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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 2016**



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INTRODUCTION

1. In 2016, significant progress continued to be made in destroying the remaining declared stockpiles of chemical weapons, enhancing industry verification, expanding international cooperation and assistance, addressing counterterrorism, and broadening education and outreach.
2. The Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) issued a new Medium-Term Plan for the period from 2017 to 2021 (EC-83/S/1 C-21/S/1, dated 8 April 2016). The Plan identifies several medium-term goals and associated indicators of achievement for each of the four results areas of the Organisation, namely: verification for continued confidence in compliance; capacity development to prevent the hostile use of toxic chemicals and to foster international cooperation; engagement to leverage others’ capabilities; and an organisation that remains fit for purpose.
3. In the process of destruction of declared chemical weapons in 2016, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 1,818.831 metric tonnes (MT) of Category 1 chemical weapons. Between entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) and 31 December 2016, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 66,256.781¹ MT of declared Category 1 chemical weapons, representing 94% of the declared global amount. Destruction operations in the Russian Federation at the one remaining facility at Kizner are scheduled to be completed by December 2020. The United States of America continued to work towards its target date of September 2023 for the complete destruction of its remaining chemical weapons stocks. Progress was also recorded in the destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China. During the year, the Secretariat conducted 11 inspections regarding abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) and six inspections concerning old chemical weapons (OCWs).
4. The OPCW carried out 241 inspections of industrial facilities in 2016, equalling the number conducted in 2015, which remains the highest number ever conducted in a single year. Throughout the year, the Secretariat continued to make improvements to the verification process. Updated reporting templates for Schedule 1, Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 inspections were implemented, and sampling and analysis (S&A) was carried out in 11 inspections, both at Schedule 2 and other chemical production facilities (OCPFs). In addition, three OPCW tools (the brochure on the most traded scheduled chemicals, the Handbook on Chemicals, and the online Scheduled Chemicals Database) for assisting States Parties in identifying scheduled chemicals were updated, a revision of the 2013 Declarations Handbook was issued, and the Secure Information Exchange System—or SIX—saw a much increased uptake by States Parties. The Secretariat also successfully conducted a pilot test for the use of the SIX system for communication between inspection teams and OPCW Headquarters with the aim of incorporating the system into the routine Article VI inspection process.
5. Work continued to clarify the initial declaration of the Syrian Arab Republic and to address the use of toxic chemicals as weapons in that country. The OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria (FFM) continued its activities in 2016 guided by the

¹ This figure includes 2.913 MT 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 Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

decisions of the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) and the United Nations Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) that were adopted in 2015. High-level consultations together with several deployments of the Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) took place with a view to resolving all remaining outstanding issues identified in relation to the Syrian initial declaration and related submissions.

6. In 2016, the Secretariat continued to implement capacity-building programmes in support of States Parties, focusing primarily on the provisions of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention, which relate to the rights and obligations of States Parties in respect of national implementation, assistance and protection, and economic and technological development. The Secretariat conducted some 131 activities and programmes for approximately 1,500 participants in all five regional groups represented in the OPCW.
7. The Council established during its Eighty-Second Session in July 2016 an Open-Ended Working Group on the Future Priorities of the OPCW (OEWG-FP). An inaugural meeting of the OEWG-FP took place in September 2016.
8. The full and effective implementation of the Convention continued to underlie the OPCW’s contribution to global counter-terrorism efforts. The Council’s Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism (OEWG-T), and its more technically oriented sub-working group (SWG) on non-State actors, continued to explore a number of areas in which the OPCW could advance this contribution.
9. Following the establishment of an Advisory Board on Education and Outreach by the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) at its Twentieth Session, the Director-General appointed 15 experts to serve on the Board for an initial term of three years. The Board met twice during 2016, considering a range of subjects across the Organisation’s education and outreach agenda, from long-term strategies to immediate actions in support of the OPCW’s education and outreach activities.
10. The OPCW-International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) Steering Committee met for the first time on 13 April 2016 to decide about common initiatives and projects submitted by the Chemical Industry Coordination Group (CICG). The implementation of the agreed projects was subsequently discussed in several fora. The ICCA Council Secretary also addressed the Twenty-First Session of the Conference.
11. The OPCW marked its nineteenth anniversary by commemorating, for the first time, the International Day for the Foundation of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons or “OPCW Day”.
12. During International Open Day on 25 September, the OPCW welcomed more than 600 people to Headquarters and reached nearly 70,000 people for the first time through its social media strategy. The programme included briefings by OPCW experts, interactive activities to understand OPCW tasks and tools, a mini-film festival and more.
13. OPCW membership remains at 192 States Parties since Angola’s accession on 16 October 2015.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 A summary of the inspections carried out in 2016 is provided in Table 1. The OPCW conducted 305 inspections in 2016. Of these, 21% were chemical weapons related and accounted for 48% of the inspection effort (7,590 inspector days). In addition, operations connected with the Syrian Arab Republic accounted for a further 12% of inspector days in 2016 for chemical weapons-related inspections.

