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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 (the Council) at its Thirty-Third Meeting (EC-M-33/DEC.1, dated 27 September 2013), the Technical Secretariat (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 (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 140th monthly report, is therefore submitted in accordance with the aforementioned Council and Conference decisions and includes information relevant to the period 24 April to 23 May 2025.

Obligations undertaken by the Syrian Arab Republic as a State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention

8. The Syrian Arab Republic acceded to the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Convention) on 14 September 2013. The Convention entered into force for this State Party on 14 October 2013. To date, the work to verify the Syrian Arab Republic’s initial declaration of its chemical weapons programme has continued, and due to the numerous gaps, discrepancies, and inconsistencies uncovered by the Secretariat over the past 11 years, this declaration still cannot be considered as accurate and complete.
9. As previously reported, all legal obligations binding upon the Syrian Arab Republic as a State Party to the Convention remain valid, regardless of any change in government. Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) (both dated 27 September 2013) continue to provide the legal framework for the Secretariat’s efforts under the Convention aimed at eliminating the Syrian Arab Republic’s chemical weapons programme.
10. The transfer of power to new authorities in the Syrian Arab Republic in December 2024 presents an opportunity for the Organisation to obtain clarifications on the full extent and scope of the Syrian chemical weapons programme, and to ensure long-term compliance with the Convention.
11. In line with a note verbale to the Secretariat (Ref. SQH.3.25.1, dated 7 January 2025) from the Permanent Representation of Qatar to the OPCW, Qatar has represented the interests of the Syrian Arab Republic before the OPCW and will continue to do so until further notice.

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

12. 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) As at the date of the submission of this report, due to the continuously evolving situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, no monthly report was received from the Syrian interim authorities regarding activities on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons and CWPFs, as required by paragraph 19 of EC-M-34/DEC.1. The Secretariat continued to liaise with the Permanent Representation of Qatar as the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the OPCW on this matter, as well as with Syrian officials when in the Syrian Arab Republic, and will further report in due course.

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

13. 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

14. Through the Declaration Assessment Team (DAT), the Secretariat has continued to address the shortcomings in the Syrian Arab Republic's initial declaration.
15. Before the change of government in the Syrian Arab Republic, the total number of outstanding issues reported by the Secretariat since 2014 stood at 26. Of these, seven had been resolved while 19 remained unresolved. The substance of the 19 outstanding issues remained a serious concern to the Secretariat as it involved large quantities of potentially undeclared or unverified chemical warfare agents and chemical munitions. In addition to this, the Syrian Arab Republic had yet to complete all of the measures specified in paragraph 5 of the Council decision adopted on 9 July 2020 (EC-94/DEC.2).
16. During the reporting period, the Secretariat and the Syrian interim authorities continued their ongoing engagement. On 9 April 2025, the Secretariat notified the Permanent Representation of Qatar to the OPCW, as acting on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic, of its intention to deploy a team of the Secretariat to the Syrian Arab Republic from 14 to 25 April 2025. The Syrian authorities agreed to the deployment.
17. The aim of this deployment was to continue necessary activities required for establishing an OPCW presence in the Syrian Arab Republic on an adaptive and sustained basis, and to conduct declaration-related activities. These activities include site visits, depending on the accessibility of the locations, as well as interviews of personnel with knowledge of the Syrian chemical weapons programme.

18. Accordingly, the Secretariat's team deployed to the Syrian Arab Republic from 14 to 25 April 2025. During this deployment, the team conducted meetings with the representatives of the Syrian interim authorities, including with the newly appointed Director-General of the Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC) and with H.E. Asaad Hassan al-Shaibani, caretaker Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.
19. The Secretariat's team also held a technical meeting with two Syrian experts and gathered new information that had not previously been revealed to the Secretariat by the former Syrian authorities.
20. During the deployment, the Secretariat's team visited seven locations, including two that had been declared by the Syrian Arab Republic in its initial declaration in 2013. The Secretariat's team collected three samples from one of the visited locations. The process of analysis of these samples by designated laboratories is under way.
21. The Secretariat's team also collected documents that were found at some of the visited locations during the field visits. These documents and their copies were brought to the OPCW Headquarters for translation and further analysis.
22. The Syrian interim authorities provided the necessary support for the activities of the Secretariat's team throughout the deployment. During a meeting, the caretaker Foreign Minister committed to securing the necessary offices in Damascus for the OPCW by the next deployment and to continue to fully cooperate with the Secretariat. The details of the outcomes of this deployment will be reported in due course.
23. The Secretariat remains committed to delivering on its mandate to verify the full implementation by the Syrian Arab Republic of all declaration requirements under the Convention, decisions of the OPCW policy-making organs, and United Nations Security Council resolutions, and will continue to engage with the Syrian interim authorities on this matter.

