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**REPORT OF THE OPCW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT,
PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION
IN 2014**



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INTRODUCTION

1. The high operational tempo at the OPCW continued unabated from 2013 into 2014. The OPCW remained at the forefront of the mission to remove and eliminate the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme. In addition to this major effort, the OPCW made further strides in the areas of chemical demilitarisation and verification, international cooperation and assistance, education and outreach, public diplomacy, science and technology, and counter-terrorism. It was an eventful and productive year, with many activities taking place under heightened international scrutiny.
2. By the time the OPCW-UN Joint Mission in Syria (hereinafter "the Joint Mission") completed its operations on 30 September 2014, the OPCW had been able to verify the destruction of 98% of chemical weapons declared by the Syrian Arab Republic, including all Category 1 chemicals. This achievement was the result of the intensive collective effort of the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") and States Parties, amid often dangerous circumstances.
3. In April 2014, the Director-General established the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria (hereinafter "the FFM") in response to persistent allegations of use of chlorine gas as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic. The FFM issued three reports over the course of the year, concluding in its second report (S/1212/2014, dated 10 September 2014 and Corr.1, dated 29 September 2014), with a high degree of confidence, that chlorine had been regularly and systematically used as a weapon in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic. In addition to the ongoing work of the FFM, the Secretariat continued its efforts to clarify the Syrian Arab Republic's declaration, as well as activities related to the destruction of 12 chemical weapon production facilities.
4. Progress towards the destruction of chemical weapons continued to be achieved throughout 2014. During the year, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 4,084.258 metric tonnes (MTs) of chemical weapons. Between entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention") and 31 December 2014, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 61,444.607 MTs of declared Category 1 chemical weapons, representing 87% of the declared global amount. During the year under review, Libya completed the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons, and the Russian Federation advised the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") that it would complete destruction by December 2020. The United States of America continued to work towards a target date of September 2023 for the complete destruction of its remaining chemical weapons stocks. The destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China also continued in 2014. During the year the Secretariat conducted 10 inspections regarding abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) and five inspections concerning old chemical weapons (OCWs).
5. The Verification Programme carried out 241 inspections of industrial facilities in 2014, the highest number ever conducted in a single year. Throughout the year, the Secretariat continued to make improvements to the declarations process. Three OPCW tools to assist States Parties in the identification of scheduled chemicals were updated, and a new communication tool—the Secure Information Exchange System,

or SIX—was launched to provide a direct, electronic channel for the secure exchange of confidential information between the Secretariat and States Parties.

6. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) conducted its Nineteenth Session in The Hague from 1 to 5 December 2014. The Conference focused on maintaining the momentum in the destruction of chemical weapons, while also preparing the OPCW for the gradual transition in the focus of its activities in the post-destruction phase. The Nineteenth Session of the Conference was attended by 132 of the 190 States Parties, in addition to six international organisations (including specialised agencies and other international bodies) and 32 non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
7. In 2014, the OPCW’s international cooperation and assistance programmes continued to concentrate on promoting the objectives of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention. This was accomplished through a wide-ranging amalgam of specialised events, meetings, exercises, courses, and technical visits, all focused on mutual and synergetic efforts in respect of implementation, assistance and protection, and through economic and technological development, all within the framework of the Convention. These activities included cooperation with other international and regional partners.
8. The Secretariat engaged in a significant level of interaction with States Parties by way of high-level visits by the Director-General and Deputy Director-General. The Director-General also received a number of high-level visits to the OPCW, including during the Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague. Throughout the year, senior OPCW officials also visited a number of States Parties and international organisations to engage with officials on issues related to implementation of the Convention and efforts to obtain universal adherence to it. Additional outreach activities included high-level Secretariat participation in conferences, academic forums, commemorations, and other international events. These included events hosted by the OPCW, notably an international conference on education and outreach.
9. As a means of preserving the legacy of the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the OPCW, it was decided to use the prize money bestowed by the Nobel Committee to establish an annual award recognising significant contributions aimed at advancing the goals of the Convention. In partnership with the City of The Hague (which also provided generous support to the award), the inaugural “OPCW-The Hague Award” was presented jointly to Dr Robert Mathews of Australia and to the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN).

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 A summary of the inspections carried out in 2014 is provided in Table 1. Thirty-two percent of the 352 inspections that the OPCW conducted in 2014 were chemical weapons-related. In terms of inspector days,¹ the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections at operating chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs): 50% of the 16,933 inspector days in 2014. In addition, operations connected with the Syrian Arab Republic accounted for a further 26% of the 2014 inspector days.

TABLE 1: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2014

Type of Facility	Number of Inspections	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	80	9	8,523
CWSF ²	10	8	351
CWPF ³	7	7	72
OCW	5	5	52
ACW ⁴	9	9	227
Syrian Arab Republic ⁵			4,465
Subtotal	111	38	13,690
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	11	11	169
Schedule 2	42	42	838
Schedule 3	19	19	186
OCPF ⁶	169	169	1,780
Subtotal	241	241	2,973
Total	352	279	16,933

- 1.2 As at 31 December 2014, seven States Parties (A State Party,⁷ Albania, India, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had declared 72,524.542 MTs⁸ of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons and 417,832 items of Category 3 chemical weapons. Additional information is provided in Annex 3.
- 1.3 Progress also continued to be made with respect to OCWs and ACWs. The States Parties that had declared possession of OCWs were making every effort to carry out

¹ The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

² CWSF = chemical weapons storage facility.

³ CWPF = chemical weapons production facility.

⁴ This includes abandoned chemical weapons destruction facilities (ACWDs).

⁵ Given the continuous nature of OPCW operations in the Syrian Arab Republic, it is not possible to quantify the precise number of missions undertaken there as is the case for other States Parties.

⁶ OCPF = other chemical production facility.

⁷ As the State Party in question has requested that its name be regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as "A State Party".

⁸ This total does not include the weight of the thickening agent declared by the Russian Federation or the remnants of chemical weapons declared by Iraq.

the destruction of these weapons in a safe and effective manner. China and Japan continued their cooperation in the field of ACWs left by Japan on the territory of China and the destruction of ACWs in accordance with the decision adopted by the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.6, dated 15 February 2012).

Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.4 Seven CWDFs were involved in the destruction of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons during the reporting period:⁹ one in Libya, five in the Russian Federation, and one in the United States of America (see Annex 2). In addition, operations to destroy the Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons removed from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic took place at four commercial destruction facilities (one in the United States of America, two in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and one in Germany), made available through in-kind contributions, and at two commercial disposal facilities (one in Finland and one in the United States of America), selected through an OPCW tender process.
- 1.5 Through a combination of the continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and recording equipment—including equipment dedicated specifically to OPCW inspectors—and the review of relevant documentation, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 4,084.258 MTs of chemical weapons in 2014.
- 1.6 As Annex 3 shows, in total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2014, the OPCW verified the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons amounting to 61,444.607 MTs,¹⁰ or 87.16% of the declared amount; the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons amounting to 1,156.833 MTs, or 56.94% of the declared amount; and the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons amounting to 417,825 items, or 100% of the declared amount.
- 1.7 There were five States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period: Iraq,¹¹ Libya, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United States of America. The progress in the destruction of chemical weapons is summarised below.

Iraq

- 1.8 Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to remnants of chemical weapons stored in two storage bunkers at Al-Muthanna. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on available information from the United Nations Special Commission, as it was not possible for Iraq to conduct a detailed on-site inventory owing to the hazardous conditions within the bunkers.

⁹ Not counting OCWs, ACWs, or CWDFs under construction.

¹⁰ This figure includes 2.913 MTs of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, pursuant to subparagraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Verification Annex").

¹¹ Iraq declared remnants of chemical weapons.

- 1.9 Iraq continued to develop its plan for the destruction of the contents of the Al-Muthanna storage bunkers, and in 2014 requested the Secretariat to consider a draft of the detailed facility information for the Al-Muthanna Destruction Project, submitted in November 2013, as the final version.
- 1.10 On numerous occasions, Iraq has reiterated its firm commitment to meeting its obligations under the Convention, and has kept the Secretariat and States Parties informed on all steps being taken towards the assessment and destruction of the declared chemical weapons. No destruction activities took place in this State Party in 2014.

Libya

- 1.11 In accordance with its detailed plan for the destruction of chemical weapons remaining after 29 April 2012, Libya completed the destruction of the remaining 3.452 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons in May 2014, thereby completing the destruction of its entire stockpile of 26.345 MTs. With respect to Category 2 chemical weapons, Libya has so far destroyed 555.706 MTs, or 40% of its declared stockpile.
- 1.12 Libya informed the Secretariat that it had taken a number of protective and preventive measures to secure its remaining chemical weapons stockpiles. Libya also reviewed various options for the destruction of the remaining Category 2 chemical weapons, in order to ensure that the planned completion date set forth in its detailed plan for the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons would be met.

Russian Federation

- 1.13 In 2014, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 2,781.321 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons at five destruction facilities, namely, Kizner, Leonidovka, Maradykovsky, Pochep, and Shchuchye. This brought the total amount destroyed to 33,763.684 MTs,¹² or 84.48% of the Russian Federation's declared Category 1 chemical weapons. The Russian Federation had already destroyed all of its declared Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.14 The Russian Federation continued to implement its concept of gradually bringing CWDFs into operation by commissioning individual units designed for the destruction of a particular type of chemical agent or munitions. The design and construction of an additional unit at the already operational Shchuchye facilities was completed in 2014. As a consequence, the Secretariat conducted a final engineering review of this third process building at Shchuchye in November 2014, following which destruction operations commenced towards the end of February 2015.
- 1.15 In 2014, the Russian Federation amended its detailed plan for the destruction of the Category 1 chemical weapons remaining in the Russian Federation after 29 April 2012, providing information regarding destruction activities planned at the Kizner CWDF after 31 December 2015.

¹² This includes quantities withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention.

- 1.16 Pursuant to a decision of the Conference at its Eleventh Session (C-11/DEC.20, dated 8 December 2006), representatives of the Council conducted a visit, at the Russian Federation's invitation, to the Kizner CWDF between 14 and 18 April 2014. The report of the visit (EC-76/1, dated 30 May 2014) permitted States Parties to note the progress made by the Russian Federation towards the completion of its chemical weapons destruction programme as well as the technical and financial challenges encountered.

Syrian Arab Republic

- 1.17 In order to clarify any ambiguities or inconsistencies raised in respect of the results of the evaluation of the Syrian initial declaration submitted in 2013, the Syrian Arab Republic submitted seven amendments to its initial declaration, declaring one new CWPF and three other chemical weapons-related facilities, adjusting the chemical weapons inventory, and providing other relevant information.
- 1.18 In early 2014, the Council adopted a decision (EC-M-38/DEC.1, dated 30 January 2014) authorising the destruction of chemical weapons possessed by the Syrian Arab Republic at commercial facilities outside Syrian territory. As a consequence, by June 2014, the Secretariat had verified the removal from Syrian territory of 1,328.041 MTs¹³ of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons (100%) and their delivery to both commercial facilities, which had been selected through a tender process carried out by the OPCW, and to facilities made available by some States Parties as in-kind contributions towards the destruction programme.
- 1.19 In mid-2014, 581 MTs of Category 1 chemicals were destroyed on board the United States Vessel MV Cape Ray using the Cape Ray Field Deployable Hydrolysis System CWDF. The effluents resulting from this destruction process were transferred to the Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility in Finland and to the Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) facility in Germany, in August and September 2014, respectively. In 2014, Ekokem destroyed 2,513 MTs (or 48%) of the effluents it received from the Cape Ray and GEKA mbH destroyed 153 MTs (or 46%) of the effluents it received.
- 1.20 As a result of a tendering process carried out by the OPCW, two commercial facilities were selected to assist with the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons: Ekokem (Finland) and Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC, Port Arthur, Texas (United States of America). In 2014, the Ekokem facility destroyed 191 MTs of Category 1 chemicals and 149 MTs of Category 2 chemicals. At Veolia, during the course of 2014 the Secretariat verified the destruction of 43 MTs of Category 2 chemicals. The destruction process of both chemicals and effluents was verified by OPCW inspectors.
- 1.21 In addition, two facilities made available through an in-kind contribution from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contributed to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons. During the reporting period, the Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator completed the destruction of 138 MTs of Category 1

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This quantity and those set out in subsequent paragraphs are based on declarations submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic. The quantities of certain chemicals delivered to commercial facilities differed from the quantities declared. The Syrian Arab Republic has explained to the Secretariat the circumstances surrounding these discrepancies and agreed to provide an amendment to its declaration.

chemicals and 44.5 MTs of Category 2 chemicals while the Mexichem UK Limited facility destroyed 0.625 MTs of Category 2 chemicals.

- 1.22 In 2014, five facility agreements and arrangements were concluded between the OPCW and States Parties and approved by the Council, as follows:
- (a) with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, governing on-site inspections at the Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator and Marchwood Military Port (EC-75/DEC.3, dated 5 March 2014 and EC-76/DEC.5, dated 11 July 2014);
 - (b) with Finland for on-site inspections at the Ekokem facility and the Port of Hamina Kotka (EC-75/DEC.4, dated 5 March 2014);
 - (c) with Germany for on-site inspections at GEKA mbH, Munster, and at the Port of Disembarkation (EC-M-40/DEC.1, dated 29 April 2014); and
 - (d) with the United States of America for on-site inspections at the Cape Ray Field Deployable Hydrolysis System (EC-M-37/DEC.2 dated 8 January 2014) CWDF and for on-site inspections at Veolia (EC-M-42/DEC.2, dated 17 June 2014).

United States of America

- 1.23 On several occasions in 2014, the United States of America submitted detailed facility information, or revisions thereto, in respect of CWDFs at Pueblo, Colorado, Picatinny, New Jersey, and on board the MV Cape Ray. Other information regarding plans for destruction activities at the Blue Grass facility in Kentucky were also provided.
- 1.24 In 2014, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 0.005 MTs of chemical weapons in the United States of America. As at the cut-off date for this report, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 24,923.702 MTs of chemical weapons, or 90% of the State Party's declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons. The United States of America had already destroyed all of its Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.25 The Secretariat conducted an initial visit and final engineering review of the Pueblo Explosive Destruction System (EDS) in April and September 2014, respectively. The agreed detailed plan for verification and the facility agreement (EC-76/DEC.2 and EC-76/DEC.3, both dated 9 July 2014) were approved by the Council during its Seventy-Sixth Session. The EDS will be used to destroy problematic munitions, including leaking munitions and rejects that could not be destroyed at the Pueblo main facility. Destruction operations were planned to start in early 2015.
- 1.26 As at 31 December 2014, a total of 11 CWDFs in the United States of America had completed operations, while two others, at Pueblo and Blue Grass, were expected to start destruction activities in December 2015 and April 2020, respectively.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.27 In 2014, the Secretariat conducted 10 inspections at eight CWSFs: one in Libya, seven in the Russian Federation, and two in the United States of America. In addition, the Secretariat verified the removal of chemical weapons from all declared CWSFs in the Syrian Arab Republic, which were subsequently closed. At the end of the review period, nine CWSFs remained subject to systematic verification.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.28 By 31 December 2014, of the 97 CWPFs declared by 14 States Parties, 56 had already been destroyed and 23 had been converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.
- 1.29 Following consultations on the nature of continued verification measures at converted CWPFs 10 years after certification of their conversion, the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session approved a decision on this issue (EC-67/DEC.7, dated 16 February 2012). Accordingly, from May 2012, the Secretariat resumed verification measures at those facilities. In 2014, two such CWPFs in the Russian Federation and one in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were inspected in accordance with this Council decision.

Abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.30 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2014, four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China. In 2014, the Secretariat conducted 10 ACW inspections in two States Parties: China (nine inspections) and the Syrian Arab Republic (one inspection).