TABLE 1: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2016

Type of Facility	Number of Inspections	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF ²	29	3	3,023
CWSF ³	5	3	183
CWPF ⁴	13	13	144
OCW	6	6	62
ACW ⁵	11	10	260
DHCW ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A
Syrian Arab Republic ⁷	N/A		915
Subtotal	64	35	4,587
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	11	11	222
Schedule 2	42	42	862
Schedule 3	19	19	197
OCPF	169	169	1,778
Subtotal	241	241	3,003
Total	305	276	7,590

- 1.2 As at 31 December 2016, eight States Parties (a State Party,⁸ Albania, India, Iraq, Libya, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United States of America) had declared 72,304.264 MT⁹ of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons and 417,833 items of Category 3 chemical weapons. Additional information is provided in Annex 3.
- 1.3 Progress continued with respect to OCWs and ACWs. States Parties that declared possession of OCWs continued to carry out their destruction in a safe and effective manner. China and Japan continued to cooperate in the field of ACWs and their destruction in accordance with the decision adopted by the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.6, dated 15 February 2012).

² CWDF = chemical weapons destruction facility.

³ CWSF = chemical weapons storage facility.

⁴ CWPF = chemical weapons production facility.

⁵ This includes abandoned chemical weapons destruction facilities.

⁶ DHCW = destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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”.

⁹ 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.

Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.4 Eight CWDFs were involved in the destruction of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons during the reporting period¹⁰: two with respect to Libya (Rabta Toxic Chemicals Destruction Facility and Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH), Germany), one in the Russian Federation, and five in the United States of America (see Annex 2). Through a combination of the continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and dedicated recording equipment, as well as the review of relevant documentation, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 1,818.831 MT of Category 1 chemical weapons and 196.063 MT of Category 2 chemical weapons in 2016, for a total of 2,014.894 MT of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons.
- 1.5 As Annex 3 shows, in total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2016, the OPCW verified the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons amounting to 66,256.781 MT,¹¹ or 94% of the declared amount; the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons amounting to 1,495.560 MT, or 83% of the declared amount; and the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons amounting to 417,833 items, or 100% of the declared amount.
- 1.6 At the end of the review period there were four States Parties with declared chemical weapons yet to be destroyed: Iraq,¹² Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. The progress in the destruction of chemical weapons is summarised below.

Iraq

- 1.7 Iraq's initial declaration, submitted in March 2009, refers to remnants of chemical weapons stored in two storage bunkers at Al Muthana. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on information available 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.
- 1.8 Due to the unstable security situation, no destruction activities could take place in 2016. Iraq reiterated its firm commitment to meeting its obligations under the Convention and to keeping the Secretariat and States Parties informed of all steps being taken towards the destruction of its declared chemical weapons.
- 1.9 In response to a request made by Iraq, the Secretariat procured training courses in medical response, safety, decontamination, detection, and handling of chemically contaminated items for Iraqi workers assigned to destruction sites. This training aims at assisting Iraq in its preparations for the destruction of remnants of chemical weapons stored at Al Muthana. Canada provided financial support to this effort.

¹⁰ Not counting OCWs or ACWs, or the two CWDFs under construction and systemisation in the United States of America (BGCAPP and PCAPP-EDS).

¹¹ This figure includes 2.913 MT of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, pursuant to subparagraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex.

¹² Iraq has declared remnants of chemical weapons.

- 1.10 At the request of the Iraqi authorities, which shared with the Secretariat information regarding alleged chemical weapons attacks, a number of technical assistance visits (TAVs) were undertaken in Iraq. The TAV teams met with relevant authorities, collected samples, and conducted interviews with victims and medical doctors. The results of the findings were issued by Iraq, and the Secretariat shared them with States Parties. These results confirmed the use of sulfur mustard in Northern Iraq by a non-State actor. The incident was strongly condemned. It also underscored the imperative need for determined efforts in the area of countering chemical terrorism.
- 1.11 In its national statement to the Twenty-First Session of the Conference, Iraq informed the Conference about its intent to start the destruction operations of the remnants of chemical weapons in March 2017. Pursuant to Article III, 1(a)(v) and Part IV(A), Paragraphs 53 and 56 of the Verification Annex, the Secretariat began consultations with Iraq with the view to assist it in the development of the general plan for destruction, the facility agreement and the agreed detailed plan for verification.

Libya

- 1.12 In accordance with the detailed plan for the destruction of chemical weapons remaining after 29 April 2012, as well as the “Concept Plan of Destruction of the Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons in Libya”¹³ and its modification,¹⁴ Libya continues to work to complete destruction of remaining Category 2 chemical weapons. During 2016 Libya submitted an amendment to its initial declaration, thereby adjusting its Category 2 chemical weapons inventory.
- 1.13 In addition, Libya requested support for addressing the destruction of the remaining Category 2 chemical weapons, including the removal of some or all the chemicals from Libya and destruction outside Libya, as well as options for in-country destruction. The Council took a decision for outside destruction and a copy of the decision¹⁵ was transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General.
- 1.14 On 22 July 2016, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2298 (2016) endorsing the decision made by the Council (EC-M-52/DEC.1, dated 20 July 2016) and authorising Member States to ensure the elimination of Libya’s remaining chemical weapons stockpile in the quickest and safest manner, in consultation with Libya, and to report to the United Nations Secretary-General on a regular basis until the destruction is complete.
- 1.15 Following the United Nations Security Council resolution 2298 (2016) the Council decided that Libya’s remaining chemical weapons should be removed in the shortest time possible and destroyed within 15 months after their arrival in the State Party hosting the destruction with assistance provided by States Parties, both financially and with in-kind contributions.
- 1.16 Due to leaking and the deteriorating condition of containers in which the remaining Category 2 chemical weapons were stored, with the assistance of Canada, new ISO

¹³ EC-79/NAT.1, dated 1 June 2015.

