



OPCW

Executive Council

110th Session
7 – 10 October 2025

EC-110/NAT.6
C-30/NAT.2
30 September 2025
ENGLISH and RUSSIAN only

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

REQUEST FOR CIRCULATION OF A DOCUMENT

The Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the OPCW has requested that a note verbale addressed to the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW (dated 30 September 2025) be circulated as an official document of the 110th Session of the Executive Council and the Thirtieth Session of the Conference of the States Parties.

Annex: Note Verbale No. 67 from the Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW Dated 30 September 2025



EC-110/NAT.6

C-30/NAT.2

Annex

page 2

Annex

**NOTE VERBALE NO. 67 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE OPCW
DATED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**



PERMANENT REPRESENTATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TO THE ORGANISATION FOR THE
PROHIBITION
OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

№ 67

The Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) presents its compliments to the Technical Secretariat and, in following up to Note No. 44 (dated 7 July 2025), has the honour of submitting a national document of the Russian Federation with information on the May 2025 discovery, in the town of Ilinka (the Donetsk People's Republic of the Russian Federation), of sets of improvised explosive devices and vials filled with a mixture of toxic chemicals (a solution of chloroacetophenone in chloropicrin).

The aforementioned national document was prepared for the purpose of a more in-depth understanding by the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Convention) of the Russian Federation's request to the OPCW Technical Secretariat for the provision of technical assistance in line with subparagraph 38(e), Article VIII of the Convention.

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
The Hague

The Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the OPCW requests that the Technical Secretariat circulate this Note and its Annex among the States Parties to the Convention as official national documents of the 110th Session of the Executive Council and the Thirtieth Session of the Conference of the States Parties, and publish it on the Organisation's website and the Catalyst platform.

The Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the OPCW avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Technical Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

The Hague, __30__ September 2025

[official seal of the Embassy of Russia in The Hague]

Гаага, «30» сентября 2025 года



Unofficial translation

NATIONAL PAPER

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Preparation for the use of toxic chemicals by special services of Ukraine

In May 2025, during an inspection of the village of Ilyinka (Donetsk People's Republic of the Russian Federation), liberated from the Ukrainian armed forces, sets of improvised explosive devices with test tubes filled with an unknown liquid were found in a detached one-story building.

Federal Security Service drawn up a protocol report regarding the investigation of the site where improvised explosive devices and test tubes containing liquid were found.

The above-mentioned test tubes were seized and transferred to the certified Laboratory of Chemical and Analytical Control of the 27th Scientific Center of the Russian Ministry of Defense (hereinafter referred to as the laboratory) for chemical analysis. The laboratory received 18 samples (test tubes of the classical type) in order to determine the chemical composition of the liquid contained in them.

The samples were received at the laboratory in a 48-liter plastic container (barrel) with a lid secured with a metal clamp (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – External appearance of a plastic container (barrel) with a volume of 48 liters

After opening the plastic barrel, a plastic container was removed, sealed with a mastic seal bearing the inscription "For packages. 17th Directorate of the Russian Federal Security Service for the Donetsk People's Republic" (Figure 2). On the reverse side, there is a sealing certification dated May 3, 2025, with four signatures. The packaging is intact.



Figure 2 – Appearance of a sealed plastic container

The plastic container contained three transparent bags, numbered with a black marker 1, 2 and 3. (Figure 3).



Figure 3 – Appearance of packages

Each of the bags contained six unmarked glass vials. All tubes are sealed with stoppers, the necks of all tubes are wrapped (with the exception of one) with blue insulating tape (Figure 4).