Old chemical weapons

- 1.31 Since entry into force of the Convention, 16 States Parties had declared OCWs. In 2014, the Secretariat conducted five OCW inspections: in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry verification

- 1.32 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import, export, processing, and consumption of chemicals that are listed in the three schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals, as well as OCPFs producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Table 2 provides information about such chemical industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2014. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 facilities, and OCPFs.

TABLE 2: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹⁴	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities ¹⁵	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27	27	23	23
Schedule 2	473	189	37	23
Schedule 3	441	401	35	34
OCPF	4,432	4,234	80	79
Total	5,373	4,851	80¹⁶	79¹⁷

1.33 As can be seen in Table 3, the Secretariat carried out 241 Article VI inspections in 2014. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the total of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (22%), 19 Schedule 3 plant sites (5%), and 169 OCPFs (4%). No uncertainties were recorded. Twenty-two inspections resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 197 inspections required further information to be provided in declarations. Eight inspections were carried out at facilities that were found during those inspections not to be inspectable, due to declaration errors.

TABLE 3: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year											
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
132	150	162	180	200	200	208	208	209	219	229	241

1.34 In connection with the chemical industry verification regime, there were a total of 5,373 declared facilities in 80 States Parties at the end of the review period, of which 4,851 were subject to inspection.

1.35 In 2014, the Secretariat continued its efforts to maximise the number of sequential inspections as a way of saving resources. Sixteen of the 18 States Parties that received four or more industry inspections in 2014 had advised the Secretariat that they concurred with the use of sequential inspections on their territory. One additional State Party received trial sequential inspections. Of the 51 pairs of sequential inspections shown in Table 4, in 44 cases the pair of inspections took place in the same country, while on seven occasions the pair of inspections was carried out in two countries.

TABLE 4: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Sequential Inspections (on a Year-by-Year Basis)											
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47	48	57	51

¹⁴ Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹⁵ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities, and annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs).

¹⁶ Eighty States Parties declared having at least one Article VI facility.

¹⁷ Seventy-nine States Parties declared having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

- 1.36 In 2014, sampling and analysis (S&A) was conducted in nine Schedule 2 inspections. At the end of the reporting period, since the introduction of S&A, 72 inspections had been conducted with S&A in 20 of the 22 States Parties with currently inspectable Schedule 2 facilities (see Table 5). Two additional States Parties have received S&A, but no longer have inspectable sites.

TABLE 5: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS AT INDUSTRY PLANT SITES

Number of Inspections Completed with S&A									
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
2	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	72

Declarations

- 1.37 During the review period, efforts were made to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the industry verification regime. The Secretariat took the initiative to focus its efforts on States Parties with long-outstanding issues. As a result of this initiative, the Secretariat in 2014 received three initial declarations under both Articles III and VI of the Convention from Haiti, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu. In addition, the Secretariat received one initial declaration under Article VI of the Convention from the Solomon Islands. Those four States Parties submitted their outstanding initial declarations at intervals of eight, nine, 10, and 11 years respectively from the submission due date.
- 1.38 As of 31 December 2014, two States Parties had yet to submit their initial declarations under both Articles III and VI of the Convention. In addition, one State Party, while having submitted its declarations under Article III, had yet to submit its declarations under Article VI of the Convention. The Secretariat will continue to work with the three States Parties concerned to ensure the submission of their outstanding initial declarations.
- 1.39 In 2014, the overall quality of annual declarations under Article VI and the rate of their timely submission were improved through various means. These included bilateral consultations, requests for clarification, reconciliation letters, education and outreach at regional and subregional meetings, courses, seminars, and workshops. For ADPA 2013, there was a marked increase in the number and percentage of submissions received on time, with 71 (81%) out of 88 States Parties submitting their ADPAs on time, compared to 56 (62%) out of 91 for ADPA 2012. This is the highest number and percentage of declarations submitted on time since 1997. The number of States Parties that submitted their ADPA 2013 more than 30 days late was significantly improved, at eight, compared to 21 States Parties for ADPA 2012. Of these 21 States Parties, eight submitted ADPA 2013 on time.
- 1.40 The number of States Parties that had submitted their ADPAs more than 30 days late two or more times since the adoption by the Council of decision EC-51/DEC.1 (dated 27 November 2007) regarding the timely submission of declarations under Article VI of the Convention decreased from 15 as at 31 December 2013 to 13 as at 31 December 2014. Out of these 15 States Parties, seven submitted their ADPAs for 2013 on time.

- 1.41 In 2014, the majority of States Parties continued to fully replace their list of OCPFs, with the result that approximately 99% of declared OCPFs were updated. Furthermore, of the five States Parties that had not updated their lists of OCPFs for more than five years, three updated them in 2014.
- 1.42 The number of States Parties with two or three transfer discrepancies for the previous three years (2011, 2012, and 2013) and no aggregate national data (AND)¹⁸ declarations for those three years was reduced from six as at 31 December 2013 to four as at 31 December 2014. The Secretariat will continue to work with the relevant States Parties to resolve their outstanding issues. In order to support the States Parties in the preparation of their declarations in accordance with the requirements of the Convention, the Secretariat updated three OPCW tools to assist them in identifying scheduled chemicals: the Handbook on Chemicals (superseding the 2009 version); the online scheduled chemicals database (superseding the 2009 version); and the brochure on the most-traded scheduled chemicals (superseding the 2006 version). In addition, after the publication in 2013 of the Declarations Handbook in English, in 2014 the Secretariat published this document in the five remaining official OPCW languages. Moreover, the Secretariat worked on the development of e-learning modules for self- and distance learning. As a result, in early 2015 the Secretariat plans to make available to States Parties additional, dedicated e-learning modules on identifying declarable activities and on receiving Article VI declarations. This will complement regular training activities organised throughout the year and provide an additional means for States Parties to acquire knowledge relevant to their role in implementing Article VI of the Convention.

Electronic declarations and SIX

- 1.43 In January 2014, the Secretariat released the new version (3.0) of the Electronic Declarations Tool for National Authorities (EDNA), which contained a new module dedicated to the declaration of Schedule 1 facilities and activities. The Secretariat has also observed significant interest among States Parties with declarable Schedule 1 activities, with eight States Parties submitting their Schedule 1 declarations in electronic format using the new module in EDNA. Currently, 43 States Parties use EDNA to prepare their annual declarations.
- 1.44 In 2014, the Secretariat continued to work towards the establishment of a secure electronic transmission system, through the SIX project. As a result, the SIX system was made available to States Parties in July 2014 (as reported in the Note by the Secretariat S/1192/2014, dated 1 July 2014). The main objective of this project was to establish a secure electronic channel for the exchange of information, including that of a classified nature, between States Parties and the Secretariat. Following the release of the SIX system to the States Parties, the Secretariat has observed increasing interest in it among States Parties. Sixteen users from nine States Parties have already registered for the system, and a number of other States Parties have expressed interest in using it in the near future. The establishment of the new system has already proved beneficial: the Secretariat has received the first declarations and declaration

¹⁸ AND must be declared under paragraphs 1 and 2 of Parts VII and VIII of the Verification Annex, and includes import and export data regarding Schedule 2 and 3 chemicals.

amendments through SIX, and has also exchanged certain declaration-related documents with the States Parties that are using SIX, resulting in a significant increase in the efficiency of information transmission and processing.

- 1.45 In 2014, 15 representatives from 12 States Parties attended EDNA training courses and 12 representatives from 11 States Parties attended SIX training courses organised during the Nineteenth Session of the Conference. The Secretariat also provided a basic course on electronic declarations as part of the “Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases,” organised by VERIFIN in August 2014.
- 1.46 Further to the efforts to broaden the usage of existing tools and systems and to promote the new systems that were introduced in 2014, the Secretariat has also focused on the provision of training material related thereto. For instance, a comprehensive set of user documentation for the SIX system was made available in all OPCW official languages, and the user documentation for EDNA was also updated. Moreover, the Secretariat worked on the development of e-learning modules for self- and distance learning. As a result, the Secretariat plans to make dedicated e-learning modules for EDNA and SIX available to States Parties in early 2015. This will complement regular training activities organised throughout the year and provide an additional means for States Parties to acquire knowledge on the electronic tools and systems.

Riot control agents

- 1.47 At the end of the review period, 136 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Additional information is provided in Annex 7.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.48 States Parties report to the Secretariat any export or import of scheduled chemicals,¹⁹ including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given by both parties of any transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties. Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention, and States Parties are obliged to require end-user certificates in connection with transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party.²⁰
- 1.49 The Secretariat received 23 notifications related to 12 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals due to take place in 2014, involving five States Parties (four as sending States Parties and all five as recipients).
- 1.50 ADPAs received in 2014 indicated that 50 States Parties had transferred a total of approximately 5,200 MTs of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2013.

¹⁹ Subject to certain minimum quantities.

²⁰ With regard to the transfer of Schedule 2 chemicals to or from States not Party and to the transfer of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party, exemptions included in the respective decisions by the Conference are applied (C-V/DEC.16, dated 17 May 2000 and C-VI/DEC.10, dated 17 May 2001, respectively).

- 1.51 ADPAs received in 2014 indicated that 125 States Parties had transferred approximately 340,000 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals in 2013. Eleven States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to three States not Party, with the chemical thionyl chloride accounting for 26% of the 1,513 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2013.

Informal consultations

- 1.52 Five informal consultations were conducted in 2014, and were webcast to enable the representatives of National Authorities to remotely observe consultation proceedings. States Parties undertook consultations on a number of outstanding verification-related topics, including:
- (a) the status of measures in place to address transfer discrepancies and the results for 2014;
 - (b) the SIX project, which was discussed before it was implemented in mid-2014, and for which regular updates were given;
 - (c) results of the OCPF site-selection methodology for 2014, which included a discussion of the evaluation of the performance of the methodology;
 - (d) an update on the Secretariat's preparedness to conduct sampling and analysis at Schedule 3 and OCPF inspections;
 - (e) OCPF inspection report templates, which were discussed and revised with a view to reducing reporting burden, improving consistency of data reported, and reducing the post-inspection activity period;
 - (f) possible measures to reduce the high number of discrepancies verified in inspections on the declared number of plants producing discrete organic chemicals (OCPFs);
 - (g) a presentation of the Declarations Handbook (2013 version);
 - (h) refinements in the conduct of inspections to improve their consistency, efficiency, and effectiveness;
 - (i) results of the implementation of the policy guidelines for determining the number of Article VI inspections in 2014;
 - (j) recent improvements in the submission and handling of industry declarations, late submission of declarations, and transfer discrepancies;
 - (k) recent actions by the Secretariat in engaging the chemical industry associations; and
 - (l) the OPCW Laboratory's new multipurpose training facilities.

Laboratory and training-related activities

Development of sampling and analysis

- 1.53 A fourth confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was conducted in February 2014, which was followed by a workshop to discuss the findings and initiate planning for a fifth exercise.

OPCW proficiency tests

- 1.54 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Thirty-Fourth, the holding of the Thirty-Fifth, and the start of the Thirty-Sixth Official OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 21 designated laboratories from 17 Member States, eight of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2014.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.55 Table 6 reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last five years.²¹ Only the GC(RI)²² and MS²³ data were used in on-site analysis.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OCAD

Status at the Beginning of	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
IR ²⁴	698	716	723	726	734
GC(RI)	3,018	3,470	3,560	3,740	3866
NMR ²⁵	298	298	298	298	298
MS	3,321	3,657	3,731	3,898	4,003

Verification training

- 1.56 The 2014 Inspectorate Training Programme (ITP) commenced on 13 January and ran through 19 December 2014. The Inspectorate Division completed 2,005 equivalent training days within the ITP subprogramme. Delivery of training by inspectors required 600 equivalent training days. The programme was comprised of 44 individual training courses, with 48 calendar weeks involving training. The programme included some non-budgeted training courses such as Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environment (SSAFE), Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), and the Level 4A Radiation Course. Despite this, the total number of training days was 15% lower than planned (approximately

²¹ Unlike the OCAD tables included in annual reports before 2009, the data reported in Table 6 represents the number of distinct chemicals rather than the number of items of data in the database.

²² GC(RI) = gas chromatography (retention index).

²³ MS = mass spectrometry.

²⁴ IR = infrared.

²⁵ NMR = nuclear-magnetic resonance.

2,400 days). This can be attributed to the cancellation of a large number of regular inspector courses as a result of team preparations and verification activities related to the Syrian Arab Republic.

- 1.57 Seventy percent of the training held in 2014 was delivered within the territory of the Netherlands, with the remainder conducted in the territories of Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. These Member States assisted in the delivery of the training programme, either as host nations or through voluntary contributions, or through the provision of technical and/or administrative assistance.

Challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use

- 1.58 No challenge inspections (CIs) or investigations of alleged use (IAUs) under the Convention were requested in 2014. Nevertheless, the Secretariat continues to maintain its readiness through training and contingency planning.

Other activities

- 1.59 On 29 April 2014 the Director-General announced the creation of the FFM, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals, reportedly chlorine, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic. The establishment of the FFM was based on the general authority of the OPCW Director-General to seek to uphold at all times the object and purpose of the Convention. This authority is reinforced in the present instance by the relevant decisions of the Council and United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013); the general endorsement by the Council of the FFM; and the acceptance of the FFM by the Syrian Arab Republic through an exchange of letters between the Director-General and the Syrian Government (dated 1 and 10 May 2014, respectively).
- 1.60 The FFM submitted the summary report of its work covering the period from 3 to 31 May 2014 on 16 June 2014 (S/1191/2014, dated 16 June 2014 and Corr.1, dated 1 October 2014) and its second report (S/1212/2014 and Corr.1) on 10 September 2014. Both reports were circulated to the States Parties. The FFM's third report (S/1230/2014, dated 18 December 2014) provided a more detailed account of the work undertaken by the Mission in the second phase and the process leading to the findings presented in its second report regarding the use of chlorine for hostile purposes. In essence, the FFM has concluded, to date, that there is compelling confirmation that a toxic chemical was used as a weapon, systematically and repeatedly, in three locations in the Syrian Arab Republic. The FFM concluded, with a high degree of confidence, that chlorine, either pure or in mixture, was the toxic chemical in question.
- 1.61 On 27 May 2014, a convoy of OPCW inspectors and United Nations staff travelling as part of the FFM came under attack by armed groups in the Syrian Arab Republic. A review team led by the Deputy Director-General analysed the events leading up to this security incident, which took place near Kafr Zita in the Syrian Arab Republic. The review team conducted a desk review of available documentation, a gap analysis to identify opportunities for improvements in the practices adopted by the Secretariat,

and structured interviews with key staff members. After the conduct of the review, the Deputy Director-General made a number of recommendations relating to the communication systems used during the operation, alternative route surveys, the capacity to handle kidnapping situations, biomedical and environmental sampling, insurance coverage, confidentiality issues, and standard operating procedures for contingency operations in war zones and across conflict lines. Many of these recommendations have been incorporated into OPCW planning and standing operation procedures.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

National Implementation and Technical Assistance: Article VII

- 2.1 The technical support and assistance provided by the Secretariat in 2014 continued to focus on enhancing national capacities for effectively fulfilling national obligations under the Convention.
- 2.2 There were 31 events organised in 2014, directly benefitting a total of 1,092 participants from both States Parties and States not Party. Four Article VII facilitations were also conducted. This engagement and interaction has proved very useful in ensuring effective cooperation and in providing assistance and support in response to the priority needs of the States Parties.
- 2.3 In response to sustained interest from States Parties, the Secretariat organised two one-week basic courses at OPCW Headquarters for representatives of the National Authorities. The courses were aimed at providing intensive knowledge about the Convention as well as the work and functions of the Secretariat and the policy-making organs. A training course on inspections escorts was also held at OPCW Headquarters.
- 2.4 The Secretariat received reports on national implementation from 151 States Parties. As of the cut-off date of this report, the number of States Parties that had legislation covering all initial measures for the implementation of Article VII of the Convention stood at 114. The Secretariat continues to respond to requests submitted by States Parties for assistance in reviewing their legislative instruments.
- 2.5 The Secretariat has adopted a more direct and integrated approach to evaluating national capacity. It devises tailor-made interventions to provide States Parties with the most appropriate technical support. One such event is the subregional National Capacity Evaluation and Training Workshop for States Parties from the Pacific Islands, which was held in May 2014 in Brisbane, Australia. The workshop provided hands-on training on the core aspects of the Convention and included a module on drafting and preparing national legislation in application of the Convention.
- 2.6 The Secretariat continued its engagement with States not Party. A participant from Angola attended the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Kenya. In addition, two events were conducted in cooperation with Myanmar, namely, a national awareness-raising workshop and a mock inspection, carried out in collaboration with the National Authorities of Malaysia and Japan. These events helped to engage Angola and Myanmar and to prepare them for their role as States Parties to the Convention.
- 2.7 The National Authority Mentorship/Partnership Programme, which was piloted in 2012, ran successfully for a third consecutive year. In 2014 there were three mentorships between Sudan and Malaysia, between Cuba and Paraguay, and between Burkina Faso and Algeria. These activities proved beneficial in enhancing cooperation and providing technical support and assistance to the mentored States Parties, and for this reason will be continued in the coming years.