Implementation of Executive Council decision EC-83/DEC.5

24. As previously reported, pursuant to paragraph 11 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5, the Secretariat conducted the eleventh round of inspections at the Barzah and Jamrayah facilities of the SSRC from 13 to 19 November 2024.
25. As previously reported, both the Barzah and Jamrayah facilities of the SSRC were among the locations visited by the Secretariat's team during the deployment to the Syrian Arab Republic in March 2025. The Barzah facility was visited again as part of the deployment that took place in April 2025.

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

26. As previously reported, in accordance with Rule 12(b) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council, the Director-General requested that a meeting of the Council be convened to address the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in relation to the Syrian chemical weapons programme. Subsequently, the Sixty-Sixth Meeting of the Council was held on 12 December 2024, during which the Director-General delivered a statement on the

matter. The Council noted a Note circulated by the Secretariat (EC-M-66/S/1, dated 9 December 2024) containing Note Verbale No. NV/ODG-636/24, and noted the statement by the Director-General. The Council decided to remain seized of the matter.

27. On 26 December 2024, the Director-General held telephone consultations with H.E. Asaad Hassan al-Shaibani, caretaker Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, which were aimed at facilitating a deployment of OPCW experts to the Syrian Arab Republic. During those consultations, the Director-General requested, *inter alia*, that the Syrian interim authorities secure chemical weapons-related locations and materials therein. He also requested the caretaker Minister to appoint a team of experts to receive and engage with the Secretariat experts. The Director-General additionally has continued to consult with high-ranking officials of the United Nations.
28. On 8 February 2025, at the invitation of Syrian caretaker Foreign Minister Asaad Hassan al-Shaibani, the Director-General, accompanied by a high-level delegation from the OPCW that included members of the DAT, the FFM and, for the first time, the Investigation and Identification Team (IIT), visited Damascus to meet both with Syrian interim President Ahmed al-Sharaa and caretaker Foreign Minister Asaad Hassan al-Shaibani.
29. Following the appointment of the Point of Contact by the Syrian interim authorities, communication was established with the Point of Contact and arrangements were made to hold the first in-person discussions in The Hague the following week.
30. On 26 February 2025, the Secretariat issued a Note on “The Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in Relation to the Syrian Chemical Weapons Programme and the Way Forward” (S/2376/2025). The Note includes, *inter alia*, details on the activities and elements necessary to draw up an inventory of chemical weapons, chemical weapons sites, equipment, munitions, and other components of the activities related to the Syrian chemical weapons programme, as well as activities and elements necessary to prepare a full and complete declaration and destruction plan. The Note also outlines the anticipated resources that the OPCW will need in 2025 to set up the requisite in-country components of the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic and to initiate activities. As detailed in the Note, the Secretariat’s upcoming activities in the Syrian Arab Republic will rely on significant financial and in-kind support from States Parties and the international community at large.
31. On 5 March 2025, the Syrian caretaker Foreign Minister, Mr Asaad Hassan al-Shaibani, delivered an in-person statement at the 108th Session of the Council (EC-108/4). In his statement, the caretaker Foreign Minister reaffirmed the commitment of the Syrian interim authorities to dismantle any remains of the chemical weapons programme developed under the previous regime, as well as to ensure that justice is achieved for the victims, and to establish solid international standards to prevent the recurrence of chemical weapons use.
32. On 29 April 2025, the Secretariat issued a Note on “Estimated Costs of OPCW Mandated Activities to Resolve the Remaining Issues Surrounding the Syrian Chemical Weapons Programme” (S/2397/2025). This Note provides further details on the changed situation in the Syrian Arab Republic since the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024, including the recognition by the Syrian interim authorities of all the mandates entrusted to the Secretariat by the decisions of the OPCW policy-making