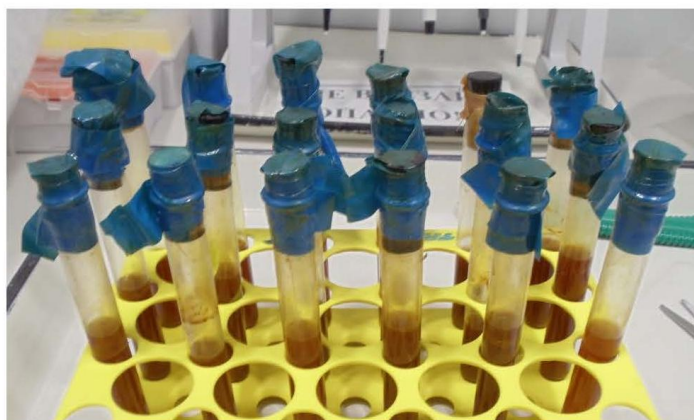


Figure 4 – The appearance of the tubes

Each of the tubes contained an externally identical, homogeneous brown liquid. The tubes are numbered sequentially (1-18). The volume of liquid contained in the tubes is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Volume of liquid contained in test tubes

	Volume of liquid, ml		Volume of liquid, ml
Tube 1	4,7	Tube 10	6,5
Tube 2	5,5	Tube 11	4,2
Tube 3	6,0	Tube 12	8,0
Tube 4	6,6	Tube 13	7,0
Tube 5	5,0	Tube 14	5,9
Tube 6	5,7	Tube 15	7,3
Tube 7	6,3	Tube 16	8,0
Tube 8	7,0	Tube 17	8,0
Tube 9	4,9	Tube 18	7,1

In order to prepare samples for examination in the laboratory, they were divided into three categories of samples – samples for examination, control samples and samples containing residues of the substance. The samples intended for the study were assigned ciphers from L1 to L18 (Figure 5).

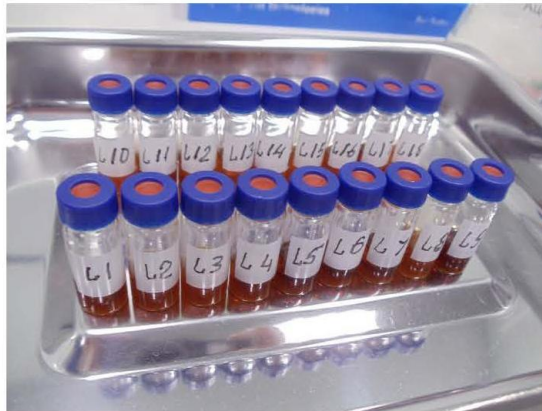


Figure 5 – Samples intended for research

The control samples were assigned ciphers from C1 to C18 (Figure 6).



Figure 6 – Control samples

The control samples were sealed with sticker seals and sent for storage (Figure 7).



Figure 7 – Sealed control samples

The samples containing the remains of the substance were assigned ciphers from 1 to 18 (Figure 8). They are also sealed with sticker seals and sent for storage (Figure 9).



Figure 8 – Samples containing residues of the substance



Figure 9 – Sealed samples containing residues of the substance

The volume of liquid contained in the test samples, control samples and samples containing residues of the substance, as well as the seal numbers of the control samples and samples containing residues of the substance, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – The volume of liquid contained in the samples and the numbers of the seal labels

№	Sample for research	Control sample		Sample containing a residue of the substance	
	Volume, ml (vial 2.0 ml)	Volume, ml (vial 4.0 ml)	Number of the seal lable	Volume, ml (vial 4.0 мл)	Number of the seal lable
1	1	3	05254459	0,7	05254441
2	1	3	05254460	1,5	05254442
3	1	3	05254461	2,0	05254443
4	1	3	05254462	2,6	05254444
5	1	3	05254463	1,0	05254445
6	1	3	05254464	1,7	05254446
7	1	3	05254465	2,3	05254447

8	1	3	05254466	3,0	05254448
9	1	3	05254467	0,9	05254449
10	1	3	05254468	2,5	05254450
11	1	3	05254469	0,2	05254451
12	1	3	05254470	4,0	05254452
13	1	3	05254471	3,0	05254453
14	1	3	05254472	1,9	05254454
15	1	3	05254473	3,3	05254455
16	1	3	05254474	4,0	05254456
17	1	3	05254475	4,0	05254457
18	1	3	05254476	3,1	05254458

The process of splitting the samples was carried out by employees of the laboratory's sample preparation group on May 22, 2025, as indicated by a corresponding act with photo and video materials and documentation on these issues.

