina	Yes	No	No	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
8.	Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Classified	Yes	Yes	Classified	Classified	Yes
10.	Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes
11.	Azerbaijan	Yes								Yes		
12.	Bahamas	No										
13.	Bahrain		No	No							Yes	
14.	Bangladesh	No	No	No	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
15.	Barbados	No	No		No					No		
16.	Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
17.	Belgium		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
18.	Belize				No	No					No	
19.	Benin		No									
20.	Bhutan									No	No	No
21.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	No	No		No				No	No		No
22.	Bosnia and Herzegovina							No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Botswana											
24.	Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes	Classified	Classified	Yes	Yes
25.	Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Yes								
26.	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Burkina Faso	Yes		Yes			No					
28.	Burundi	No	No	No	No							
29.	Cabo Verde											
30.	Cambodia	Yes	Yes		Yes							Yes
31.	Cameroon		No	No		No	No					
32.	Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Classified	Classified	Yes	Yes

	State Party	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
33.	Central African Republic											
34.	Chad											
35.	Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			No	No	No
36.	China	Yes	Yes	Yes		Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
37.	Colombia	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
38.	Comoros	No										
39.	Congo											
40.	Cook Islands	No										
41.	Costa Rica	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
42.	Côte d'Ivoire		Yes		No		No					Yes
43.	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
44.	Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
45.	Cyprus	No	No	No		No						Yes
46.	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes	Classified	Classified
47.	Democratic Republic of the Congo			No	Yes							
48.	Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes
49.	Djibouti											
50.	Dominica	No	No	No	No							
51.	Dominican Republic											
52.	Ecuador			No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
53.	El Salvador	No			No	No			Yes	No	No	No
54.	Equatorial Guinea											
55.	Eritrea											
56.	Estonia	Yes	Yes			Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes
57.	Eswatini											
58.	Ethiopia		Yes	Yes	Yes						No	No
59.	Fiji											
60.	Finland	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
61.	France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
62.	Gabon			No								
63.	Gambia											
64.	Georgia		Yes							No	No	
65.	Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
66.	Ghana				No							
67.	Greece	Yes	Yes			Classified			Classified			
68.	Grenada											
69.	Guatemala	No				Classified				Yes	Yes	

	State Party	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
107.	Marshall Islands											
108.	Mauritania											
109.	Mauritius	Yes						No	No	No	No	
110.	Mexico	No	No	No	No	No	Classified	Classified	No	Classified		No
111.	Micronesia (Federated States of)											
112.	Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	
113.	Mongolia		Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes		
114.	Montenegro	Yes	Yes							Yes	Yes	Yes
115.	Morocco	No							Yes		Classified	Classified
116.	Mozambique											
117.	Myanmar					Classified					No	No
118.	Namibia	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		
119.	Nauru											
120.	Nepal		No									
121.	Netherlands	Yes		Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified		Classified	Yes
122.	New Zealand	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
123.	Nicaragua						No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
124.	Niger	No		No	No							Yes
125.	Nigeria										No	
126.	Niue											
127.	North Macedonia		Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes			
128.	Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
129.	Oman	Yes					Yes		Yes			
130.	Pakistan	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes		Yes	Classified	
131.	Palau	Yes							Classified			
132.	Panama						Yes		Yes	Yes		
133.	Papua New Guinea											
134.	Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			
135.	Peru	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
136.	Philippines	No							Yes			
137.	Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
138.	Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified		Classified		Classified			
139.	Qatar	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes	Classified	Classified		Yes	Classified		Classified
140.	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes					Yes		Yes		
141.	Republic of Moldova		Yes	Yes								
142.	Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
143.	Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	State Party	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
144.	Rwanda	Yes	No						Yes			
145.	Saint Kitts and Nevis			No					Yes		No	No
146.	Saint Lucia		No									
147.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
148.	Samoa	No										
149.	San Marino			No								No
150.	Sao Tome and Principe											
151.	Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	Yes		Classified				Yes	Yes	Yes
152.	Senegal											
153.	Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
154.	Seychelles		No									
155.	Sierra Leone									Yes		
156.	Singapore	Yes	Classified	Yes	Classified	Classified	Classified	Yes		Classified	Classified	Classified
157.	Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
158.	Slovenia	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Classified			
159.	Solomon Islands								Yes			
160.	Somalia											
161.	South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified		Yes	Classified	Classified
162.	Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
163.	Sri Lanka		Yes	Yes				Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes	Yes
164.	State of Palestine											
165.	Sudan				Yes	Yes		No				
166.	Suriname	Yes		No			No					No
167.	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
168.	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes
169.	Syrian Arab Republic								Yes	Classified	Classified	
170.	Tajikistan	No		No		No				No		
171.	Thailand	Yes		Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes			Classified	Classified
172.	Timor-Leste								Classified			
173.	Togo											
174.	Tonga											
175.	Trinidad and Tobago											
176.	Tunisia						Yes					
177.	Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
178.	Turkmenistan	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes			
179.	Tuvalu											
180.	Uganda				Yes							