organs, as well as the associated tasks carried out by the DAT, the FFM, and the IIT. The Note focuses on the Secretariat's estimates of costs of OPCW-mandated activities in the Syrian Arab Republic, including operational costs and capacity-building assistance related to measures to prevent the re-emergence and proliferation of chemical weapons and training and equipment to enable the Syrian National Authority to respond to and investigate chemical weapons issues and incidents effectively. The Note also underscores the importance of in-kind contributions from States Parties or international actors that could provide timely and effective support to OPCW operations in the Syrian Arab Republic. Finally, as highlighted in the Note, all of the Secretariat's mandates in relation to the Syrian chemical weapons programme stand and deployments will continue to be carried out without deprioritising any of them.

33. On 23 May 2025, the Secretariat conducted a briefing for States Parties on the status of the Secretariat's mandated activities pertaining to the full elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme. The Secretariat is preparing its next deployment to the Syrian Arab Republic.
34. 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.

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

35. 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.
36. The FFM is continuing its work and will issue further reports in due course.

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

37. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of Conference decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 (dated 27 June 2018), the Secretariat established the 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.
38. 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. In accordance with paragraph 12 of C-SS-4/DEC.3, the Secretariat will continue to preserve and provide information to the mechanism established by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 71/248 (2016), as well as to any

relevant investigatory entities established under the auspices of the United Nations. Further, the Secretariat will continue to integrate knowledge and expertise from the IIT, in line with the Convention and decisions adopted by the policy-making organs, into standard operations.

39. For the first time since the establishment of the IIT, a member of the team was granted access to the Syrian Arab Republic as part of the OPCW delegation that accompanied the Director-General of the OPCW during a visit to Damascus on 8 February 2025. Since then, the team has continued planning and preparing deployments to the Syrian Arab Republic, including through the identification and prioritisation of persons and locations of interest to its ongoing investigations.

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

40. 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.

41. At the end of the 90 days, the Syrian Arab Republic had not completed any of these measures.
42. With regard to the inspections mandated by paragraph 8 of EC-94/DEC.2, the Secretariat continues to closely monitor the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic with a view to deploying for this purpose, provided that favourable security conditions are met.

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

43. 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.

44. 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.
45. The Secretariat will continue to engage with the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to the completion of said measures and will continue to report to the Council as mandated.

Decision on addressing the threat from chemical weapons use and the threat of future use

46. As previously reported, at its Twenty-Eighth Session, the Conference adopted a decision entitled “Addressing the Threat from Chemical Weapons Use and the Threat of Future Use” (C-28/DEC.12, dated 30 November 2023). The Secretariat is reporting on the elements in the decision concerning the Syrian Arab Republic’s chemical weapons dossier in accordance with existing reporting obligations.

Supplementary resources

47. 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 49.04 million. Contribution agreements had been concluded with Australia, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the European Union. This does not include the more than EUR 48 million received in the Syria Trust Fund for the Destruction of Chemical Weapons in 2013 and 2014.
48. Given that the Syrian chemical weapons programme still needs to be declared to its full extent and destroyed by the Syrian Arab Republic, with the corresponding verification by the Secretariat, the Organisation will need to rely on support from States Parties for additional financial and human resources to carry out any future missions in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Secretariat will also continue to adapt its presence in the Syrian Arab Republic as appropriate, in line with its anticipated activities. As noted above, on 29 April 2025 the Secretariat issued Note S/2397/2025 providing estimated costs of OPCW-mandated activities in the Syrian Arab Republic based on 12 years of experience and lessons learned from the Syrian chemical weapons dossier, as well as its assessment of all of the upcoming activities falling under its responsibility. The Secretariat will continue to keep the Council informed of developments related to its mandated activities in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Conclusion

49. The future activities of the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic will focus on engagement with the Syrian interim authorities to identify the best way for the Secretariat to continue implementing its mandates in accordance with the Convention and all relevant OPCW decisions and United Nations Security Council resolutions, as well as to support and assist the Syrian interim authorities in fulfilling all of the Syrian Arab Republic's obligations under the Convention.

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