¹⁴ EC-M-52/NAT.1, dated 25 July 2016.

¹⁵ EC-M-51/DEC.1, dated 24 February 2016.

tank containers were procured for decanting of all remaining Category 2 chemical weapons at Ruwagha. The Secretariat, using video recordings, confirmed the transfer of the remaining chemicals. The decanting process results led to an amended initial declaration by Libya. During the decanting process, one container experienced an exothermic reaction which caused polymerisation of its content. The material was of a consistency that prevented it from being pumped out from the container. A chemical analysis of the material showed that the residual concentration in Category 2 chemicals was about 5% by weight (EC-84/DG.3, dated 21 November 2016).

- 1.17 Libya's remaining Category 2 chemical weapons, consisting of 23 ISO tank containers, were transported by the Danish vessel, Ark Futura, on 27 August 2016 from the Port of Misrata, Libya to the Port of Bremen, Germany. A Secretariat inspection team was present at the Port of Bremen to verify the delivery of the tanks and their corresponding OPCW seal numbers. All tanks were off-loaded on 6 September 2016 and transported to GEKA mbH for destruction.
- 1.18 The destruction operations at GEKA mbH started on 30 September 2016. The Secretariat performs on-site verification activities every other month and will continue to do so until destruction is complete.
- 1.19 During the reporting period, Libya also completed the destruction of 19.257 MT of pinacolyl alcohol using a ground flare system at a non-contiguous facility near Tripoli. The Secretariat reviewed and verified video recordings and confirmed the destruction.
- 1.20 As a result, at the end of the reporting period, Libya had destroyed all of its declared Category 1 and Category 3 chemical weapons and 865.872 MT, or 73.32%, of its remaining Category 2 chemical weapons.

Russian Federation

- 1.21 In 2016, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 1,772.979 MT of Category 1 chemical weapons at the Kizner CWDF in the Udmurt Republic, the Russian Federation. This brought the total amount destroyed to 38,528.493 MT,¹⁶ or 96.40% of the declared Category 1 chemical weapons. The Russian Federation had already destroyed all of its declared Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.
- 1.22 In 2015, the Russian Federation submitted a number of letters informing the Secretariat of the removal of all Category 1 chemical weapons at one remaining CWDF, as well as plans for the destruction activities for 2017, and provided details on measures taken to accelerate its complete destruction.
- 1.23 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. According to this detailed plan, the Kizner CWDF is scheduled to complete the destruction activities by the end of December 2020.

¹⁶ This includes quantities withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention.

- 1.24 In accordance with a decision adopted at the Eleventh Session of the Conference (C-11/DEC.20, dated 8 December 2006), the Council conducted a visit between 25 and 29 April 2016 to the Kizner CWDF.

Syrian Arab Republic

- 1.25 The Syrian Arab Republic continues to submit its monthly destruction reports in accordance with Council decision EC-M-34/DEC.1 (dated 15 November 2013), providing information regarding the security situation in the field and the efforts taken to destroy the remaining CWPFs. During the reporting period they also submitted around 40 notifications regarding activities of various armed terrorist groups. The clarification of the Syrian initial declaration is still ongoing.
- 1.26 The Secretariat verified the destruction of 100% of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons declared by the Syrian Arab Republic.

United States of America

- 1.27 In 2016, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 45.852 MT 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 24,971.066 MT of chemical weapons, or 90% of that State Party's declared stockpile of Category 1 chemical weapons. All of its Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons had previously been destroyed.
- 1.28 During 2016, the United States of America submitted three amendments to its initial declaration, adjusting its chemical weapons inventory, declaring a new CWSF and updating detailed information for two existing CWSFs. The United States of America also submitted revisions to the detailed facility information for the destruction facility at Blue Grass, Kentucky. Other information regarding plans of destruction activities at Pueblo, Colorado, in 2017, and details of measures taken to accelerate complete destruction of remaining chemical weapons, were also provided.
- 1.29 The Secretariat conducted a final engineering review to the Pueblo Chemical-Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP) in early January 2015. The pilot and testing destruction operations started in early September 2016.
- 1.30 As at 31 December 2016, a total of 11 CWDFs in the United States of America had completed operations, while Blue Grass, Kentucky, is expected to start destruction activities in 2020.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.31 In 2016, the Secretariat conducted five inspections at three CWSFs: two in the Russian Federation and three in the United States of America. At the end of the review period, five CWSFs remained subject to systematic verification.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.32 By 31 December 2016, of the 97 CWPFs declared by 14 States Parties, 67 had already been destroyed and 23 had been converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, representing a total of 93% of such facilities. The consultations between

Iraq and the Secretariat continued during the reporting period with regard to destruction of the four declared CWPFs.