A chemical analysis of a homogeneous brown liquid contained in 18 classic-type test tubes was carried out in the laboratory from May 22 to May 24, 2025.

Studies of the component composition of all samples were carried out by two independent instrumental methods of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry with electron ionization (GC-MS(EI)).

As a result of the conducted studies, the following toxic chemicals were identified in the samples:

- chloropicrin (trichloronitromethane), a toxic chemical that was used as a chemical weapon during World War I by the German army against the Russian army (included in the Schedule 3 of the Annex on Chemicals of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (hereinafter referred to as the Convention));

- chloroacetophenone (2-chloro-1-phenylethanone) is a toxic chemical with irritating effect.

Confirmatory chromatograms and mass spectra of the above identified toxic chemicals using the L1 sample as an example are presented below (Figures 10-13).

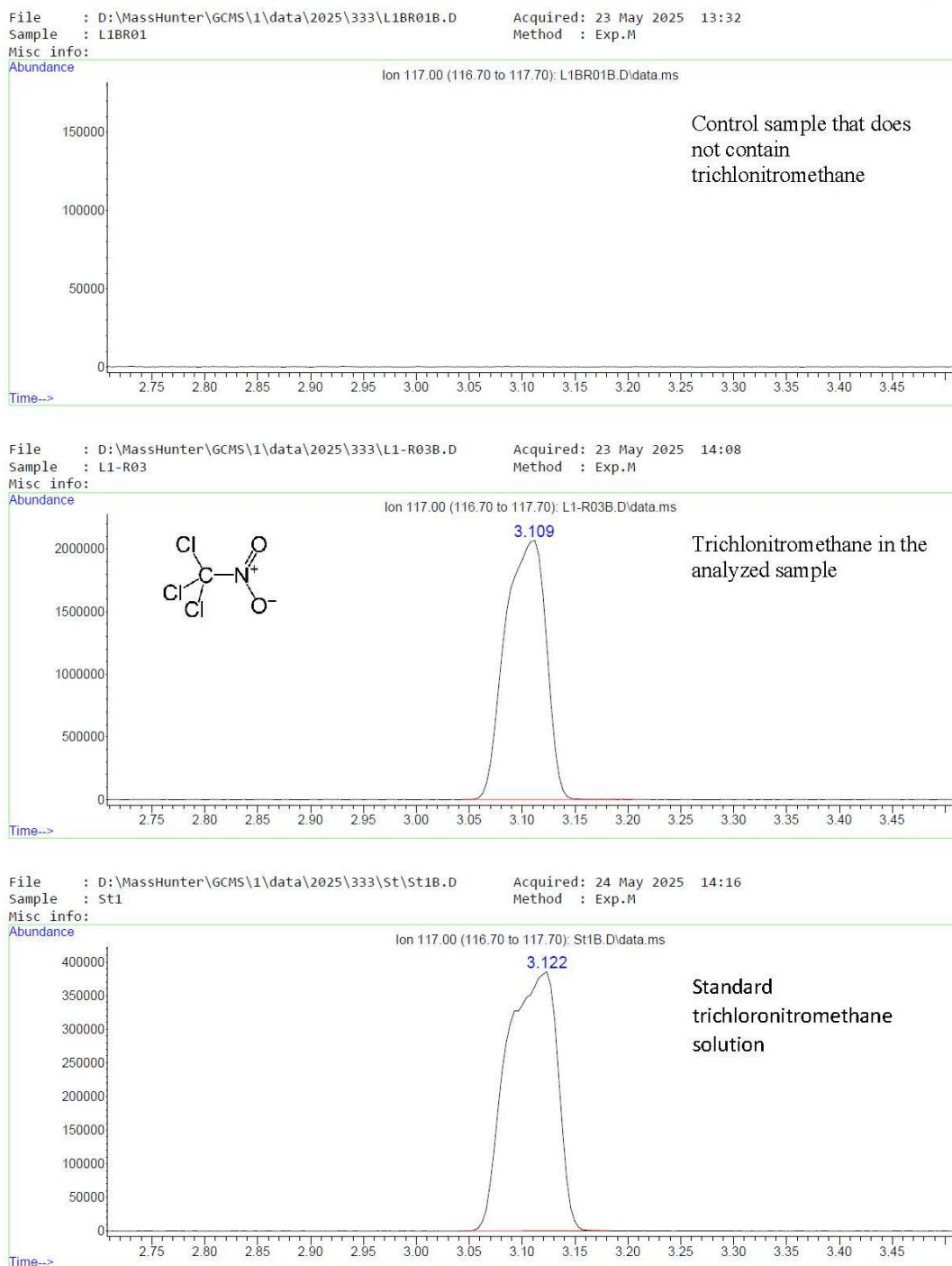
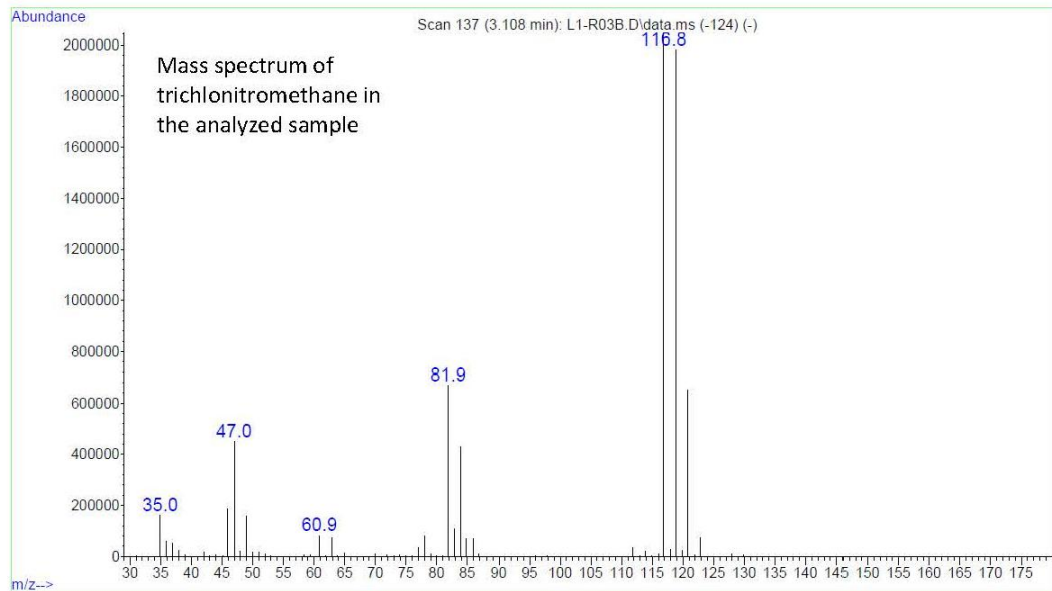


Figure 10. Chromatograms of a control sample that does not contain trichloronitromethane (upper), an analyzed L1 sample (middle) and a standard trichloronitromethane solution (lower) obtained using gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection in the electronic ionization variant.

File : D:\MassHunter\GCMS\1\data\2025\333\L1-R03B.D
Acquired : 23 May 2025 14:08 using AcqMethod Exp.M
Sample Name: L1-R03
Misc Info :



File : D:\MassHunter\GCMS\1\data\2025\333\St1B.D
Acquired : 24 May 2025 14:16 using AcqMethod Exp.M
Sample Name: St1
Misc Info :