- 2.8 In 2014 the Secretariat finalised the concept of its newest initiative, the Influential Visitors Programme. This multifaceted programme is designed to bring influential visitors from States Parties, as well as States not Party, to the OPCW Headquarters for a three-day programme. It involves systematic follow-up on the visits through regular high-level contacts, demarches, and possible visits by the Secretariat to the participating States Parties. The programme will be implemented in 2015.
- 2.9 Four sessions of the Internship Programme for Legal Drafters were conducted in 2014. These were attended by 15 representatives from seven States Parties, namely the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, Libya, Panama, and Uganda. All the participants concluded the programme successfully and upon completion had draft legislation ready to be submitted to their respective legislative bodies for consideration. Some initial results have been recorded, as some participating States Parties have made significant progress in their legislative processes. For example, Grenada, which participated in the programme in 2012, has already adopted legislation. Moreover, Ecuador and Paraguay have submitted drafts to their respective Parliaments. The remaining States Parties have introduced drafts to their relevant governmental bodies for clearance. The Internship Programme will continue to remain a priority.
- 2.10 The first-ever regional meeting on education in the responsible application of knowledge of dual-use chemicals was co-organised by the Secretariat and the National Authority of Argentina in April 2014. It was an opportunity to exchange experiences on activities related to education and outreach, and provided valuable recommendations for future education and outreach activities. The Secretariat has selected six States Parties to take part in its pilot project on national education and outreach, which is scheduled to commence in 2015.
- 2.11 The international conference “Education for Peace: New Pathways for Securing Chemical Disarmament” was also organised at the OPCW in September 2014. It brought together experts from government, science, industry, academia, and civil society to exchange information on improving education and outreach in disarmament and non-proliferation and on ways to sustain activities and initiatives in this area. It also addressed the need to empower stakeholders and to reach people more effectively.

Regional meetings of the National Authorities

- 2.12 Four regional meetings for National Authorities took place in Armenia, Chile, India, and Kenya, for the Eastern Europe, GRULAC,²⁶ Asia, and Africa regions, respectively. The meetings provided opportunities for National Authorities in these regions to exchange views and share experiences on practical matters related to implementation and enhancing implementation of the Convention at the regional and subregional levels. The meetings also addressed specific areas of implementation, including declarations and industry verification issues under Article VI and national implementation under Article VII of the Convention.

²⁶ GRULAC = Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

- 2.13 A number of regional and subregional workshops for National Authority officials, customs officials, and other stakeholders of National Authorities were held in 2014. These included six training courses on the technical aspects of the transfers regime for customs officers (in Argentina, Montenegro, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, and South Africa), and two training courses for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties involved in fulfilling Article VI declaration requirements (in the Netherlands and Qatar).
- 2.14 The OPCW e-learning project continues to disseminate information about the modules to all stakeholders to enhance outreach and to promote the use of these knowledge-enhancing tools. With continued funding from the European Union (EU), the Secretariat has been able to successfully deploy all six modules of its e-learning modules on its website in three languages (English, French, and Spanish).
- 2.15 The Secretariat successfully launched its Legislative Assistance Support Tool (LAST) software in 2014, providing States Parties with reliable and user-friendly legislative and legal support and updated information on the status of ratification and implementation of the Convention.
- 2.16 The Secretariat continued its efforts to enhance collaboration with agencies and institutions in a position to assist in promoting the implementation of the Convention. Collaborative partners include the Green Customs Initiative, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the African Union (AU), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the 1540 Committee of the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute (UNICRI), the Biological Weapons Convention, the Pacific Islands Forum, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Secretariat will continue to work to strengthen its existing relations with these agencies and to establish close working relations with other relevant ones.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

- 2.17 The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities was held in November 2014, and covered selected thematic areas. The meeting, which attracted 235 participants from 130 States Parties, as well as representatives from Myanmar, and from two regional organisations, namely CARICOM and the AU, provided a forum for participants to deliberate and share their experiences and best practices, and to identify possible areas of future focus. During the meeting, the Secretariat conducted a total of 210 bilateral consultations with participating National Authorities on a wide range of issues of common interest and concern for full and effective implementation.

Assistance and Protection: Article X

- 2.18 Throughout 2014 the Secretariat continued to carry out assistance and protection capacity-building projects. In summary, the 32 Article X-related events conducted by the Secretariat in 2014 allowed the OPCW to build and enhance the skills of 663 relevant individuals from States Parties in basic, advanced, laboratory, medical, and refresher levels of training. The major activities are outlined below.
- 2.19 The Assistance and Protection Branch successfully introduced a tailored approach to training in 2014, consisting of a three-component cycle (basic, advanced, exercise)

conducted in China, India, Pakistan, Qatar, and Republic of Korea for the Asian Region and in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile for the GRULAC region.

- 2.20 In August 2014 the Secretariat conducted the Third International Training Course for Instructors at OPCW Headquarters. Graduates are able to use the knowledge obtained to provide training in turn to personnel in their home countries and to participate as instructors in other OPCW courses.
- 2.21 The Secretariat organised and conducted international and regional assistance and protection training courses related to offers made under paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention, jointly with the Governments of Argentina, Belarus, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, and Switzerland.
- 2.22 In conjunction with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Secretariat convened a meeting of national emergency coordinators in Bridgetown, Barbados in April 2014. The meeting was held with the involvement and support of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and CARICOM.
- 2.23 A regional workshop on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for representatives of States Parties in Asia was held in April 2014 in Indonesia, followed by a regional table-top exercise in Malaysia in October 2014. The latter event was partially funded by the Government of New Zealand and financially and technically supported by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- 2.24 A regional course on medical aspects of assistance and protection was successfully conducted in Havana, Cuba in October 2014, and a regional pilot table-top exercise on chemical emergency response took place in San José, Costa Rica in November 2014, with the financial support of the EU.
- 2.25 The eleventh meeting of the Protection Network took place in March 2014, focusing on several issues related to Article X. The Fourteenth Annual Assistance and Protection Coordination Workshop was jointly organised in July 2014 with the National Authority of Spain, with the participation of CARICOM and UNICRI. It was followed by the second meeting of assistance and protection training centres in September 2014 in Slovakia, which served as a forum to discuss matters related to capacity building under paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention.
- 2.26 Ten newly selected qualified experts completed their first training alongside the new OPCW inspectors at the National Institute for NBC²⁷ Protection in the city of Příbram, the Czech Republic, in November 2014.
- 2.27 The facilitator for Article X issues called for informal consultations to discuss the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X as at 30 June 2014 (EC-77/DG.3, dated 12 August 2014 and Corr.1, dated 2 October 2014).

²⁷

NBC = Nuclear, biological, and chemical.

- 2.28 Close cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), INTERPOL, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the OSCE, WCO, UNICRI, the World Health Organization (WHO) and EU, among other international organisations, continued in 2014. The Assistance and Protection Branch organised a side event with UNICRI during the Nineteenth Session of the Conference in December 2014 to highlight the benefits of interagency cooperation in the creation of national emergency response action plans for CBRN²⁸ incidents.
- 2.29 In the context of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, established in accordance with decision C-16/DEC.13 (dated 2 December 2011), a donation of EUR 45,000 to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Victims of Chemical Weapons was received from Dr Robert Mathews of Australia, corresponding to the amount of his cash award as one of the winners of the 2014 OPCW-The Hague Award. The Director-General also announced that EUR 20,000 from the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize award had been donated to the Trust Fund, which currently stands at EUR 85,000 in pledged and donated contributions.
- 2.30 From 1 January to 31 December 2014, 81 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X.
- 2.31 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2014, 80 States Parties had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (EC-77/DG.3 and Corr.1).
- 2.32 In accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 47 States Parties have made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, which stood at EUR 1,512,625 on 31 December 2014.

Economic and Technological development: Implementation of Article XI

- 2.33 In the area of international cooperation under Article XI, the Secretariat organised capacity-building activities along the four themes of integrated chemicals management, enhancing laboratory capabilities, chemical knowledge promotion and exchange, and industry outreach. In total, 755 scientists and experts from government, academia, and industry benefitted from these programmes.
- 2.34 In 2014, the Secretariat organised the fifteenth edition of the Associate Programme, as well as the second meeting of alumni from this programme. It also offered 10 analytical skills development courses and seven workshops/training courses in the field of chemical safety and security under the Industry-Outreach Programme. The Secretariat also provided financial support to 76 research projects, 14 internships, and 11 international conferences, and arranged the transfer of 81 laptops to National Authorities and specialised institutions. Under the Laboratory-Assistance Programme, the Secretariat was able to assist one laboratory and offered a regional workshop to enhance laboratory capabilities.

²⁸ CBRN = Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear.

- 2.35 In the area of integrated chemicals management, the fifteenth edition of the Associate Programme took place from 31 July to 3 October 2014. Thirty-two participants from 32 States Parties benefitted from the intensive nine-week programme, which involved modules at OPCW Headquarters and the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as hands-on training at state-of-the-art chemical industry plants worldwide. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical industry associations, and chemical companies in several industrialised Member States, including Croatia, Denmark, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, and Spain, assisted in organising various components of the programme.
- 2.36 A second virtual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Associate Programme was organised from 8 to 16 November 2014. The theme in 2014 was “The OPCW Associates Programme: Addressing Pressing Challenges”. Sixty associates shared their views and interacted through the alumni Facebook page.
- 2.37 In the area of enhancing laboratory capabilities, five laboratory capacity building courses were held at VERIFIN. The first analytical skills development course was held from 30 May to 13 June 2014 with 19 participants from 19 Member States. The second course, which was funded in accordance with EU Council Decision 2012 on support for OPCW activities, took place from 7 to 21 November 2014 and was attended by 20 participants from 18 Member States.
- 2.38 The three specialised analytical chemistry courses organised at VERIFIN in 2014 focused on NMR, laboratory quality management, and quantitative MS to analyse chemicals related to the Convention. The courses hosted four, five and eight participants, respectively, from 13 Member States.
- 2.39 Analytical skills development courses were also offered in different languages to cater to different regions: for GRULAC in Spanish, from 2 to 13 June 2014 at the Laboratorio de Verificación para las Armas Químicas, Instituto Tecnológico La Marañosa in Spain, attended by 16 participants from 12 Member States; and for the Middle Eastern region in Arabic from 19 to 30 October 2014 at the Ben Hayyan International Laboratories in Aqaba, Jordan, hosting 13 participants from eight Member States.
- 2.40 A regional course for analytical chemists from laboratories supporting customs services was held from 7 to 11 April 2014 in Warsaw, Poland, and was hosted by the Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry. The course catered for 10 participants from eight Asian Member States.
- 2.41 A natural products chemistry training for Asian Member States was held at the Institute of Bioproduct Development, Universiti Teknologi in Malaysia, from 12 to 28 October 2014. The course catered for 17 participants from 13 Member States.
- 2.42 In the area of industry outreach, a course was conducted at the Bergische University of Wuppertal, Germany, with an enhanced voluntary contribution from the German Federal Foreign Office to fund an additional course on chemical safety management for Member States from Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Participants from eight Member States and from South Sudan and Myanmar participated in the course.

- 2.43 A chemical safety and security management seminar for Member States of the OPCW that are also members of ASEAN²⁹ and SAARC³⁰ took place in Beijing, China from 23 to 25 April 2014. Forty-six participants from 15 Member States and seven representatives from Myanmar participated in the seminar.
- 2.44 A workshop on the peaceful development and use of chemistry for Member States of the OPCW in the Asian Region took place in Seoul, Republic of Korea from 15 to 17 October 2014 funded under a voluntary contribution from Republic of Korea. Twenty-seven participants from 17 Member States took part in the workshop.
- 2.45 A chemical security and safety workshop for the Member States of SAARC was conducted in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 17 to 19 December 2014. The workshop was attended by 62 participants from seven countries.
- 2.46 In the area of chemical security, a symposium on bridging international gaps in chemical security was held at the OPCW Headquarters on 26 November 2014. The symposium, funded through a voluntary contribution from the United States of America, was attended by 183 participants from National Authorities, Member States, chemical industry, and academia.
- 2.47 In the area of chemical knowledge promotion and exchange, the Secretariat supported 11 scientific events, enabling 62 scientists and researchers to participate in various scientific gatherings under the Conference Support Programme. Fourteen internships were undertaken in 2014 under the Internship Support Programme.
- 2.48 The Programme for Support of Research Projects provided funding to 36 directly funded research projects in 2014. In addition, 40 new research projects received joint funding in 2014 from the OPCW and the International Foundation for Science. Under the Equipment Exchange Programme, 81 used laptops received from the Secretariat were refurbished for transfer.
- 2.49 As part of the Laboratory Assistance Programme, a visit was undertaken to the laboratories of the Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology of the Gendarmerie Nationale in Algiers, Algeria, in order to assess the capacity of establishing a line for analysis of chemical weapons agents. In addition, a workshop entitled “GC-MS³¹ Essentials: From Sample Injection to Spectral Interpretation” was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 25 to 29 August 2014. It was organised by the Pan African Chemistry Network, which had received support to provide assistance to participating laboratories.
- 2.50 The first workshop on Schedule 1 facilities entitled “Schedule 1 Users Forum” was held in Madrid, Spain from 13 to 16 January 2014. The workshop was designed as a forum for personnel of all declared Schedule 1 facilities, and was attended by 38 participants from all 17 OPCW Member States with such facilities.

²⁹ ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

³⁰ SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

³¹ GC-MS = Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

- 2.51 A workshop on Article XI of the Convention was conducted at OPCW Headquarters from 11 to 13 June 2014. The workshop was attended by 23 participants who had previously attended regional workshops on Article XI held in China, Hungary, Kenya, and Uruguay. The event was designed to amalgamate the set of priorities identifying regional needs, a process which began with the decision by the Conference at its Sixteenth Session (C-16/DEC.10, dated 1 December 2011) to hold such workshops and to identify global and regional priorities.

The OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention

- 2.52 The OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Africa Programme”) commenced its third phase on 1 January 2014. The Third Review Conference³² gave an added impetus to the Africa Programme and commended its usefulness in advancing the implementation of the provisions of the Convention in the region. In 2014, the Africa Programme comprised a total of 20 events, activities, workshops, and training courses that have benefitted 409 participants.