- 1.33 In 2016, the Secretariat conducted 13 CWPF inspections, including five visits in the Syrian Arab Republic to verify the destroyed CWPFs in accordance with Council decision EC-M-43/DEC.1 (dated 24 July 2014). Eight other inspections were conducted in two States Parties—the Russian Federation and A State Party—five of which were in accordance with the Council decision on the “Nature of Continued Verification Measures at Converted Facilities Ten Years After the Director-General’s Certification of Their Conversion” (EC-67/DEC.7, dated 16 February 2012).

Abandoned chemical weapons

- 1.34 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2016, four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China, and the recovery and destruction operations have been continuously in place since the beginning of ACWs related activities in this State Party. In 2016, the Secretariat conducted 11 ACW inspections in China. Beside projects in China, two other States Parties declared destruction of ACWs on their territories and one State Party is still in the process of evaluation of possible options of disposal.

Old chemical weapons

- 1.35 Since entry into force of the Convention, 16 States Parties have declared almost 140,000 OCWs. In 2016, the Secretariat conducted six OCW inspections: in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry verification

- 1.36 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 OCPF’s producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Table 2 below provides information about such chemical industry declarations received by the OPCW as at 31 December 2016.

TABLE 2: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹⁷	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities ¹⁸	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27	27	23	23
Schedule 2	485	200	35	20
Schedule 3	403	374	35	35
OCPF	4,305	4,127	82	81
Total	5,220	4,728	82¹⁹	81²⁰

¹⁷ Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹⁸ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities, and annual declarations on past activities.

¹⁹ Eighty-two States Parties declared having at least one Article VI facility.

²⁰ Eighty-one States Parties declared having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

- 1.37 Table 3 below shows that the Secretariat carried out 241 Article VI inspections in 2016. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities, 42 Schedule 2 plant sites, 19 Schedule 3 plant sites, and 169 OCPFs (respectively 41%, 22%, 5% and 4% of the total of inspectable facilities). No uncertainties were recorded. Nineteen inspections resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 179 inspections required further information to be provided in declarations. In addition, four 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												
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
150	162	180	200	200	208	208	209	219	229	241	241	241

- 1.38 For the OCPF and Schedule 3 sites inspected in 2016, the site selection was performed as described in the “Alternative Approach to Verification at Mixed Plant Sites” (S/1202/2014, dated 23 July 2014). If a Schedule 3 or OCPF mixed plant site has already been inspected under one Article VI verification regime, the plant site is, for the purpose of the random selection of Schedule 3 and OCPF plant sites for inspection, considered as previously inspected. As a result, statistically, this plant site should be less often selected for inspection.
- 1.39 In 2016, the Secretariat continued its efforts to maximise the number of sequential inspections as a way of saving resources. Fourteen of the 15 States Parties that received four or more industry inspections in 2016 advised the Secretariat that they concurred with the use of sequential inspections on their territory. In 2016, five additional States Parties concurred with sequential inspections, with the result that 11 out of the 54 pairs of sequential inspections shown in Table 4 were able to be carried out in two different countries. This represents the highest number of inter-country sequential inspections in a year to date.

TABLE 4: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Sequential Inspections (on a Year-by-Year Basis)												
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47	48	57	51	59	54

- 1.40 In 2016, the Secretariat continued its efforts to further improve the verification system by introducing updated reporting templates for Schedule 1, Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 inspections in order to reduce reporting burden, further improve consistency of data reported, use post-inspection periods more efficiently, and reduce the time for inspection report review, as reported by the Secretariat in its Note S/1419/2016 (dated 13 September 2016).
- 1.41 In 2016, S&A was conducted in 11 Article VI inspections, nine in Schedule 2 inspections and in two OCPF inspections. In both cases, the inspection, including S&A, was successfully completed within the 24-hour time limit. The annual numbers of inspections carried out using S&A are shown in Table 5. This included 90 Schedule 2 inspections in 19 of the 20 States Parties with currently inspectable Schedule 2 facilities. Three additional States Parties received S&A in Schedule 2 inspections, but no longer have inspectable sites. One of the OCPF inspections with

S&A was carried out in a State Party that had never received an S&A inspection before, thus giving a broader geographic distribution of States Parties receiving S&A inspections.

- 1.42 Paragraph 1 of Part IX of the Verification Annex requires declarations of OCPFs that produce by synthesis unscheduled discrete organic chemicals over specified thresholds. A long-standing issue is whether the term “production by synthesis” should be defined to include biomediated processes. With a view to assessing the impact of the implementation of the aforementioned definition on the verification regime and with the aim of informing discussions among States Parties on the issue of the definition of “production by synthesis”, the Secretariat proposed to conduct a survey as described in its Note entitled “Survey on Biomediated Processes” (S/1436/2016, dated 14 November 2016). The objectives of the survey are to evaluate the number of additional sites that could become declarable and to assess the relevance to the Convention of facilities that would become declarable, if the aforementioned definition were to be implemented without exemptions.