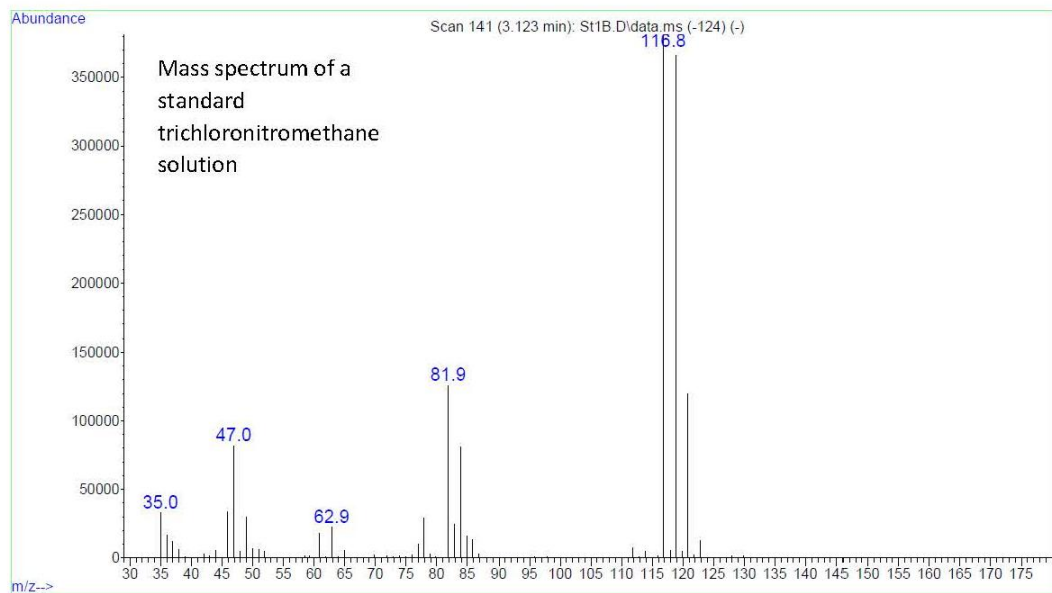


Figure 11. Mass spectra of the analyzed L1 sample (upper) and a standard solution of trichloronitromethane (lower), proving the presence of trichloronitromethane in the test sample.