National implementation: Article VII

- 2.53 In 2014, a total of 250 participants from African States Parties took part in 13 activities organised by the Secretariat to support national implementation. An additional three participants from two States not Party in the region also took part in these events. Four States Parties also informed the Secretariat that they had adopted national implementing legislation.
- 2.54 Among the activities held in support of national implementation were two subregional training courses for customs authorities. The first was for States Parties in West, Central, and North Africa, and was held in Dakar, Senegal from 25 to 28 March 2014. A total of 47 participants from 23 States Parties took part in this course. A second course, this time for the States Parties in East and Southern Africa, was held in Centurion, South Africa from 15 to 18 July 2014. A total of 38 participants from 18 States Parties and two States not Party in the region participated in the event.
- 2.55 Two representatives from Uganda participated in the Secretariat’s Internship Programme for Legal Drafters and Representatives of National Authorities, held at the OPCW Headquarters from 12 to 16 May 2014. The legal internship programme, which facilitates the adoption of necessary legislation based on a results-oriented incremental approach, provides support to States Parties that have yet to start drafting national implementing legislation, by equipping their legal drafters with the requisite skills and technical capacities to enable them to compile draft national implementing legislation and also to pursue its adoption.
- 2.56 Another initiative recently introduced by the Secretariat, and in which African States Parties have shown a high degree of interest, is the National Authority mentorship and partnership programme. This programme facilitates the exchange of visits between National Authority representatives and is designed to enhance the functioning of these

³² Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

institutions. It promotes peer learning, management and skills enhancement, and interaction at the level of National Authority focal points, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the mentored National Authority. Since the Secretariat's invitation to States Parties to express their interest in taking part in the programme, a significant number of African States Parties have responded positively.

- 2.57 In 2014, two of the six mentorships conducted by the Secretariat under the National Authority mentorship and partnership programme were allocated to States Parties from Africa. The exchanges of visits occurred between the National Authorities of Brazil and Sao Tome and Principe, and the National Authorities of Algeria and Burkina Faso.
- 2.58 The Secretariat held two basic courses for personnel of National Authorities at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague, from 24 to 28 February 2014 and from 15 to 19 September 2014, with a combined total of 26 participants from an equal number of African States Parties. These courses continue to be an important element in the Secretariat's efforts to ensure that personnel from National Authorities have a sound understanding of the Convention, ensuing rights and obligations, and the role that National Authorities are required to play for the full and successful implementation of the Convention.
- 2.59 The Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 4 to 6 June 2014. The meeting was organised in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and the AU Commission and its Regional Economic Communities (RECs).
- 2.60 A total of 47 participants from 33 States Parties in the region participated in the meeting, as well as the Convention focal points in four RECs/Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolutions (RMs), namely the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC), and North Africa Regional Capability (NARC). Also in attendance was a representative from Angola, currently a State not Party to the Convention.

Assistance and protection: Article X

- 2.61 In the area of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, participants from African countries attended a variety of courses in Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Czech Republic, Finland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Serbia, South Africa, and Switzerland. A total of 96 participants from Africa attended courses organised by the Assistance and Protection Branch in 2014.
- 2.62 The Secretariat continued to develop long-term capacity building projects for African countries in the area of assistance and protection. The projects were aimed at building synergies between the participating States Parties and at helping establish networks for sharing experiences and information. Under the auspices of the Africa Programme, a training cycle for French-speaking States Parties in Central Africa began with a basic and advanced training in Brazzaville, the Congo in June 2014. Participants completed their training during an exercise in Cameroon in December. This project benefitted from the technical support of the Swiss Government and the financial support of the EU. In addition, a train-the-trainer programme for African

States Parties was held once again in Tshwane, South Africa with the financial support of Norway.

Economic and technological development: Article XI

- 2.63 Under the Africa Programme, a regional course on analytical skills development for laboratories was held from 12 to 23 May 2014 at Protechnik Laboratories, in Pretoria, South Africa, accommodating 24 participants from 16 African Member States.
- 2.64 In the area of industry outreach, the German Federal Foreign Office provided a voluntary contribution for the chemical safety management course for the Africa region from 3 to 7 November 2014 at the Bergische University of Wuppertal, Germany. Nine participants from nine African Member States benefitted from this training.
- 2.65 From 18 to 20 March 2014, a chemical safety and security management seminar, funded under EU Council Decision 2012, was held in Durban, South Africa. Thirty participants from 20 African Member States participated.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

Activities of the Conference of the States Parties

Nineteenth Session of the Conference

- 3.1 Among the decisions³³ adopted by the Conference at its Nineteenth Session (1 to 5 December 2014) were the following:
- (a) Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2015 (C-19/DEC.4, dated 3 December 2014);
 - (b) Scale of Assessments for 2015 (C-19/DEC.5, dated 3 December 2014);
 - (c) Appointment of the External Auditor of the OPCW (C-19/DEC.6, dated 3 December 2014);
 - (d) Implementation of an Enterprise-Resource-Planning System and Establishment of a Special Fund for This Purpose (C-19/DEC.7, dated 3 December 2014);
 - (e) Reduction of the Working Capital Fund (C-19/DEC.8, dated 3 December 2014);
 - (f) Withholding of the Distribution of the Cash Surplus for 2012 (C-19/DEC.9, dated 3 December 2014);
 - (g) Write-Offs of Irrecoverable Accounts Receivable and of Losses of Assets (C-19/DEC.10, dated 3 December 2014); and
 - (h) Rehiring of Inspectors (C-19/DEC.11, dated 4 December 2014).

Activities of the Executive Council

- 3.2 In 2014, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including verification activities and the implementation of Articles VII, X, and XI.
- 3.3 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit to the Kizner CWDF in the Russian Federation, from 14 to 18 April 2014 (EC-76/1).
- 3.4 The Council also:
- (a) reviewed progress in the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;
 - (b) adopted decisions related to the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons at its Thirty-Seventh, Thirty-Eighth, Fortieth, Forty-Second, Forty-Third, and Forty-Sixth Meetings (EC-M-37/DEC.1 and EC-M-37/DEC.2, both dated

³³

Other (unclassified) decisions can be found on the public website of the OPCW.

8 January 2014; EC-M-38/DEC.1 and EC-M-38/DEC.2, both dated 30 January 2014; EC-M-40/DEC.1, dated 29 April 2014; EC-M-42/DEC.1, EC-M-42/DEC.2, and EC-M-42/DEC.3, all dated 17 June 2014; EC-M-43/DEC.1, dated 24 July 2014; and EC-M-46/DEC.1, dated 19 November 2014);

- (c) approved modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and States Parties;
- (d) concluded an agreement on privileges and immunities; and
- (e) adopted a number of other decisions on administrative and financial matters.

Activities of subsidiary bodies

- 3.5 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter “the Confidentiality Commission”) held its Sixteenth Meeting from 21 to 23 May 2014.
- 3.6 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters (ABAF) held its Thirty-Sixth Session from 2 to 5 June 2014, and its Thirty-Seventh Session from 1 to 4 September 2014.
- 3.7 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held its Twenty-First Session from 23 to 27 June 2014.
- 3.8 The Conference, at its Nineteenth Session, considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (hereinafter “the Host Country Committee”) on the performance of its activities (EC-75/HCC/1/Rev.1 C-19/HCC/1/Rev.1, dated 6 March 2014). The Chairperson of the Council also reported to the Conference on the status of work of the Host Country Committee (C-19/HCC/2, dated 4 December 2014).

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Universality

- 4.1 During the course of 2014, the OPCW continued to accord high priority to universality and maintained high-level contacts with representatives of States not Party in order to create awareness of the importance of joining the Convention. The Director-General made full use of his contacts with States Parties and interactions at various international forums and public speaking events, to underline the importance of universality and to gather support for the efforts of the Secretariat in this regard.
- 4.2 On 19 March 2014, the Director-General addressed letters to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the remaining six States not Party, urging their accession to the Convention at the earliest.
- 4.3 In September 2014, the Director-General addressed letters to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of a group of States Parties, including the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to encourage them to use their good offices to reach out to States not Party to accelerate progress in achieving universality.
- 4.4 Universality featured prominently in statements that the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General delivered at regional and international forums, including the United Nations.
- 4.5 The Secretariat continued to implement the action plan on universality as a priority. Throughout the year, meetings were held with a number of representatives of States not Party to discuss accession to the Convention, including in the margins of events hosted by the OPCW. Bilateral consultations took place with senior officials from all States not Party, with the exception of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- 4.6 Contacts have been maintained with the AU in order to promote the goals of the Convention and its universality within the framework of the memorandum of understanding signed between the AU and the OPCW in January 2006, as well as within the framework of the decision on the implementation and universality of the Convention, adopted at the Thirty-Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity, held in Durban, South Africa, in July 2002 (AHG/Dec. 182 (XXXVIII)). On 14 June 2014, the Deputy Director-General addressed a letter to H.E. Mr Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the AU, proposing measures to strengthen the AU's cooperation with the OPCW, including in relation to promoting universality of the Convention.
- 4.7 Efforts to expand dialogue with Angola continued, primarily through its Embassy in The Hague. Five representatives of Angola participated in OPCW-related events in the course of 2014.
- 4.8 Over 15 representatives from Myanmar participated in OPCW-related activities in 2014. In cooperation with the Governments of Japan and Malaysia, the Secretariat conducted a three-day national awareness workshop and a two-day mock industry inspection activity from 25 to 29 August 2014 in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon, Myanmar. The OPCW delegation met in Myanmar with the Minister of Foreign

Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Science and Technology, and the Chairman of the Parliamentary International Relations Committee.

- 4.9 The Head of the Government Relations and Political Affairs Branch participated in a course on non-proliferation in Yangon in September 2014, and in a roundtable discussion on disarmament in Tel Aviv, Israel, in November 2014.
- 4.10 A delegation from Myanmar participated in the Nineteenth Session of the Conference as an observer. The delegation was headed by the Deputy Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr Thant Kyaw, who delivered a statement to the Conference, in which he noted that the Parliament of Myanmar would continue the process of ratification of the Convention early in 2015.
- 4.11 The Secretariat, in cooperation with the International Institute for Strategic Studies, organised a workshop in London on 4 August 2014 titled “Bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) into effect throughout the Middle East”. The workshop brought together prominent experts, researchers, and London-based diplomatic representatives from both Egypt and Israel to assess the new security environment in the Middle East in the wake of the Syrian Arab Republic’s ongoing chemical demilitarisation. Participants discussed the merits of acceding to the Convention against this backdrop and broader efforts to achieve universal adherence.
- 4.12 Israel participated in the Nineteenth Session of the Conference as an observer and its representatives held bilateral meetings with Secretariat staff.
- 4.13 In response to the Director-General’s letter of 19 March 2014, H.E. Mr Haim Divon, Ambassador of Israel to the Netherlands, conveyed a letter dated 8 June 2014 from H.E. Mr Avigdor Liberman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, advising that Israel’s position on the Convention had not changed and that reports of chemical weapons use in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to contribute to a fragile and unstable security situation in the Middle East, Israel’s priority concern when considering future decisions regarding the Convention.
- 4.14 Egyptian officials participated in a briefing at the OPCW on 4 December 2014, as part of a training course arranged by the Clingendael Institute for diplomats from the Middle East. One Egyptian representative participated in the subregional training course for customs authorities of States Parties in East and Southern Africa, held from 15 to 18 July 2014 in Centurion, South Africa.
- 4.15 On 8 December 2014, the Secretariat, in cooperation with Chatham House Royal Institute for International Affairs, conducted a programme titled “Informing Israeli opinion shapers about the CWC and the work of the OPCW”, which brought 11 leading Israeli media representatives to the OPCW Headquarters for briefings and presentations by senior staff members.

Nineteenth Session of the Conference

- 4.16 The Nineteenth Session of the Conference took place from 1 to 5 December 2014. The Conference adopted a number of decisions and recommendations that will guide the work of the OPCW in 2015.

- 4.17 The Nineteenth Session of the Conference was attended by 132 States Parties, together with six international organisations, specialised agencies and other international bodies, and 32 NGOs. Mr Bert Koenders, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Host Country, the Netherlands, addressed the Conference. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by Ms Angela Kane, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, who also delivered a statement on his behalf.
- 4.18 In his opening statement to the Nineteenth Session of the Conference (C-19/DG.16, dated 1 December 2014), the Director-General noted that the achievements over the past year were made possible by the strong consensus-based approach of States Parties, which had been a long-established hallmark of the OPCW's collective efforts to implement the Convention. The Chairperson of the Conference, Ambassador Vesela Mrden Korać of Croatia, noted in her closing remarks that "2015 will be an important year in many respects. While keeping the momentum in the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons under international verification, we will need to prepare the Organisation for a gradual transition to the post-destruction phase."
- 4.19 Several interventions on the OPCW's historic mission to eliminate the Syrian Arab Republic's chemical weapons programme were made during the Nineteenth Session of the Conference. In addition, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Myanmar, Mr Thant Kyaw, advised that his country's parliament would consider ratification of the Convention in early 2015.
- 4.20 The Conference, at its Nineteenth Session, adopted the 2015 Programme and Budget of the OPCW.

OPCW–The Hague Award

- 4.21 As a means of preserving the legacy of the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize, some of the money awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, supplemented by contributions from the City of The Hague, has been used to fund an annual award. The OPCW-The Hague Award recognises outstanding contributions in advancing the objectives of the Convention. The inaugural joint winners of the award—Dr Robert Mathews of Australia and VERIFIN—were announced on 1 December 2014 at the opening session of the Nineteenth Session of the Conference.

Outreach activities

- 4.22 In 2014, the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General paid visits to a number of States Parties and attended meetings and conferences relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

Visits by the Director-General

- 4.23 In the course of the year, the Director-General conducted visits to Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Georgia, Italy, Libya, and Uruguay. He also participated in the Council visit to the Kizner CWDF in the Russian Federation and held bilateral meetings in Moscow.

- 4.24 The Director-General addressed several international conferences, including the World Congress on CBRNe³⁴ Science and Consequence Management; the Annual Meeting of the Academic Council on the United Nations System; the Tenth Annual NATO³⁵ Conference on WMD³⁶ Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation; the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference; the EuroScience Open Forum; and the ECSITE³⁷ annual conference.
- 4.25 To engage with a broader base of stakeholders, the Director-General delivered statements at various academic events, universities, and research institutes in Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Cuba, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

Visits by the Deputy Director-General

- 4.26 In 2014, the Deputy Director-General attended two regional meetings of National Authorities, in Kenya and in India. During her visit to Kenya, she had several bilateral meetings, including one with the Deputy President, H.E. Mr William Ruto. In India, she met with the members of the National Authority Advisory Board of India, and briefed them on the ongoing discussions within the policy-making organs. The Deputy Director-General also opened the Seminar on Chemical Safety and Security Management for Member States of SAARC in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- 4.27 In November 2014, the Deputy Director-General travelled to Brussels to brief Permanent Representations to the OPCW which are not based in The Hague, as part of the Secretariat's efforts to keep Non-Resident Representations apprised of developments within the Organisation.
- 4.28 The Deputy Director-General delivered keynote speeches at the International Conference on Pure and Applied Chemistry (ICPAC) 2014 in Mauritius and at the International Peace Research Association in Turkey. She also delivered lectures at universities and institutes in Germany, Kenya, Mauritius, the Netherlands, and Sri Lanka.

High-level visits to the OPCW Headquarters

- 4.29 The Director-General hosted a number of high-level visitors to the OPCW in 2014, notably: the President of France, H.E. Mr François Hollande; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, H.E. Mr Eamon Gilmore; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Benin, H.E. Mr Nassirou Bako-Arifari; the Chief of the Armed Forces of Switzerland, Commandant de Corps André Blattmann; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia, the Hon. Ms Julie Bishop; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, H.E. Mrs Federica Mogherini; the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Hon. Mr John Kerry; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, H.E. Mr Sergey Lavrov; the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, H.E. Mr Aizaz Chaudhry; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of

³⁴ CBRNe = chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives.

³⁵ NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

³⁶ WMD = weapon(s) of mass destruction.

³⁷ ECSITE = European Network of Science Centres and Museums.