TABLE 5: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS AT INDUSTRY PLANT SITES

Number of Inspections Completed with Sampling and Analysis											
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
2	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	11	11	94

Declarations

- 1.43 In 2016, the overall quality of annual declarations under Article VI and the rate of their timely submission were significantly improved. For the annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs) for 2015, 79 (86%) out of 92 States Parties submitted them on time and 13 States Parties submitted between 31 March and 31 December 2016. Of these 13 States Parties, eight States Parties submitted their ADPAs for 2015 less than 30 days late and five submitted theirs more than 30 days late.
- 1.44 In 2016, 88% of States Parties fully updated their lists of OCPFs in ADPA 2015, with the result that over 99% of declared OCPFs were updated. By 31 December 2016, only one State Party had not updated one OCPF since 2003.
- 1.45 In addition, during the review period, efforts were made to reach out to the sole remaining Party that had yet to submit its initial declarations under both Articles III and VI of the Convention.

Update of Article VI-related OPCW tools

- 1.46 The Secretariat updated the three OPCW tools (the brochure on the most traded scheduled chemicals, the Handbook on Chemicals, and the online Scheduled Chemicals Database) which assist States Parties in the identification of scheduled chemicals and provide guidance for the preparation of the declarations to be submitted by States Parties. These tools were updated to reflect the relevant changes in the Harmonized System (HS) developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The changes were effective from 1 January 2017 and were made available to the States Parties before that date.

- 1.47 In response to users' views and comments, the Secretariat issued the Declarations Handbook 2013, revised version 2, as a more user-friendly and convenient text, including additional tables of contents. This new version is available in the six OPCW official languages. No fundamental change to the content with regard to the previous version of the Declarations Handbook 2013 was made.

Actions taken by the Secretariat on transfer discrepancies

- 1.48 The Secretariat held several events attended by various stakeholders focused on raising awareness of the transfers regime of the Convention and on resolving transfer discrepancies. The Secretariat also provided tailor-made technical assistance to those States Parties with repeated transfer discrepancies.
- 1.49 In 2016, ADPAs for 2015 declared a total of 1,808 transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals. Of these, 747 transfers were declared with quantities above the declarations threshold, of which 515 involving 79 States Parties showed discrepancies.
- 1.50 The Secretariat continues its follow-up action with the States Parties involved and also continues to work closely with other international organisations to support States Parties in the resolution of transfer discrepancies.

Harmonized System project

- 1.51 Within the framework of cooperation with the WCO, the Secretariat initiated the HS project for the identification by customs authorities of the globally most traded chemicals listed in the Convention's schedules of chemicals. This project is aimed at allocating unique international six-digit HS codes to the most traded scheduled chemicals to enable their identification by customs authorities and, ultimately, to ensure complete and accurate trade declarations and to resolve transfer discrepancies.
- 1.52 The HS project covers two phases. The first phase focused on the 33 most traded scheduled chemicals and was successfully completed by the end of 2016, resulting in the inclusion of these 33 chemicals with unique international subheadings (6-digit HS codes) in the 2017 amendments to the HS, effective from 1 January 2017.
- 1.53 The second phase of the HS project is focused on the inclusion of an additional 15 most traded scheduled chemicals in the 2022 amendments to the HS.

Electronic declarations and the Secure Information Exchange System (SIX)

- 1.54 In 2016, the Secretariat released an updated version of the Electronic Declarations Tool for National Authorities (EDNA). The new version includes a number of technical enhancements and corrections of previously reported software errors. In 2016, the Secretariat also intensified its efforts to promote and support the SIX system, which has been available to States Parties since 2014 (S/1192/2014, dated 1 July 2014). By the end of the reporting period, 60 users from 38 States Parties had registered to use the system. One of the key benefits of the system is that it allows the National Authorities to work on their declarations until a few days before the deadlines without having to take into account the time it takes for the delivery of the

classified information to the Secretariat. This can represent a gain of several weeks compared to the traditional diplomatic pouch.

- 1.55 In 2016, 12 representatives from 12 States Parties attended the EDNA training courses organised during the Twenty-First 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 in August 2016 by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN).
- 1.56 In 2016, the Secretariat successfully conducted a pilot test for the use of the SIX system for communication between inspection teams and OPCW Headquarters with the aim of incorporating the system into the routine Article VI inspection process. With the findings from these pilot runs, conducted in liaison with a few volunteer States Parties, the Secretariat aims to formulate relevant procedures for improving the efficiency of information flow in Article VI inspections.
- 1.57 In addition to the six e-learning modules which were made available to States Parties in 2015, the Secretariat completed the translation of these modules into French and Spanish. They will be available to the States Parties in due course. The Secretariat also organised a dedicated training session for the SIX system during the Twenty-First Session of the Conference, which was attended by eight representatives from eight States Parties.