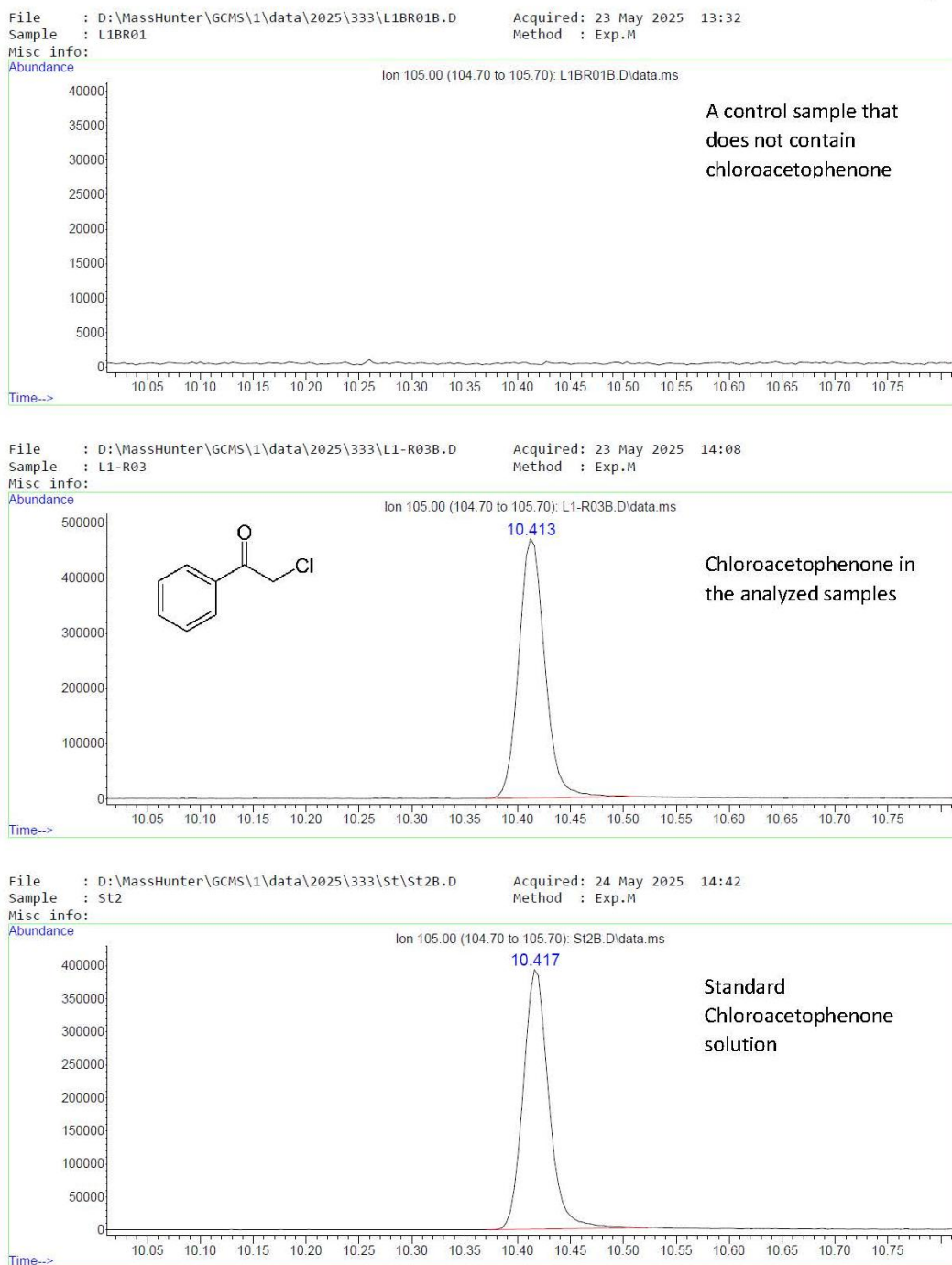
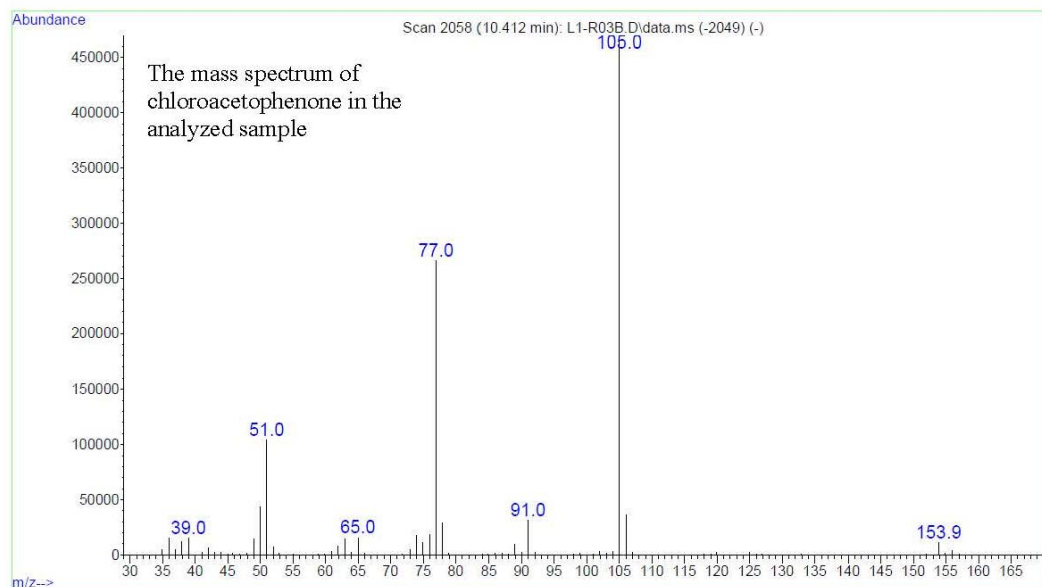


Figure 12. Chromatograms of a control sample that does not contain chloroacetophenone (upper), an analyzed L1 sample (middle) and a standard chloroacetophenone solution (lower) obtained using gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection in the electronic ionization variant.