Iraq, H.E. Mr Hoshyar Zebari; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, H.E. Mr Mongi Hamdi; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon, H.E. Mr Gebran Bassil.

- 4.30 During the Nuclear Security Summit in March 2014, the Director-General was received in The Hague by the President of the United States of America, H.E. Mr Barack Obama and the Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Mr Shinzo Abe.
- 4.31 The Deputy Director-General received a number of official visits, including from the Director-General for Security Policy and International Organizations of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, H.E. Mrs Baiba Braze, and the Chairperson of the Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Swedish Parliament, H.E. Ms Sofia Arkelsten.
- 4.32 The OPCW also hosted visits by parliamentary and ministerial-level delegations from Belgium, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, and Viet Nam.

Other high-level engagements

- 4.33 The Director-General hosted several commemorative ceremonies, including for the victims of chemical attacks at Halabja and Sardasht, and the annual Remembrance Day for all victims of chemical weapons on 29 April. The OPCW was also represented at the annual commemoration of World War I, in Ieper, Belgium.
- 4.34 In total, 33 credential ceremonies accrediting Permanent Representatives to the OPCW were held in 2014.

Other activities

- 4.35 On 30 September 2014, the OPCW hosted the fourteenth induction workshop for diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW. This year's edition was attended by over 60 delegates, including 12 ambassadors, including the Ambassador of Angola.
- 4.36 The annual visit by the United Nations Disarmament Fellows took place on 12 September 2014. A group of 25 fellows participated in a full day of briefings provided by OPCW staff members.

Protocol and visa activities

Support to OPCW missions and travels

- 4.37 Support for OPCW inspection missions, including the Joint Mission, international cooperation and assistance activities, and other travel arrangements for OPCW staff members and delegations, was provided by the External Relations Division (ERD) throughout 2014. Whereas the number of individual visa and United Nations laissez-passer applications in 2014 remained at the same level as in 2013, an increase was noted in other areas, such as facilitation for international cooperation and assistance programmes.

Conference support

- 4.38 The ERD provided support to the Council by ensuring the accreditation for representatives of States Parties and the registration of delegations. Extensive support was provided during the Nuclear Security Summit and the Nineteenth Session of the Conference, including ensuring proper registration and accreditation, entry for VIPs, and visa support for participants from 129 States Parties. Such support was also extended to participants representing NGOs and States not Party. Support and facilitations were also provided to the Credentials Committee of the Nineteenth Session of the Conference.

Host Country relations

- 4.39 In March 2014, the Host Country Committee met to discuss issues related to the implementation of the OPCW Headquarters Agreement, and to privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations to the OPCW and of OPCW staff members. The Host Country Committee reported on the progress of its work to the Conference at its Nineteenth Session (EC-75/HCC/1/Rev.1 C-19/HCC/1/Rev.1 and C-19/HCC/2). The Conference decided that the Host Country Committee should continue to meet with a view to resolving any issues that may arise in the context of the OPCW Headquarters Agreement.
- 4.40 The amount of assistance provided to staff members in the area of privileges and immunities remained consistently high. Staff received administrative support in the Host Country in their dealings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with municipal affairs, and with vehicle and licence registrations. Staff also received assistance with tax exemptions and other procedural and substantive support.

Media and public affairs activities

- 4.41 The mission to eliminate the Syrian chemical weapons programme continued to generate significant media attention, which served to further raise the international profile of the Organisation and increase traffic to the website and social media sites, particularly over the first eight months of 2014.
- 4.42 The following tables reflect these increases by comparing data from 2014 with the same period in 2013. In measuring media and website traffic, it is instructive to compare against 2012 in order to show the continued sustained growth, with a spike in traffic in 2013 explained by the awarding of the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize to the OPCW.

TABLE 7: MEDIA COVERAGE

Media	2012	2013	2014	Change (2012/2014)
Meltwater media citations of “OPCW”	3,260	106,996	39,120	+1100%

TABLE 8: WEBSITE TRAFFIC

Website	2012	2013	2014	Change (2012/2014)
Website visits	274,467	629,033	440,311	+60%
User sessions	446,508	935,995	698,665	+56%
Website page views	1,351,862	2,615,816	2,068,442	+53%

TABLE 9: SOCIAL MEDIA TRAFFIC

Social media	2012	2013	2014	Change (2012/2014)
Facebook “likes”	1,390	6,493	8,663	+523%
Twitter followers	1,024	6,894	9,044	+783%
YouTube channel views	15,956	29,880	15,393	-3.5%

- 4.43 The Fifth Summer Programme on WMD Disarmament and Non-proliferation, co-organised with the TMC Asser Institute, was successfully conducted from 1 to 5 September 2014, with 25 participants from 14 countries (four African, four Asian, seven Middle Eastern, nine Western European, and one Latin American). The participants were joined by 25 United Nations fellows for the day of field visits and for a special session on the Syrian Arab Republic.
- 4.44 The OPCW’s engagement with civil society continued to expand in 2014. A total of 63 NGOs registered for the Nineteenth Session of the Conference in December 2014, up from 39 for the Eighteenth Session in 2013 (an increase of 62%). During the Nineteenth Session of the Conference, nine side events were organised by or in cooperation with NGOs such as the International Centre for Chemical Safety and Security, the International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions, and the CWC Coalition.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative and budgetary matters

- 5.1 The Administration Division provided timely and efficient support to the Secretariat with respect to the full range of budget, finance, human resource, information and communication technology, and procurement services. In a notable highlight, the division provided support for the establishment of the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, playing a key role in budget negotiations with the implementing partner and in the complex management of Trust Funds established to finance the project. The division also managed mission assets, provided travel arrangements, administered partner and donor contribution agreements, and screened pre-selected companies contracted to carry out the destruction of Syrian CWPFs.
- 5.2 Looking at the routine core activities of the Administration Division, efforts continued during the year to improve the human resource services provided to staff members. A first-ever staff survey was conducted to obtain employee input into ways to strengthen engagement and communication, and a subsequent training survey identified potential areas for staff development. Particular focus was given to expanding the range of e-learning courses that is available to staff, as this mode of training has proved both effective and cost-efficient. A number of modules were rolled out during the year, covering topics such as the OPCW's core values, multicultural diversity, performance management, and records management.
- 5.3 Efforts continued to enhance information systems and services. Preparations and planning for the implementation of an enterprise-resource-planning (ERP) system began in earnest and resulted in the approval of an ERP strategy by the States Parties at the Nineteenth Session of the Conference. Funding for this major project was also approved. An accelerated Windows 7 migration project was initiated, which will update and standardise the Organisation's computer operating system and Microsoft Office platform. Work also continued on the development of the SIX system.
- 5.4 With regard to financial matters, the 2013 financial statements of the OPCW and the Provident Fund were finalised and once again received unqualified opinions from the External Auditors. These were the third statements prepared in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).
- 5.5 Steps were taken during the year to strengthen programme budgeting and financial performance. New budget tracking reports were introduced to enable early warning and action to address potential budget over- or underspends, which contributed to an increase in the budget implementation rate from 96% in 2013 to 98% in 2014.
- 5.6 Taking into consideration the recommendations of the ABAF, the Administration Division also developed new templates and costing sheets for use in the preparation of the 2016 Draft Programme and Budget. These modified templates aim to show a clearer link between objectives, strategies, activities, and resources, and enable the gradual implementation of zero-based budgeting.
- 5.7 Finally, the Administration Division led the roll-out of a new state-of-the-art and "paper-smart" audiovisual system in the Ieper Room and coordinated contractual and

logistical arrangements for the construction of a new training laboratory at the OPCW facility in Rijswijk.

Internal oversight

- 5.8 In 2014, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) conducted six audit/evaluation assignments and five quality assurance assignments.
- 5.9 The Internal Auditor reviewed the Provident Fund management and investment policies. Evaluations covered the implementation of results-based management (RBM) in the Information Services Branch and the Industry Verification Branch.
- 5.10 The Confidentiality Auditor reviewed the controls for the monitoring of access to the Security Critical Network (SCN), audited the management of mission warning orders, and assessed the quality of data in the Verification Information System (VIS).
- 5.11 In 2014, the Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA) conducted its yearly assessment of the effectiveness of the quality management system (QMS) and provided its certification. The QMS audit programme of the OIO included audits of the OCAD and on-site databases, preparation and testing of GC-MS inspection equipment, proficiency testing, QMS management requirements, certifications of the OCAD and on-site databases and GC-MS inspection equipment, as well as management and control of QMS documents. In addition, a training course for QMS internal auditors was organised.
- 5.12 OIO staff members also participated as observers in various committees of the Secretariat to provide advisory services.
- 5.13 In 2014, the OIO selected a candidate for the vacant position resulting from the merger of functions of evaluation and quality assurance, and the candidate was scheduled to join the OPCW in early 2015.

Legal affairs

- 5.14 In 2014, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, the Director-General, and units of the Secretariat.
- 5.15 This advice pertained to the interpretation and implementation of the Convention and its verification regime (e.g., the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme); the negotiation of international and voluntary contribution agreements with States Parties; cooperation with other international organisations; administrative policies and procedures; and financial questions, including commercial contracts for the procurement of goods and services. The LAO represented the OPCW before judicial and other quasi-judicial and administrative bodies, including the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization.
- 5.16 The Secretariat registered 39 international agreements in 2014 and 30 amendments to international agreements, as reflected in Annex 11.

Strategy and policy

- 5.17 In 2014, the Secretariat issued the new medium-term plan (MTP) for the period from 2015 to 2019 (EC-77/S/1 C-19/S/1, dated 23 April 2014). The MTP is based on an in-depth organisational analysis, and reflects the strategic direction of the Organisation over a five-year time frame, taking into account the core objectives of the Organisation and relevant decisions by the States Parties. The MTP considers the environmental context in which the Organisation is working, presents plausible scenarios of the Organisation's future operating environment, and identifies four strategic enablers for the next five years, i.e., knowledge management, increasing the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Organisation, engagement with external stakeholders, and RBM. In this regard, the MTP provides the context and strategic framework for the preparation of the Organisation's annual Programme and Budget. Based on feedback from States Parties, the Secretariat commenced work on a more forward-looking strategic vision document towards the end of 2014.
- 5.18 Following the formulation of the road map for 2013 to 2015 to strengthen the implementation of RBM in the working practices of the Organisation, an RBM capacity scan was conducted in early 2014. Subsequent training for managers and focal points focused on some of the key pillars of RBM, such as planning and budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation. RBM was also further embedded into the formulation of the annual Programme and Budget for 2015 through the work of the Budget Steering Committee. As part of this process, the number of key performance indicators was reduced and their focus sharpened.
- 5.19 With regard to the OPCW's contribution to global counter-terrorism efforts, the Office of Strategy and Policy supported the Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism, and its Chairperson, with the three meetings it convened in 2014. The Group provided a forum for experts in the field of chemical safety and security, as well as in the broader field of security, to share their expertise and experience. Consistent with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the OPCW and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) jointly initiated a project within the framework of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force aimed at improving interagency interoperability and better coordinating communications in the event of an attack using a chemical or biological weapon. The Secretariat also continued to cooperate with other United Nations organisations that have anti-terrorism mandates, such as the United Nations 1540 Committee and UNICRI.
- 5.20 With regard to the engagement with chemical industry associations, several activities were carried out in 2014, such as the creation of dedicated web pages, or the participation of industry representatives in OPCW workshops and meetings of the SAB and its working groups. These activities are summarised in the Note by the Director-General C-19/DG.14 (dated 3 October 2014). In October 2014, the Secretariat was furthermore invited to participate in the steering committee of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), involving also observers from the Chinese and Indian chemical industry. Following a decision of the Conference (C-19/DEC.2, dated 1 December 2014), representatives of ICCA and the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation addressed the Conference during the plenary of its Nineteenth Session, and an agenda item dedicated to the chemical

industry will be introduced at every subsequent session of the Conference. Finally, the conceptual aspects for enhanced cooperation between the OPCW and ICCA were further discussed and an exchange of letters between the ICCA President and the Director-General was initiated. These letters paved the way, inter alia, for the setting-up of a coordination mechanism for the implementation of joint projects and the establishment of a “Chemical Industry Coordination Group” (paragraph 8 of C-19/DG.14).

Confidentiality and security

- 5.21 The Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) Management Team has developed and delivered risk-based security assessments on many major OPCW operational changes, thus adding to and enhancing the risk-management approach introduced more widely into the OPCW over the past year or so.
- 5.22 The OCS also provided significant administrative support throughout 2014 to the Joint Mission and its successor, the OPCW Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, including security preparations, training, and briefings of OPCW personnel deploying on mission to that State Party.
- 5.23 In May 2014, the OCS provided secretarial support to the annual meeting of the Confidentiality Commission, during which a mock case was exercised.

Health and safety

- 5.24 Though there were no delays in mission health and safety preparedness plans, there was one significant health and safety incident affecting the Secretariat in 2014 concerning the FFM.
- 5.25 The annual workplace inspection in 2014 showed that the Secretariat is a safe place to work. Issues that had been highlighted in the 2013 report were being addressed and ongoing remedial steps were being taken.
- 5.26 The Health and Safety Branch (HSB) has taken a proactive approach in assisting other branches and in delivering substantial input for high-risk contingency missions. In this regard, HSB safety officers attended missions in 2014 in order to assist and guide the inspection teams and to review the quality of services delivered by State Parties.
- 5.27 No issues related to radiation safety, excessive noise levels, or poor air quality were reported or identified.
- 5.28 Staff in the HSB could not continue with their professional development programmes in 2014, owing to the contingency operations in the Syrian Arab Republic.

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 6.1 The Convention is a disarmament treaty underpinned by science and technology. Its effective implementation requires active engagement with scientific professionals, continual review of the evolving technological landscape, and an understanding of new scientific developments and their potential beneficial applications and challenges. In 2014, emphasis continued to be placed on the importance of science and technology as observed through the Joint Mission, where analytical methods and destruction methodologies for chemicals, both on board the MV Cape Ray and at industrial waste disposal sites, played a key role.
- 6.2 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to stimulate ever greater engagement with delegations of the States Parties on science and technology as a means of enhancing the dissemination of science advice. A series of “Science for Diplomats” seminars was also initiated: four sessions were held in 2014, on the margins of the SAB briefing at its Twenty-First Session, the Seventy-Sixth and Seventy-Seventh Sessions of the Council, and the Nineteenth Session of the Conference. The “Science for Diplomats” seminars will continue in 2015, as they provide a forum to create insight into the importance for policymakers of the technical advice given by the SAB.^{38,39} Additional engagement with policymakers included a session at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the National Authorities in November 2014, a side event during the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) Meeting of States Parties in December 2014,⁴⁰ and a presentation to the Science and Technology Committee Meeting at the Sixtieth Annual Session of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in November 2014.⁴¹
- 6.3 The Secretariat augmented its science and technology engagement with publications to engage an increasingly diverse audience. These included the August 2014 issue of *OPCW Today*, intended for both technical and non-technical audiences,⁴² and a special topical issue of the peer-reviewed journal *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry*, which included an introduction from the Director-General and was edited by analytical chemists from the OPCW Laboratory.⁴³ Furthermore, the Secretariat initiated a science and technology newsletter for staff members of the Secretariat, members of the SAB, and interested external stakeholders on developments and trends identified through the Secretariat’s science and technology monitoring activities.

³⁸ In particular the recommendations contained in the “Response by the Director-General to the Report of the Scientific Advisory Board on Developments in Science and Technology for the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention” (RC-3/DG.2, dated 31 January 2013).

³⁹ See also the “Status of the Follow-up to the Recommendations on Science and Technology Made to the Third Review Conference” (EC-77/DG.11, dated 5 September 2014).