Riot control agents

- 1.58 At the end of the review period, 138 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases), and 51 States Parties declared no possession of such agents. Only 8% of States Parties that submitted initial declarations on riot control agents have ever updated such declarations. Additional information is provided in Annex 4.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.59 Fourteen transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals were declared by 11 States Parties in ADPA 2015. All 14 transfers were declared by both the sending and receiving States Parties.
- 1.60 ADPAs for 2015 indicated that 56 States Parties were involved in transfers of Schedule 2 chemicals for a total of approximately 6,500 MT, and that 124 States Parties were involved in transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals for a total of approximately 350,000 MT.
- 1.61 Nine States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to three States not Party.

Informal consultations

- 1.62 Four informal consultations were conducted in 2016 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) A summary of the technical meeting on the SAB recommendations regarding verification;
 - (b) Implementation of the action plan: addressing recommendations by the SAB Temporary Working Group on Verification;
 - (c) A summary of industry verification in 2015, presenting data and statistics on inspection results from 2013 to 2015 and conclusions;
 - (d) A progress report on the use of S&A during Article VI missions;
 - (e) A presentation and discussion of the updated Schedule 2 and 3 reporting templates, with a view to improving the consistency and completeness of the data reported and to streamlining post-inspection activities;
 - (f) A report on the policy guidelines determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-82/DG.2, dated 5 April 2016);
 - (g) A presentation on engaging chemical industry associations; and
 - (h) An update on transfer discrepancies; the relevance of isotopic labels, stereo isomers and scheduled chemicals; and review of advice from the SAB.

Challenge inspections, investigations of alleged use and contingency operations

- 1.63 No challenge inspections (CIs) or investigations of alleged use (IAUs) under the Convention were requested in 2016. Nevertheless, the Secretariat conducted several fact-finding missions and TAVs. Because of these deployments, the Secretariat did not conduct any CI or IAU relevant exercises in 2016. However, as part of initial training of Group O inspectors, 12 new inspectors accompanied by seven instructors from the Capacity-Building and Contingency-Planning Cell participated in a one-week introductory course on contingency operations in April 2016 in Bulgaria.

OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria

- 1.64 In 2016, the FFM continued its work in accordance with Council decisions EC-M-48/DEC.1 (dated 4 February 2015) and EC-M-50/DEC.1 (dated 23 November 2015), as well as with United Nations Security Council resolution 2209 (2015). Guided by these decisions, the FFM continued to carry out deployments, and collected and analysed open-source material and information provided by States Parties and other sources. The Secretariat, through its briefings, kept States Parties informed about the activities of the FFM. A summary update of the activities carried

out by the FFM in 2016 was issued in December 2016 (S/1445/2016, dated 27 December 2016).

- 1.65 Throughout 2016, the FFM studied available information relating to more than 60 allegations of use of chemical weapons that were reported in the Syrian Arab Republic between December 2015 and November 2016; of these, 28 incidents have been reported since 1 August 2016. Particular attention was given to widely reported incidents such as the ones in Saraqib on 1 August, Aleppo on 2 August, Zubdiya on 10 August, Al-Sukkari on 6 September, and Kafr Zita on 1 October.
- 1.66 In February, following a deployment to the Syrian Arab Republic, the FFM issued an addendum to its report on the alleged incident in Darayya (S/1318/2015/Rev.1/Add.1, dated 29 February 2016). The FFM noted that no new information had come to light necessitating a change to the report's conclusion.
- 1.67 In September and October 2016, a team was deployed to Damascus in response to a request by the Syrian Arab Republic, dated 15 August 2016, to the effect that the FFM investigate an incident of alleged use of chemical weapons on 2 August 2016 in the area of Al-Awamid in Aleppo. During these missions, the FFM conducted 25 interviews and recovered 14 samples. The report of these activities, entitled "Report of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria Regarding the Incident of 2 August 2016 as Reported in the Note Verbale of the Syrian Arab Republic Number 69 Dated 16 August 2016" was issued on 21 December 2016 (S/1444/2016).
- 1.68 In response to the request by the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate four incidents reported to have occurred on 16 September, 31 October, 3 November, and 13 November 2016 in the city of Aleppo as well as the offer from the Russian Federation to provide samples and other material, an FFM team was dispatched from 12 to 18 December 2016 to Damascus, where it was able to conduct 16 interviews and receive samples and other material, including biomedical samples.