	State Party	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
181.	Ukraine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No		
182.	United Arab Emirates	Yes		Yes	No		No		No	Yes		
183.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
184.	United Republic of Tanzania	Yes				Yes			Yes			
185.	United States of America	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
186.	Uruguay	Yes				Yes				Yes		
187.	Uzbekistan		No							Yes	No	
188.	Vanuatu											
189.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)							No	No			No
190.	Viet Nam		Yes	Yes	Classified	Yes	Yes			Classified		
191.	Yemen	No	No	No								
192.	Zambia						No					
193.	Zimbabwe											
Subtotal for protection programmes		73	70	57	57	53	60	49	60	65	60	5,657
Total number of submissions		101	96	83	75	65	75	57	71	78	78	73

Annex 2

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

(Status: subparagraphs 7(a), (b), and (c) of Article X)

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Algeria	Dec 2011	✓		
3.	Argentina	Jan 2014			✓
4.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
5.	Australia	Oct 1997 (updated, 2006)			✓
6.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
7.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006			✓
8.	Belarus	May 1997 July 2006 Apr 2008			✓ ✓ ✓
9.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
10.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
11.	Brazil	Mar 2017			✓
12.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007 Jan 2008			✓ ✓ ✓
13.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
14.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
15.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
16.	China	Sept 1999			✓
17.	Colombia	Nov 2006			✓
18.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
19.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006			✓ ✓
20.	Cyprus	Oct 2010	✓		
21.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997 Dec 2012	✓		✓
22.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
23.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
24.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
25.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
26.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
27.	France	Oct 1997			✓
28.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
29.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
30.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
31.	Guatemala	Aug 2006			✓

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
32.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
33.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007			✓ ✓
34.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		
35.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
36.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
37.	Italy	Oct 1997 July 2006 Oct 2014 May 2016 July 2020 June 2021	✓		✓ ✓ ✓
38.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006 Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
39.	Jordan	May 2006			✓
40.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
41.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
42.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
43.	Lesotho	Nov 2012	✓		
44.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
45.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
46.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
47.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
48.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008 Sept 2011 Sept 2015	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
49.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007			✓ ✓
50.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
51.	Netherlands	July 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
52.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
53.	Nigeria	May 2006			✓
54.	North Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
55.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
56.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
57.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009	✓		✓ ✓

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
58.	Peru	Apr 1998 Sept 2009 Oct 2011	✓	✓	✓
59.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
60.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006 Apr 2010 Apr 2021			✓ ✓ ✓
61.	Qatar	Aug 2012	✓		
62.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
63.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
64.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006	✓		✓
65.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009			✓ ✓ ✓
66.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
67.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006 Jan 2007			✓ ✓ ✓
68.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008			✓ ✓
69.	Slovakia	Nov 1997 Dec 2013			✓ ✓
70.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008 Apr 2010	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
71.	South Africa	Nov 1997 (expired, 2005)			✓ Expired
72.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2002 Jul 2009			✓ ✓ ✓
73.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
74.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007	✓		✓ ✓
75.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
76.	Türkiye	Apr 1998	✓		
77.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
78.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006 May 2008			✓ ✓ ✓

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
79.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
80.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
81.	Uruguay	Apr 2006			✓
82.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
	Total	82	48	2	47

Annex 3

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022¹**

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
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.	Cyprus	3,500.00
8.	Czech Republic	9,873.00
9.	Denmark	7,454.25
10.	Estonia	2,000.00
11.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
12.	Fiji	4,920.00
13.	Finland	25,333.86
14.	Greece	36,344.51
15.	Hungary	4,410.34
16.	Indonesia	6,868.13
17.	Ireland	11,344.51
18.	Italy	172,442.18
19.	Japan	45,378.02
20.	Kenya	2,942.00
21.	Kuwait	45,378.02
22.	Lesotho	60,240.00
23.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
24.	Lithuania	2,328.42
25.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
26.	Malta	2,490.30
27.	Mexico	72,185.16
28.	Netherlands	234,033.52
29.	New Zealand	7,237.43
30.	North Macedonia	1,676.57
31.	Norway	22,689.01
32.	Oman	9,257.12
33.	Pakistan	3,000.00
34.	Peru	4,628.56
35.	Poland	22,689.01
36.	Qatar	14,953.00
37.	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
38.	Romania	5,000.00

¹ This table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report.

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
39.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
40.	Slovenia	2,299.30
41.	Sweden	11,591.82
42.	Switzerland	49,066.12
43.	Thailand	4,000.00
44.	Türkiye	11,108.54
45.	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
46.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
47.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary contributions		1,224,135.05
Accumulated interest 2021		348,839.00
Total		1,572,974.00

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