⁴⁰ Presentation available at:
[www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/979BD8E2D115D4A5C1257DA80048D55E/\\$file/20141203_BWC_Side_Event_S&T-JForman-for-ISU.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/979BD8E2D115D4A5C1257DA80048D55E/$file/20141203_BWC_Side_Event_S&T-JForman-for-ISU.pdf).

⁴¹ Presentation available at: www.nato-pa.int/shortcut.asp?FILE=3789.

⁴² Available at: www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/OPCW_Today/OPCW_Today_-_Vol_3_No_1.pdf.

⁴³ Available at: <http://link.springer.com/journal/216/406/21>.

Advice from the Scientific Advisory Board and its temporary working groups and Secretariat action

- 6.4 In 2014 the SAB continued to provide independent expert advice to the Director-General and his staff.⁴⁴ The SAB met for its Twenty-First Session from 23 to 27 June 2014 (SAB-21/1, dated 27 June 2014).
- 6.5 Prior to its Twenty-First Session, the SAB provided its responses to the Director-General's request for advice made at the Twentieth Session. In particular, the SAB released a report responding to the request for further advice on assistance and protection (SAB-21/WP.7, dated 29 April 2014), and the Secretariat released a Note based on the response to the request for advice from the SAB on riot-control agents (S/1177/2014, dated 1 May 2014).
- 6.6 The Secretariat released the SAB's fact sheets on saxitoxin and ricin as stand-alone publications (SAB-21/WP.4 and SAB-21/WP.5, both dated 28 February 2014).
- 6.7 The report from the Temporary Working Group (TWG) on the Convergence of Chemistry and Biology⁴⁵ was endorsed at the Twenty-First Session of the SAB. Interest in this area of scientific development continued to grow. The Chairperson of the TWG, Mr William Kane, presented the SAB's findings to the Meeting of Experts of the BWC in August 2014.⁴⁶
- 6.8 In his response to the report of the Twenty-First Session of the SAB (EC-77/DG.10, dated 5 September 2014), the Director-General set out how the Secretariat intends to implement the SAB's recommendations, notably on the convergence of chemistry and biology (issues relevant to implementation of both the Convention and the BWC were key).
- 6.9 Over the course of 2014, the TWG on Education and Outreach in Science and Technology Relevant to the Convention and the TWG on Verification both remained active.
- 6.10 The TWG on Education and Outreach in Science and Technology held its fourth and final meeting in September 2014, in conjunction with the outreach event "Education for Peace: New Pathways for Securing Chemical Disarmament",⁴⁷ a timely interaction that put into relief the topics at hand. An advance copy of the final report of this TWG⁴⁸ was released at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the National Authorities, which also included a session on education and outreach. The SAB would consider the report at its Twenty-Second Session in 2015.

⁴⁴ Documents of the SAB can be accessed at: www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/.

⁴⁵ Report available at: www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=17438.

⁴⁶ Presentation available at: [www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/4902A1294789C50DC1257D2C0055BB22/\\$file/BWC+MX+2014+-+Presentation+-+OPCW.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/%28httpAssets%29/4902A1294789C50DC1257D2C0055BB22/$file/BWC+MX+2014+-+Presentation+-+OPCW.pdf).

⁴⁷ Information available at: www.opcw.org/education-and-outreach-conference/.

⁴⁸ Report available at: www.opcw.org/index.php?eID=dam_frontend_push&docID=18014.

- 6.11 The Secretariat has established an Outreach Coordination Task Force to augment and sustain practical work on education and outreach relevant to the Convention.
- 6.12 Notable outreach activities by the members of the TWG on Education and Outreach included a workshop by Professors Alastair Hay and Peter Mahaffy at the Fifth International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) Conference on Green Chemistry, held in Durban, South Africa in August 2014. TWG members also helped to organise and participated in regional outreach meetings, including the First Regional Meeting on Education in the Responsible Application of Knowledge of Dual-Use Chemicals, which took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 7 to 9 April 2014 (EC-76/NAT.1, dated 5 June 2014).
- 6.13 During the reporting period the Secretariat also: appointed the Science Policy Adviser as an observer to the IUPAC Committee on Chemistry Education; collaborated in the release of educational materials for chemistry students;⁴⁹ released a series of updated fact sheets about the OPCW and its history;⁵⁰ presented lectures to science students at high schools and universities; participated in local discussions organised by students on science and security issues; provided guidance to Convention-themed student projects in a science communication course at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands; participated (through its inspectors) in a live online chat with the Cape Town University Pesticide Forum in June 2014; and delivered lectures on science and technology topics at the Asser Institute Summer Programme on WMD in September 2014.
- 6.14 The TWG on Verification met in April 2014 (SAB-21/WP.6, dated 9 April 2014) and in September 2014 (SAB-22/WP.1, dated 1 October 2014). This TWG would conclude its work in 2015 and present a report to the Twenty-Second Session of the SAB.

Engagement with the global scientific community

- 6.15 In 2014, the Secretariat augmented its active engagement with the global scientific community, both to expand its technical insight to inform policymaking and to increase awareness among stakeholders of the goal to prevent the re-emergence of chemical weapons.
- 6.16 During the reporting period, the Secretariat also participated in technology foresight meetings at the IAEA (in January 2014), collaborated with the project for the Establishment of Quality Assurance for the Detection of Biological Toxins of Potential Bioterrorism Risk (EQuATox), participated in a workshop on the global movement and tracking of chemical manufacturing equipment (United States National Academy of Sciences, May 2014) and a workshop on new technologies for information analysis to support non-proliferation and disarmament (Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, December 2014), and established contacts in a number of national scientific organisations within the States Parties.

⁴⁹ Available at: www.opcw.org/our-work/education-and-outreach/chemistry-in-conflict/.

⁵⁰ Available at: <http://www.opcw.org/documents-reports/fact-sheets/>.

- 6.17 The Secretariat also presented to scientific audiences at a number of events, including the annual conference of ECSITE (May 2014), a live webinar from the headquarters of the American Chemical Society in Washington, D.C., United States of America (May 2014),⁵¹ ICPAC in Mauritius (June 2014),⁵² the Twenty-Third IUPAC Conference on Chemical Education in Toronto, Canada (July 2014), and the Fifth IUPAC Conference on Green Chemistry in Durban, South Africa (August 2014).
- 6.18 The Secretariat also participated in a series of workshops and symposiums addressing issues surrounding the security risks of new developments in science and technology. These include the Spiez CONVERGENCE workshop (October 2014), the annual seminar of the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (November 2014), and a workshop on “Biological and Chemical Security in an Age of Responsible Innovation”, organised by the Biochemical Security 2030 Project (November 2014). Participants made presentations or took part in discussion sessions.
- 6.19 With support from the SAB, the OPCW will continue to expand its engagement with scientific experts and strengthen its ability to monitor scientific and technological advances. The intention is to identify more clearly and earlier which scientific advances are of the greatest relevance to the full and effective implementation of the Convention, how such advances could manifest themselves, and what States Parties, the Secretariat, and other relevant entities should do in anticipation and response. Furthermore, the Secretariat will continue to reach out to stakeholders from both technical and non-technical communities to discuss science and technology issues, using forums such as “Science for Diplomats” and relevant publications.
- 6.20 Other organisations have shown increasing interest in the convergence of the sciences as relevant to the Convention. One example is the aforementioned Spiez CONVERGENCE workshop, organised by the Spiez Laboratory in October 2014.⁵³ Two Secretariat staff members were invited to give key presentations at the workshop, and the Director-General encourages a range of organisations to take similar initiatives.

⁵¹ Additional information available at: www.acs.org/content/acs/en/global/international-center/events/organisation-for-the-prohibition-of-chemical-weapons--opcw--webi.html.

⁵² See: www.opcw.org/news/article/deputy-director-general-visits-mauritius-delivers-keynote-address-at-international-conference-on-pu/.

⁵³ Report available at: www.labor-spiez.ch/en/akt/pdf/Spiez_Convergence_2014_web.pdf.

Annex 1

**STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**TABLE 1: STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014⁵⁴**

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	24-10-03
2.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
3.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
4.	Andorra		27-02-03[a]	29-03-03
5.	Antigua and Barbuda		29-08-05[a]	28-09-05
6.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
7.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
8.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
9.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
10.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
11.	Bahamas	02-03-94	21-04-09	21-05-09
12.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
14.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
15.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
16.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
17.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
18.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
19.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
22.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
23.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
24.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
25.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
26.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
27.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
28.	Cabo Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
29.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
30.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
31.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
32.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06

⁵⁴

For each State Party listed in the table, the date in the “Signature” column is that on which it signed the original of the Convention, which was received by the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary, while the date in the “Deposit” column is that on which the Secretary-General received an instrument of accession or ratification by the State Party. Throughout the table, “[a]” means “deposit of instrument of accession”, “[A]” means “deposit of instrument of acceptance”, and “[d]” means “deposit of instrument of succession”.

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
33.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04
34.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
35.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
36.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
37.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
38.	Congo	15-01-93	04-12-07	03-01-08
39.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
40.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
42.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
43.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
44.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
45.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
47.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
48.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
49.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
50.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93	27-03-09	26-04-09
51.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
52.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
53.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
54.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
55.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
56.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
57.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
58.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
59.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
60.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
62.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
63.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
64.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
65.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
66.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
67.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
68.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
69.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93	20-05-08	19-06-08
70.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
71.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
72.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
73.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
74.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
75.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
76.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
77.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
79.	Iraq		13-01-09[a]	12-02-09
80.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
81.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
82.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
83.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
84.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
85.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
86.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
87.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
88.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
89.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
91.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
92.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
93.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
94.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
95.	Libya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
96.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
97.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
98.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
100.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
101.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
102.	Maldives	04-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
103.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
104.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
105.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
106.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
107.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
108.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
110.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
111.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
112.	Montenegro		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06
113.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
114.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
115.	Namibia	13-01-93	24-11-95	29-04-97
116.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
117.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
118.	Netherlands	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
119.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
120.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
121.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
122.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
123.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
124.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
125.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
126.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
127.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
128.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
129.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
130.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
131.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
132.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
133.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
134.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
135.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
136.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
138.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
139.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
140.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
142.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
144.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
145.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
146.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[A]	09-10-03
147.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
148.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
149.	Serbia		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
150.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
151.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
152.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
153.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
154.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
155.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
156.	Somalia		29-05-13[a]	28-06-13
157.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
158.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
159.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
160.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
161.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
162.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
163.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
164.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
165.	Syrian Arab Republic		14-09-13[a]	14-10-13
166.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
167.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
168.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
169.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
170.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
171.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
172.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
173.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
174.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
175.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
176.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
177.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
178.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
179.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
180.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
181.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
182.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
183.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
184.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
185.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
186.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
187.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
188.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
189.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
190.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

TABLE 2: SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	State	Date of Signature
1.	Israel	13-01-93
2.	Myanmar	14-01-93

**TABLE 3: STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED TO THE
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**

1.	Angola
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
3.	Egypt
4.	South Sudan

Annex 2

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2014

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party											
Libya	Ruwagha Static Detonation Chamber (RSDC)										
Russian Federation	Kizner Leonidovka Maradykovsky Pochep Shchuchye										
United States of America	Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)* Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)** PCAPP Explosive Destruction Facility (PCAPP-EDS)** Recovered Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (RCWDF)										
Syrian Arab Republic	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Destruction facilities provided by States Parties</u></th> <th><u>Commercial disposal facilities (selected through OPCW tender)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cape Ray Field Deployable Hydrolysis System Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (United States of America)</td> <td>Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Finland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)</td> <td>Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC, United States of America</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mexichem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Destruction facilities provided by States Parties</u>	<u>Commercial disposal facilities (selected through OPCW tender)</u>	Cape Ray Field Deployable Hydrolysis System Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (United States of America)	Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Finland	Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC, United States of America	Mexichem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)		Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)	
<u>Destruction facilities provided by States Parties</u>	<u>Commercial disposal facilities (selected through OPCW tender)</u>										
Cape Ray Field Deployable Hydrolysis System Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (United States of America)	Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Finland										
Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC, United States of America										
Mexichem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)											
Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)											

* CWDF under construction and systemisation.

** Construction is complete; systemisation was ongoing at the end of 2014.

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED⁵⁵
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed ⁵⁶
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.041	11,526.852
Soman (GD) + Viscous Soman	9,057.203	6,547.925
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	2.283
VX/Vx	19,586.722	19,150.006
EA 1699	0.002	0.002
Sulfur mustard (sulfur mustard, H, HD, HT, sulfur mustard in oil product)	17,439.877	14,986.970
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,617.647
DF	1,024.765	1,024.765
QL	46.174	46.173
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.219	3.150
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Hexamine	78.231	78.231
IZO	133.325	133.325
Substance A	112.300	112.300
Substance B/BB	97.879	97.879
Substance B salt	40.170	40.170
Total Category 1:	70,492.996	61,444.607
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	323.339	305.104
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0.0
Phosphorous trichloride	181.617	19.642
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0.0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0.0
DIPA ethanol	8.356	8.356

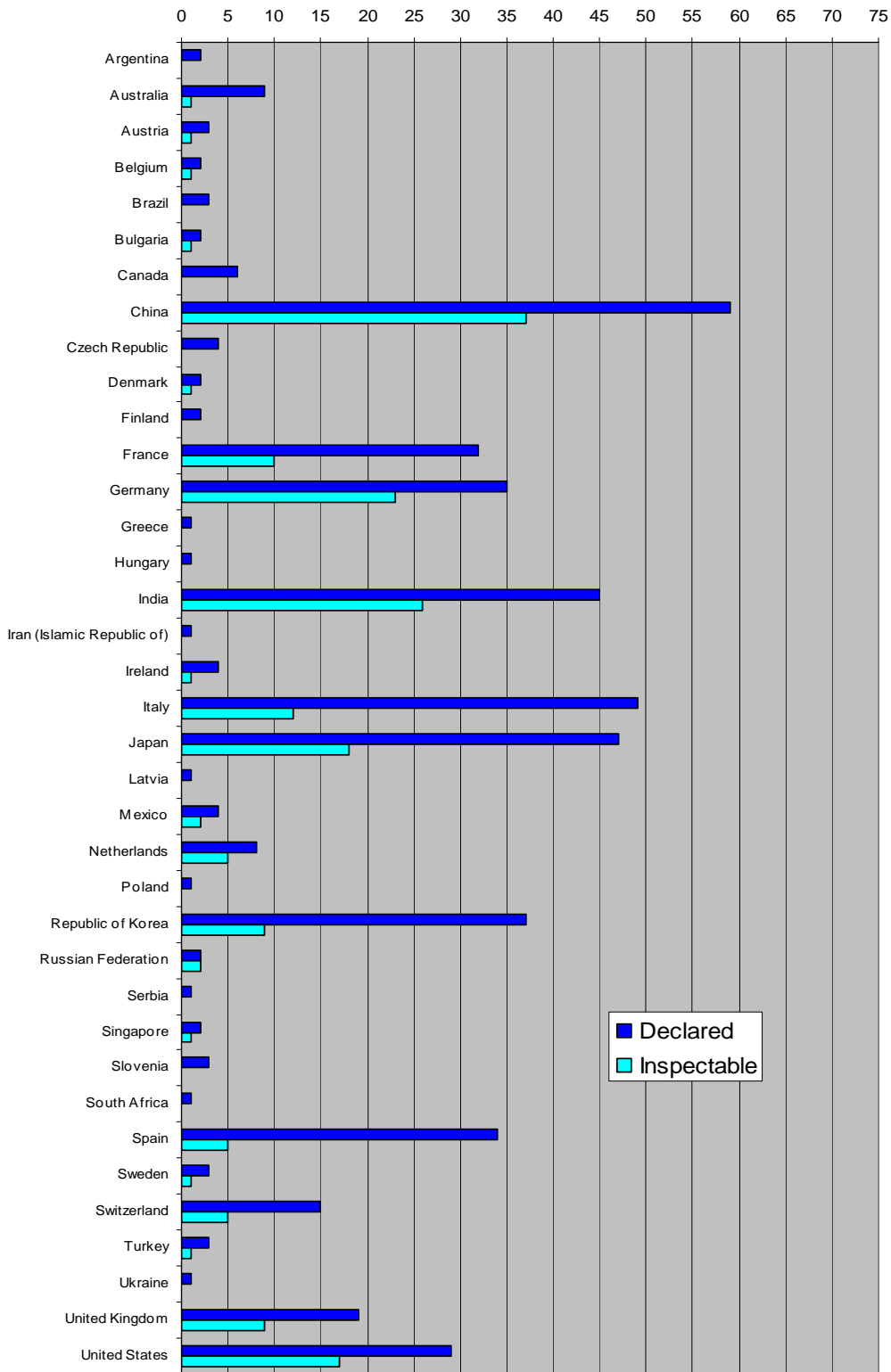
⁵⁵ Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

⁵⁶ Including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks for purposes not prohibited under the Convention (2.913 MTs).