Other verification-related activities

Declaration Assessment Team

- 1.69 In 2016, the Secretariat continued its engagement with the Syrian Arab Republic in order to resolve all remaining outstanding issues identified in relation to its initial declaration and related submissions. Throughout this process, the lines of communication remained open between the Director-General and the Vice Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as at the technical level.
- 1.70 The Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) deployed to the Syrian Arab Republic twice—in January and in February 2016—to hold technical discussions with experts from the Syrian National Authority, conduct site visits, and collect samples for further analysis in OPCW designated laboratories.
- 1.71 At the request of the Council (EC-81/DEC.4, dated 23 March 2016), the Director-General convened two rounds of consultations between the Secretariat and the Syrian Arab Republic at OPCW Headquarters from 27 to 30 April and from 20 to 22 June 2016. A team of experts from the Secretariat was also dispatched to Damascus for technical discussions between 30 May and 3 June. The report by the

Director-General reflecting the results of the engagement with the Syrian authorities was circulated during the Eighty-Second Session of the Council (EC-82/HP/DG.2*, dated 30 June 2016). In the report, the Director-General concluded that “at present, the Secretariat is not able to resolve all identified gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies in Syria’s declaration, and therefore cannot fully verify that Syria has submitted a declaration that can be considered accurate and complete in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention or Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1, dated 27 September 2013”. A full, more technical analysis of all outstanding issues was included in two other reports on the work of the DAT (EC-81/HP/DG.1, dated 22 February 2016, and EC-82/HP/DG.3, dated 4 July 2016).

- 1.72 In an effort to make progress in clarifying the outstanding issues with regard to the Syrian Arab Republic’s declaration, the DAT subsequently continued its work through an exchange of letters with the Syrian Arab Republic until the end of 2016.

OPCW proficiency tests and designated laboratories

- 1.73 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to be a part of the OPCW’s network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Thirty-Eighth, the holding of the Thirty-Ninth, and the start of the Fortieth Official OPCW Proficiency Tests for environmental analysis. Additionally, the First Proficiency Test for Biomedical Sample Analysis was conducted. At the end of the reporting period, there were 19 designated laboratories for environmental analysis from 15 Member States, three of which had had their designation temporarily suspended, and 17 designated laboratories for biomedical sample analysis. Annex 5 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2016.
- 1.74 A fifth confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was conducted in February 2016, which was followed by a workshop to discuss the findings and initiate planning for the first biomedical sample analysis proficiency test.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

- 1.75 Table 6 below reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last five years. Only the gas chromatography (retention index) and mass spectrometry data were used in on-site analysis.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OPCW CENTRAL ANALYTICAL DATABASE

Status at the Beginning of	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Infrared (IR)	716	723	726	734	734	745
Gas chromatography (retention index) (GC(RI))	3,470	3,560	3,740	3,866	3,878	4,089
Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)	298	298	298	298	298	298
Mass spectrometry (MS)	3,657	3,731	3,898	4,003	4,022	4,225

Training

- 1.76 In accordance with the decision on the Programme and Budget for 2016 (C-20/DEC.6, dated 3 December 2015), the Secretariat assigned a team of inspectors to a newly created Capacity-Building and Contingency-Planning Cell which has the primary responsibilities of planning, coordinating, and providing the training programme for inspectors and support personnel, and preparing, planning, and exercising for contingency operations.
- 1.77 Two groups of new inspectors came on board in 2016. The first group (Group O) was comprised of 12 new inspectors who joined the OPCW in January 2016 and completed their mandatory training by end of April 2016. The second group of 27 new inspectors (Group P), covering all required specialities, started their mandatory initial training in October 2016 and completed it by the end of December 2016. In 2016, the Inspectorate Division delivered 3,085 training days. The training programme comprised 60 individual training courses which were offered over 48 calendar weeks of training. All participants were inspectors, some of whom attended several training courses. Seventy percent of the training courses in 2016 were delivered in the territory of the Netherlands, with the remainder conducted in the territories of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These States Parties assisted in the delivery of training programmes, either as host nations, through in-kind contributions, or through the conclusion of technical and/or administrative agreements.
- 1.78 The Capacity-Building and Contingency-Planning Cell also continued to provide the mandatory inspector refresher courses to keep inspectors abreast of technological and verification policy developments, as well as refresher courses on the use of protective equipment and the OPCW confidentiality regime. Several training courses were conducted as an induction course for newly promoted inspectors as inspection team leaders.
- 1.79 Training activities included the “Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE)” and contingency operations skills courses, which are required for Secretariat personnel deployed to high risk areas. Additional specialised courses for OPCW staff comprised non-destructive evaluation (NDE) theory levels I and II, as well as NDE work permit levels I and II, in order to maintain their certification and improve their knowledge and skills of the OPCW NDE-approved methods.
- 1.80 The Inspectorate Division also conducted the International Air Transport Association (IATA) dangerous goods regulations training course to make sure that OPCW staff

members are trained in accordance with IATA regulations to pack and transport dangerous goods, such as chemical samples, by air.

- 1.81 Furthermore, the Capacity-Building and Contingency-Planning Cell contributed to the fifth OPCW assistance-and-protection course for instructors, and provided expertise in courses conducted in Belarus, Indonesia, and Mexico for the training of local authorities.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

- 2.1 In 2016, the Secretariat continued to implement capacity-building programmes in support of States Parties, focusing primarily on the provisions of Articles VII, X and XI of the Convention, which relate to the rights and obligations of States Parties in respect of national implementation, assistance and protection, and economic and technological development. The Secretariat conducted some 131 activities and programmes for approximately 1,500 participants in all five regional groups represented in the OPCW.