File : D:\MassHunter\GCMS\1\data\2025\333\L1-R03B.D
Acquired : 23 May 2025 14:08 using AcqMethod Exp.M
Sample Name: L1-R03
Misc Info :



File : D:\MassHunter\GCMS\1\data\2025\333\St\St2B.D
Acquired : 24 May 2025 14:42 using AcqMethod Exp.M
Sample Name: St2
Misc Info :

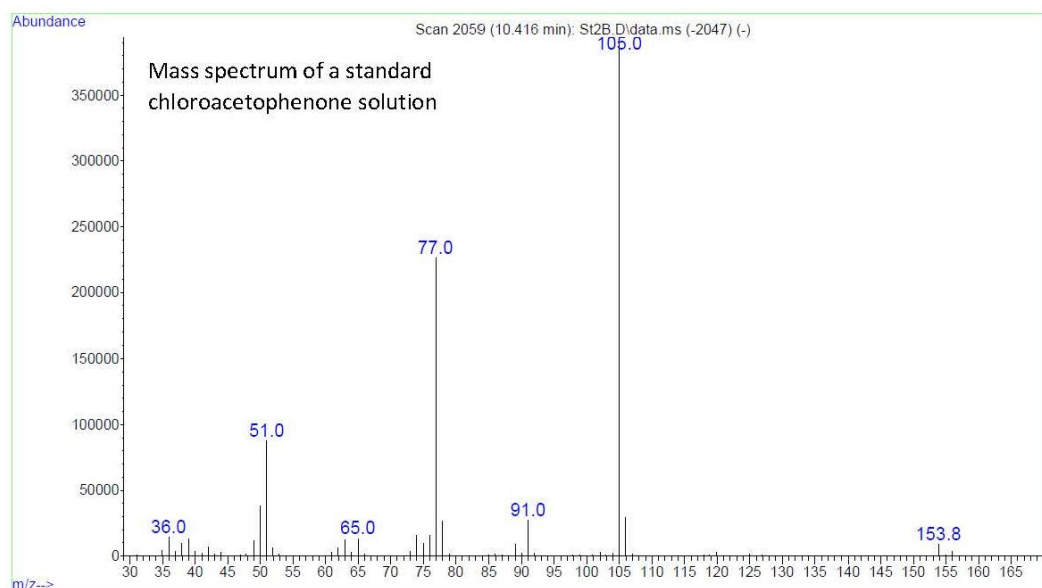


Figure 13. Mass spectra of the analyzed L1 sample (upper) and the standard chloroacetophenone solution (lower), proving the presence of chloroacetophenone in the test sample.

The Russian Federation considers the fact of detection of toxic chemicals as Ukraine's activities in preparation for terrorist acts on the territory of Russia.

The investigative authorities of the Russian Federation have opened a criminal case on this fact under Article 355 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Development, production, accumulation, acquisition or sale of weapons of mass destruction."

Conclusions:

1. The sets of improvised explosive devices with test tubes containing toxic chemicals (chloroacetophenone solution in chloropicrin) discovered in May 2025 in the settlement of Ilyinka (Donetsk People's Republic of the Russian Federation) are specially designed chemical munition designed to cause harm to military personnel of the Armed Forces and the civilian population of the Russian Federation.

2. The preparation for the use of ammunition filled with a toxic chemical listed in Schedule 3 of the Convention (chloropicrin) and chloroacetophenone indicates a malicious violation by the special services of Ukraine and the armed forces of Ukraine of the provisions of Article I of the Convention.

This fact qualifies as preparation for the use of chemical weapons against servicemen of the Armed Forces and the civilian population of the Russian Federation.