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed⁵⁶
DMP	5.725	5.725
Hydrogen fluoride	31.850	3.289
Hydrogen chloride	44.450	44.500
Methanol	1.480	1.480
Monoisopropylamine	36.120	36.120
Butanol	3.792	3.792
Phosphorous pentasulfide	11.250	11.250
Phosphorous oxychloride	13.500	13.500
TEA	34.000	34.000
TMP	55.800	55.800
Total Category 2:	2,031.546	1,156.833
Totals	72,524.542	62,601.440

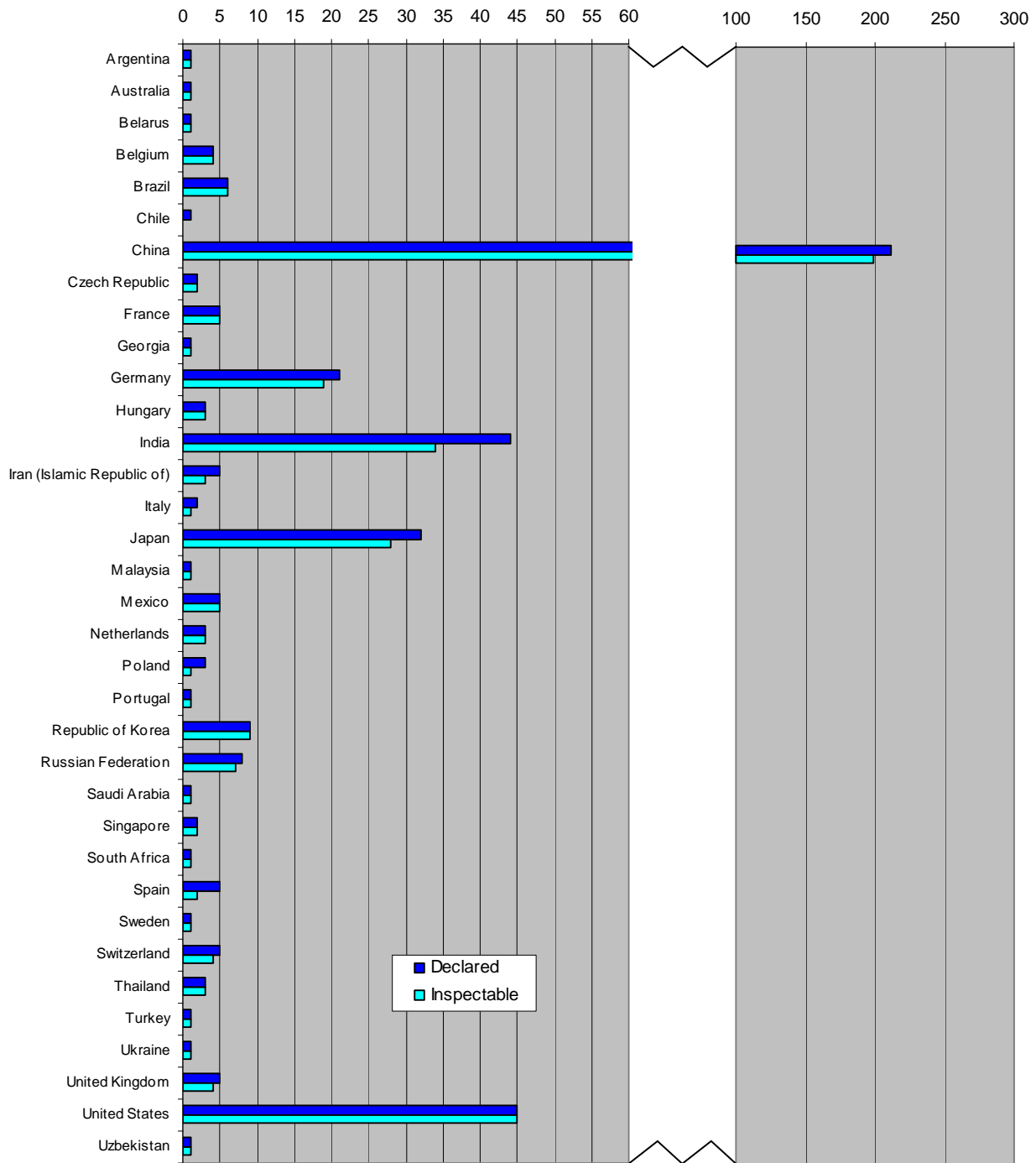
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**



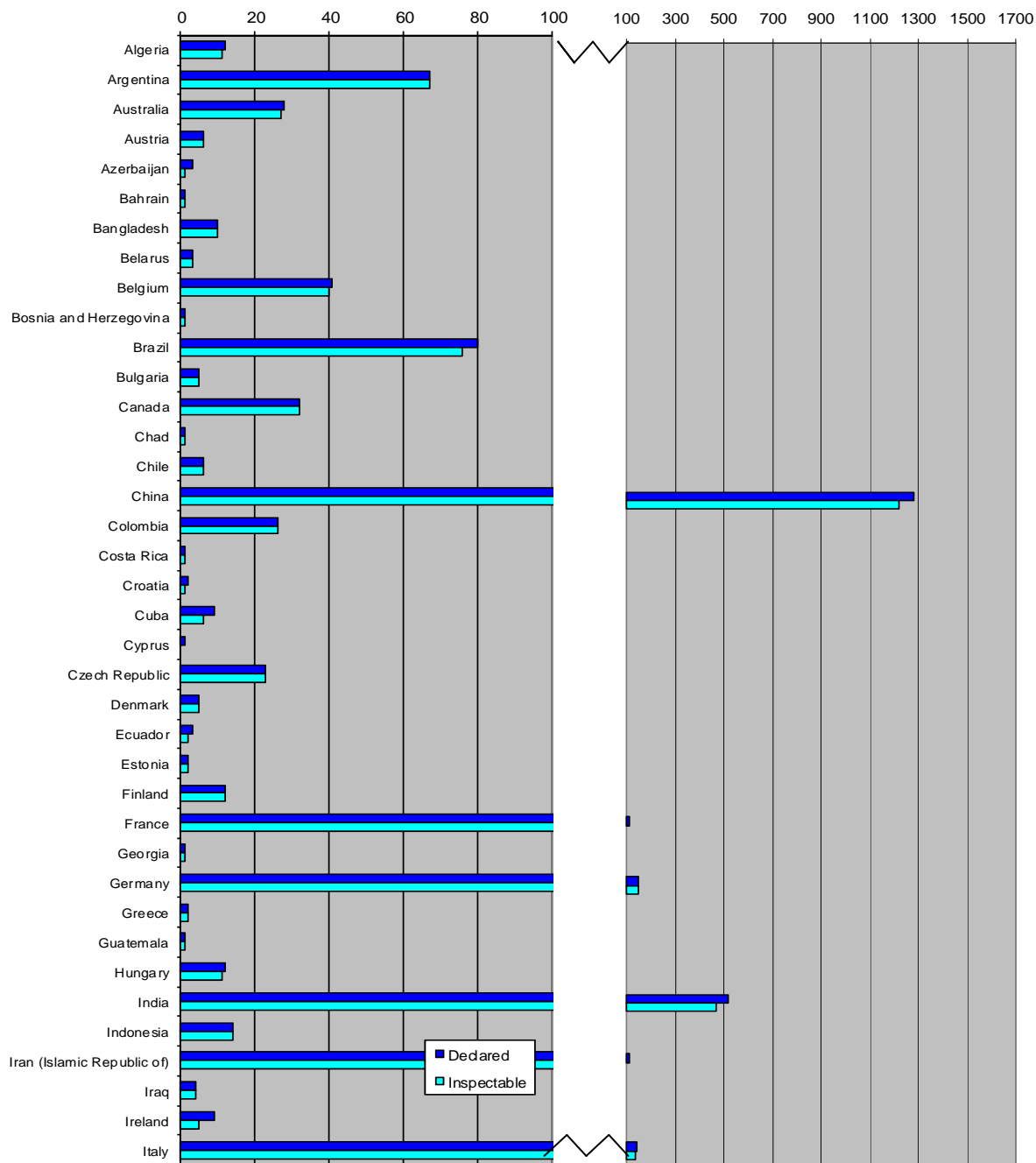
Annex 5

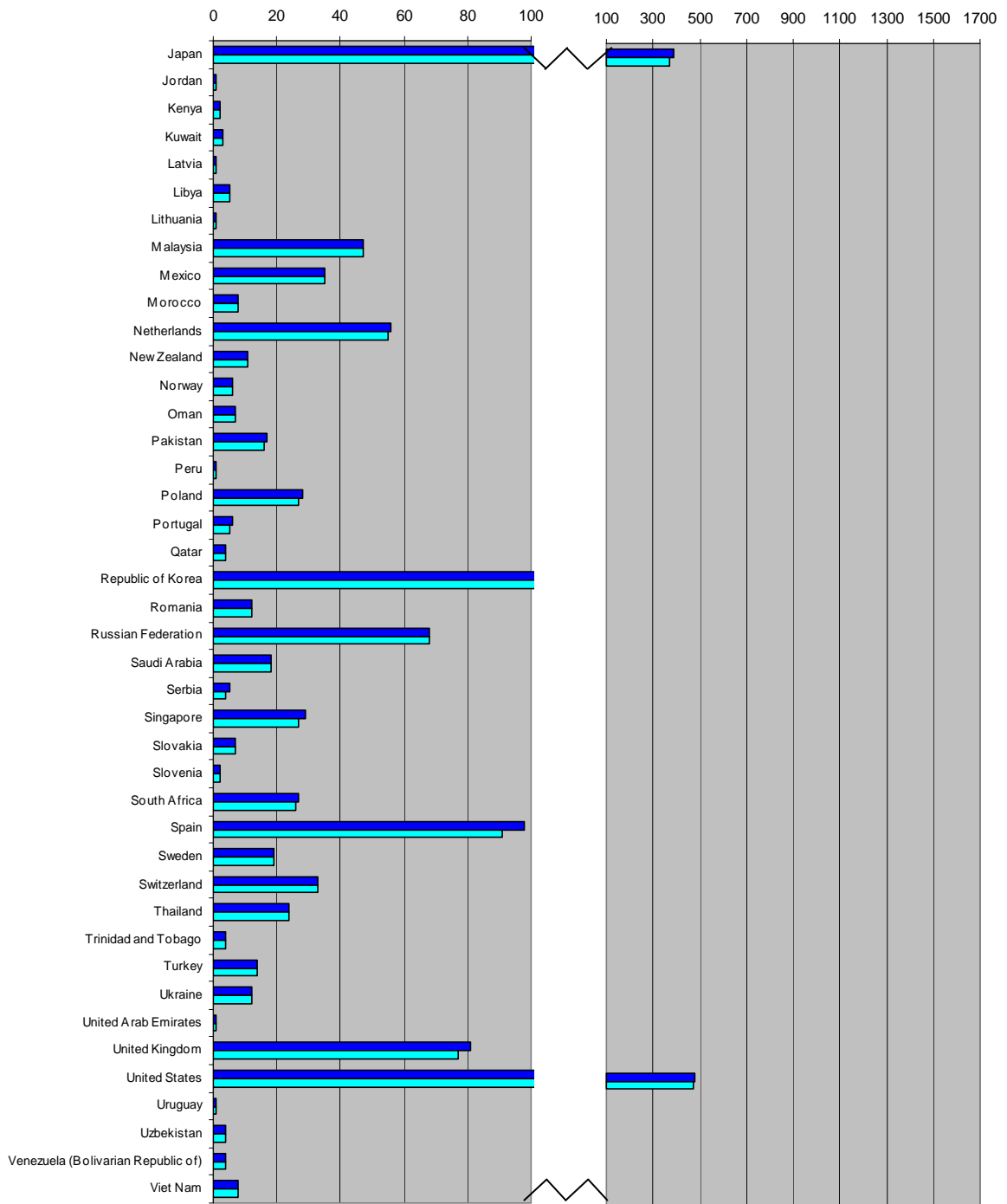
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**



Annex 6

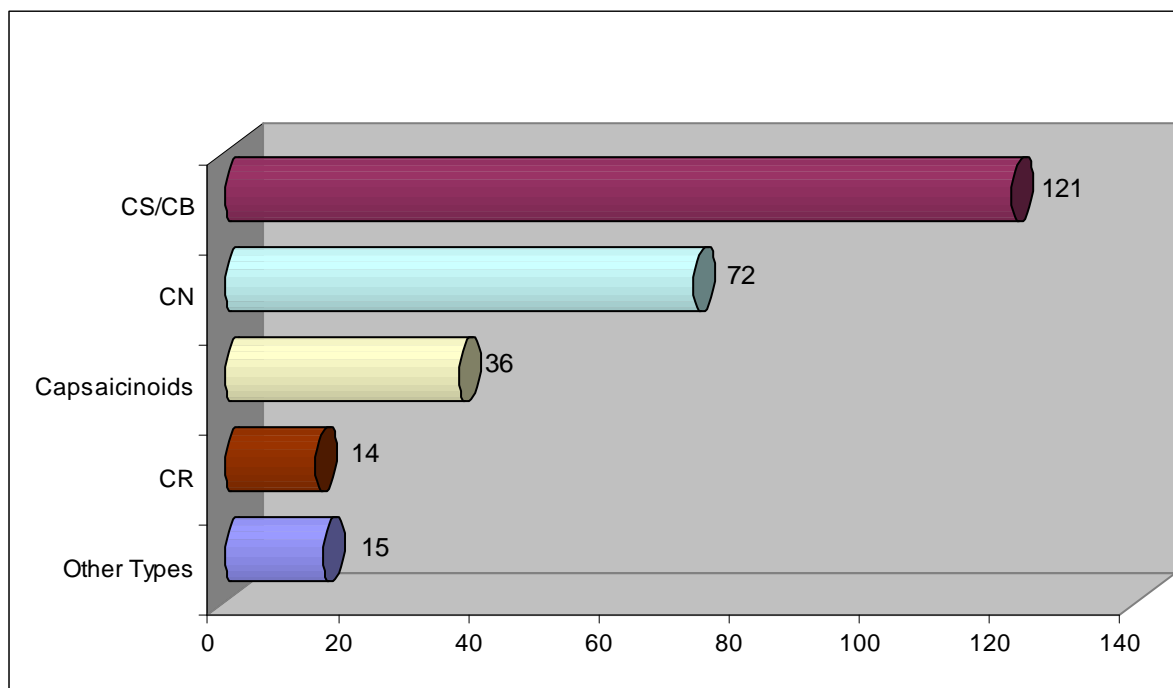
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014





Annex 7

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014⁵⁷



⁵⁷

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) nomenclature for riot control agents listed in this chart is as follows:

CS/CB: CAS number 2698-41-1;

CN: CAS number 532-27-4;

CR: CAS number 257-07-8;

Capsaicinoids include capsaicin, pelargonic acid vanillylamide, dihydrocapsaicin, e-capsaicin.

Other types include 4-Nonanoylmorpholine, adamsite, ethylbromideacetate, mixtures of CN, CS and capsaicinoids.

Annex 8

DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department*	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology Academy of Military Medical Sciences	14 Sept 2007
4.	Finland	VERIFIN, Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC Département d'analyses chimiques	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC Protection*	29 Jun 1999
7.	India	Vertox Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
8.	India	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins Indian Institute of Chemical Technology	4 Sept 2008
9.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defense Chemical Research Laboratory*	3 Aug 2011
10.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
11.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	3 Aug 2011
12.	Republic of Korea	Chemical, Biological and Radiological Defence Research Institute*	4 Sept 2012
13.	Romania	Chemical Analysis and Testing Laboratory Scientific Research Center for CBRN Defense and Ecology*	4 Sept 2012
14.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control Military Research Centre*	4 Aug 2000
15.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute DSO National Laboratories*	14 Apr 2003
16.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas (LAVEMA), Instituto Tecnológico, La Marañosa*	16 Aug 2004
17.	Sweden	FOI, CBRN Defence and Security Swedish Defence Research Agency	17 Nov 1998
18.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
19.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
20.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
21.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	14 Apr 2003

* An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended at the end of the reporting period, having performed unsuccessfully in a recent proficiency test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future proficiency tests.

Annex 9

TRUST FUNDS DEDICATED TO ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(EXPRESSED IN EUROS)

	Trust Fund for Syria		Syria Trust Fund for the Destruction of Chemical Weapons	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
INCOME				
Assessed annual contributions	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	-	6,560,223	36,057,682	14,135,567
Miscellaneous income:	-	-	-	-
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-
Interest income	17	44	18,667	-
Currency exchange gains	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	17	6,560,267	36,076,349	14,135,567
	-	-	-	-
EXPENDITURE				
Staff costs	21,090	12,399	9,285,227	-
Travel costs	228,963	671,521	966,671	-
Contractual services	2,304,370	476,392	15,150,658	-
Workshops, seminars, and meetings	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	79,964	447,109	12,746,481	-
Furniture and equipment	565,621	1,423,988	494,126	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,200,008	3,031,409	38,643,163	-
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(3,199,991)	3,528,858	(2,566,814)	14,135,567
Prior period adjustments	(271,945)	-	(1,042,016)	-
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(3,471,936)	3,528,858	(3,608,830)	14,135,567
Savings on prior period's obligations	95,278	-	-	-
Transfers to/from other funds	33,358	-	(33,358)	-
Credits to Member States	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	3,528,858	-	14,135,567	-
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	185,538	3,528,858	10,493,379	14,135,567

Annex 10

**BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS
(UNAUDITED)⁵⁸ FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2014 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)**

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement V)		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions	67,859,500	66,516,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,859,500	66,516,600
Voluntary contributions	148,619	181,075	-	-	5,000	5,000	37,205,145	23,008,157	37,358,764	23,194,232
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	5,297,011	2,480,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,297,011	2,480,885
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	-	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,420
Interest income	47,769	8,504	(8)	-	1,007	-	20,535	409	69,303	8,913
Currency exchange gains	62,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,809	-
Other income	90,948	80,502	-	-	-	-	404,763	-	495,711	80,502
TOTAL INCOME	73,506,656	69,273,986	(8)	-	6,007	5,000	37,630,443	23,008,566	111,143,098	92,287,552
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	48,589,267	47,850,011	-	-	-	-	9,504,192	121,809	58,093,459	47,971,820
Travel costs	8,509,679	6,552,916	-	-	-	-	2,138,477	1,885,087	10,648,156	8,438,003

⁵⁸ The OPCW adopted IPSAS with effect from 2011, but this statement is prepared on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1(d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant financial statements. This statement had not yet been audited by the External Auditor of the OPCW as at the date of preparation of this report.

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement V)		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Contractual services	5,851,349	4,261,305	-	-	3,000	25,190	17,970,571	865,780	23,824,920	5,152,275
Workshops, seminars and meetings	633,084	318,026	-	-	-	-	165,215	4,353	798,299	322,379
General operating expenses	6,294,132	6,307,133	-	-	2,408	25,912	12,843,389	497,400	19,139,929	6,830,445
Furniture and equipment	1,509,151	1,333,699	-	-	281,626	520,651	1,089,724	2,216,493	2,880,501	4,070,843
Leasehold improvement in progress	238,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,045	4,070,844
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71,624,707	66,623,090	-	-	287,034	571,753	43,711,568	5,590,922	115,623,309	76,856,609
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1,881,949	2,650,896	(8)	-	(281,027)	(566,753)	(6,081,125)	17,417,644	(4,480,211)	19,501,787
Prior period adjustments	(94,257)	(109,623)	-	-	-	-	(1,303,639)	(19,259)	(1,397,896)	(128,882)
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1,787,692	2,541,273	(8)	-	(281,027)	(566,753)	(7,384,764)	17,398,385	(5,878,107)	19,372,905
Savings on prior period's obligations	717,912	613,529	-	-	45	2	104,023	47,402	821,980	660,933
Transfers to/from other funds	-	(137,185)	(5,737,688)	-	5,737,688	137,185	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States (applied during)	(1,524,153)	(433,439)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,524,153)	(433,439)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance (Statement V)		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
2014)										
Retention of Cash Surplus for 2012	(2,152,063)	-	-	-	2,152,063	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	3,690	-	-	-	-	-	3,690
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	7,314,771	4,730,593	9,916,160	9,912,470	2,597,206	3,026,772	24,031,151	6,585,364	43,859,288	24,255,199
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	6,144,159	7,314,771	4,178,464	9,916,160	10,205,975	2,597,206	16,750,410	24,031,151	37,279,008	43,859,288

Annex 11

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2014**

International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 358	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Australia	20-01-14 20-01-14	20-01-14
IAR 359	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Republic of India and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat India	23-01-14 23-01-14	23-01-14
IAR 360	Memorandum of Understanding between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the United Nations and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for the Provision of Medical Services and Emergency Medical Evacuation Services	OPCW United Nations Syrian Arab Republic	05-02-14 05-02-14 05-02-14	05-02-14
IAR 361	Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the United Nations and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning the status of the Joint OPCW-United Nations Mission for the Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons	OPCW United Nations Syrian Arab Republic	05-02-14 05-02-14 05-02-14	07-04-14 (provisionally applied from 05-02-14)
IAR 362	Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union	17-02-14 17-02-14	17-02-14
IAR 363	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary Contribution Arrangement between Japan and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Japan	25-02-14 25-02-14	25-02-14

International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 364	Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of Finland Specifying the Arrangements governing On-Site Inspections at the Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility and the Port of Hamina Kotka, Finland	OPCW Finland	19-03-14 19-03-14	19-03-14
IAR 365	Facility Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the United States of America specifying the Arrangements governing On-Site Inspections at Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C., Port Arthur, Texas	OPCW United States of America	04-07-14 04-07-14	04-07-14
IAR 366	Service Level Agreement between the European Union Satellite Centre and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the execution of the project supported by the Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union Satellite Centre	04-04-14 27-03-14	04-04-14
IAR 367	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czestochowa, Poland concerning the Training Course in Conducting Sampling and Analysis in a Highly Contaminated Environment at the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czestochowa, Poland, 23-27 September 2013	OPCW Technical Secretariat Central School of the State Fire Service, Czestochowa, Poland	27-08-13 03-09-13	03-09-13
IAR 368	Memorandum of Understanding concerning a Chemical Weapons Convention Seminar	OPCW Technical Secretariat RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation	18-03-14 17-01-14	18-03-14
IAR 369	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czestochowa, Poland concerning the Training Course in Conducting Sampling and Analysis in a Highly Contaminated Environment at the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czestochowa, Poland, 12-16 May 2014	OPCW Technical Secretariat Central School of the State Fire Service, Czestochowa, Poland	04-04-14 17-03-14	04-04-14
IAR 370	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the National Authority of Indonesia concerning a Regional Workshop for State Parties in Asia on Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat National Authority of Indonesia	04-04-14 04-03-14	04-04-14

International Agreements Registered in 2014

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 371	Technical Arrangement between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the Provision of Mutual Support within the Framework of the Cooperation Established Under the Supplementary Arrangement of 16 October 2013	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Nations	21-05-14 07-05-14	21-05-14
IAR 372	Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of Denmark Specifying the Arrangements governing Inspections aboard the Danish Vessel	OPCW Denmark	23-04-14 06-05-14	06-05-14
IAR 373	Arrangement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland governing On-Site Inspections at the Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator and Marchwood Military Port, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21-03-14 21-03-14	21-03-14
IAR 374	Arrangement between the Government of Australia and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on an Australian Contribution to the Trust Fund for the Scientific Advisory Board	OPCW Technical Secretariat Australia	23-05-14 20-05-14	23-05-14
IAR 375	Technical Arrangement concerning the Training of Personnel of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the Training and Testing Center of NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostol'any, 19-30 May 2014	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Economy, Slovakia	17-04-14 14-05-14	14-05-14
IAR 376	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Finnish Institute for Verification (VERIFIN) of the Chemical Weapons Convention concerning Evaluation for the 35 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat VERIFIN, Finland	11-04-14 04-04-14	11-04-14
IAR 377	Arrangement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Federal Republic of Germany governing On-Site Inspections at the Gesellschaft Zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten MBH (GEKA mbH), Munster, and at the Port of Disembarkation, Federal Republic of Germany	OPCW Germany	30-05-14 26-05-14	30-05-14

International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 378	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic concerning the Live Agents Training for Experts from the Member States of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the Training and Testing Center of NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostol'any, 23 June-04 July 2014	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Economy, Slovakia	19-06-14 09-06-14	19-06-14
IAR 379	Supplementary Arrangement in relation to the OPCW Fact Finding Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations	02-05-14 05-05-14	05-05-14
IAR 380	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the State Educational Establishment "The Institute for Retraining and Professional Development" of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus concerning the "Rescue Operations in Chemically Contaminated Areas" Training Course for Experts from the Member States of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry for Emergency Situations, Belarus	11-06-14 16-06-14	16-06-14
IAR 381	Agreement between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	09-09-14 09-09-14 09-09-14	09-09-14
IAR 382	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the National Authority of Switzerland to the Chemical Weapons Convention, Represented by the Arms Control and Disarmament Policy Branch, International Relations Defence, Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports concerning the Training on Emergency Response Against Chemical Weapons for States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in Central Africa, Brazzaville, Congo, 2-13 June 2014	OPCW Technical Secretariat Switzerland	30-05-14 30-05-14	30-05-14

International Agreements Registered in 2014

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 383	Technical Arrangement between the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, concerning the Training of OPCW Personnel and Other Visits of the OPCW at the Facility of the Ministry of Defence, Belgium	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence, Belgium	05-09-14 23-07-14	05-09-14
IAR 384	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory – USA – concerning Evaluation for the 36 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, United States of America	28-08-14 20-08-14	28-08-14
IAR 385	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Belgium– concerning Sample Preparation for the 36 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence, Belgium	23-09-14 19-08-14	23-09-14
IAR 386	Agreement between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the Transfer of Equipment	OPCW United Nations	10-11-14 21-10-14	10-11-14
IAR 387	Exchange of Letters on the Proposed Modalities for the Financial Reimbursement for the provision of Security and Logistical Support by the United Nations to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons within the Framework of the Supplementary Arrangement in relation to the OPCW Fact Finding Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Nations	04-09-14 25-08-14	04-09-14
IAR 388	Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of Norway Specifying the Arrangements governing Inspections aboard the Norwegian vessel	OPCW Norway	07-05-14 08-05-14	08-05-14
IAR 389	Technical Arrangement between the National Institute for NBC Protection, the Czech Republic and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Training of the OPCW Personnel and Experts from the OPCW Member States at the Premises of the National Institute for NBC Protection, Pribram-Kamenna, The Czech Republic, 17-28 November	OPCW Technical Secretariat National Institute for NBC Protection, Czech Republic	05-11-14 11-11-14	11-11-14

International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 390	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary Contribution Arrangement between the Government of the Slovak Republic and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovakia	17-02-14 07-01-14	17-02-14
IAR 391	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Chile and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Chile	31-01-14 23-01-14	31-01-14
IAR 392	Grant Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Canada	19-02-14 04-03-14	04-03-14
IAR 393	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Bulgaria	03-03-14 13-02-14	03-03-14

International Agreements Registered in 2014

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 394	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the activities concerning the project entitled the "OPCW 3"	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	04-04-14 20-03-14	04-04-14
IAR 395	Exchange of Letters: Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the UK, as an in kind contribution, to take on the additional task of carrying out the destruction in facilities located in the UK of two additional chemicals (Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) and Hydrochloric Acid (HCL))	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	08-07-14 08-07-14	08-07-14
IAR 396	Exchange of Letters: Agreement between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the Terms of Reference governing the Fact-Finding Mission	OPCW Technical Secretariat Syrian Arab Republic	09-05-14 10-05-14	10-05-14

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 318(a)	Amendment to the Arrangement between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands	10-02-14 10-02-14	10-02-14
IAR 373(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Arrangement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland governing On-Site Inspections at the Ellesmere Port High Temperature Incinerator and Marchwood Military Port, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	08-07-14 08-07-14	11-07-14
IAR 351(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Ireland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ireland	24-07-14 06-08-14	06-08-14
IAR 391(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Chile and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Chile	24-07-14 07-08-14	07-08-14
IAR 393(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Bulgaria	24-07-14 11-08-14	11-08-14
IAR 318(b)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Arrangement between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Minister of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands	24-07-14 12-08-14	12-08-14

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2014

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 349(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Republic of Korea	24-07-14 14-08-14	14-08-14
IAR 335(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany	24-07-14 25-08-14	25-08-14
IAR 341(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden	24-07-14 26-08-14	26-08-14
IAR 358(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Australia	09-09-14 27-08-14	11-09-14
IAR 390(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Arrangement between the Government of the Slovak Republic and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovakia	24-07-14 29-08-14	29-08-14
IAR 362(a)	Amendment to the Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union	01-09-14 21-08-14	01-09-14

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 328(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Luxembourg	24-07-14 01-09-14	01-09-14
IAR 336(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Arrangement with the Government of Turkey for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Turkey	24-07-14 01-09-14	01-09-14
IAR 355 (a), IAR 356(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Switzerland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons and to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Switzerland	24-07-14 03-09-14	03-09-14
IAR 381(a)	Amendment No.1 to the Agreement between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	10-09-14 10-09-14 10-09-14	10-09-14
IAR 327(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Czech Republic	24-07-14 11-09-14	11-09-14

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2014

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 352(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Italy and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Italy	24-07-14 11-09-14	11-09-14
IAR 332(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway	24-07-14 11-09-14	11-09-14
IAR 363(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Arrangement between Japan and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Japan	15-09-14 19-09-14	19-09-14
IAR 392(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Grant Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Canada	24-07-14 24-09-14	24-09-14
IAR 350(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Arrangement between the Government of Poland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Poland	24-07-14 24-09-14	24-09-14

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2014				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 354(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat New Zealand	29-09-14 08-10-14	08-10-14
IAR 366(a)	Amendment 1 to the Service Level Agreement between the European Union Satellite Centre and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the execution of the project supported by the Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union Satellite Centre	20-11-14 22-09-14	20-11-14
IAR 338(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland	24-07-14 28-11-14	28-11-14
IAR 359(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Republic of India and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat India	24-07-14 01-12-14	01-12-14
IAR 366(b)	Amendment 2 to the Service Level Agreement between the European Union Satellite Centre and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the execution of the project supported by the Council Decision 2013/726/CFSP	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union Satellite Centre	19-12-14 19-12-14	19-12-14
IAR 381(b)	Amendment No.2 to the Agreement between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	19-12-14 06-01-15 11-01-15	11-01-15