National implementation and technical assistance: Article VII

- 2.2 In 2016, the Secretariat continued to provide capacity-building support for effective national implementation and improved functioning of National Authorities. According to the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII issued by the Secretariat in 2016, out of 192 States Parties, 150 have adopted national implementing legislation, while 42 have yet to adopt their implementing legislation.
- 2.3 During 2016, nearly 32 activities were carried out for approximately 651 sponsored participants in support to States Parties' efforts to fulfil their obligations under the Convention. The Secretariat continued to provide support to States Parties in the development and adoption of the necessary national legislation through the organisation of three sessions of the internship programme for legal drafters and representatives of National Authorities, which was attended by representatives from seven States Parties from Africa, Asia and the GRULAC region; and a workshop for legal drafters and National Authority representatives of Portuguese-speaking countries, held in Angola and attended by four States Parties from Africa. The Secretariat also organised in the United Republic of Tanzania the pilot Stakeholders Forum for States Parties in Africa on Adoption of National Implementing Legislation with the financial support of the European Union.
- 2.4 To improve the capabilities and functioning of National Authorities, the Secretariat continued offering a basic course for new personnel of National Authorities; training courses on national escorts for inspections and fulfilling Article VI declaration requirements, as well as four mentorship and partnership programmes, between Switzerland-Namibia; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-Malawi; Peru-El Salvador; and Brazil-Angola.
- 2.5 The annual meeting and regional meetings of National Authorities continued to serve as platforms for States Parties to discuss their experiences in implementation of the Convention and to share good practices and lessons learned. The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held from 23 to 25 November 2016 served as an

important opportunity to discuss the challenges faced, to identify their needs and to explore the planning of future capacity building, through plenary and regional meetings as well as bilateral meetings. The four regional meetings were hosted by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lithuania, Paraguay, and South Africa. The meetings were organised back to back with the meetings on education and outreach and were helpful to take stock of the current education and outreach activities at the national level and to consider potential avenues for development of new activities and approaches.

- 2.6 Apart from educational partners, the Secretariat continued building capacity of other key stakeholders of National Authorities such as customs and chemical industry. In this regard, the Secretariat organised a series of training courses on the Convention's transfers regime, including a pilot training-of-trainers course for representatives of customs training institutions. Close cooperation with the WCO was critical for the success of the latter. The collaboration was formalised through the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the OPCW and the WCO on 13 January 2017.
- 2.7 To enhance further engagement with other important stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention, in particular industry, the Secretariat, with funding from Qatar, organised the Third Annual Meeting of Representatives of Chemical Industry and National Authorities in Doha. The meeting focused on the States Parties with the most significant chemical industries and facilitated a dialogue between them and National Authorities.

Assistance and protection: Article X

- 2.8 Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention, 66 States Parties submitted their annual reports in 2016.
- 2.9 During 2016 the Secretariat carried out 39 assistance-and-protection activities enabling the OPCW to build and enhance the skills of 565 relevant individuals from States Parties in different modalities.
- 2.10 The Secretariat conducted international and regional assistance-and-protection training courses and capacity-building activities under Article X jointly with the governments of Argentina, Belarus, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 2.11 Full training cycles continued to be successfully conducted during 2016. Out of a total of eight, four were completed in Asia, one in Eastern Europe and three in the GRULAC region. The Secretariat also effectively continued to expand its Instructor Development and Exchange Programme and its "train-the-trainers" approach. Accordingly, train-the-trainer courses were conducted in the Netherlands and train-the-trainer courses sponsored by States Parties were run in conjunction with Belarus, the Czech Republic and South Africa. The first OPCW Laboratory Course was conducted at the OPCW Laboratory in the Netherlands in November, and the 16th Workshop to Coordinate Assistance and Protection under Article X was jointly organised with Qatar in December.

- 2.12 As a part of strengthening its capacity to respond to a request for assistance under Article X, the Secretariat participated in TRIPLEX 2016, an international exercise organised by the International Humanitarian Partnership from 24 to 30 September. An Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) deployed by the Secretariat to Norway joined teams from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The Secretariat continued its close cooperation with other relevant international organisations in the field of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UN CTITF), WHO, UN OCHA, INTERPOL, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union, and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).
- 2.13 In the context of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, an updated version of the Practical Guide for Medical Management of Chemical Casualties was published in April. The Secretariat also worked bilaterally with Qatar to have the Guide translated into Arabic.
- 2.14 The Voluntary Fund for Assistance to Victims of Chemical Weapons had a balance of EUR 97,004 following a generous contribution from Andorra. Dr Alastair Hay of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also generously donated the cash prize he received as a recipient of the second OPCW-The Hague Award.
- 2.15 As part of the Secretariat's efforts to fulfil its role in providing emergency measures of assistance to States Parties, the Secretariat established a Rapid Response and Assistance Mission (RRAM) that can be deployed at short notice to assist States Parties affected by an incident of alleged use of toxic chemicals by a non-State actor.

Economic and technological development: Article XI

- 2.16 In 2016, the Secretariat continued to develop and deliver capacity-building programmes and to provide support to several other programmes to promote peaceful uses of chemistry, which focused on the main areas of integrated chemicals management, enhancing laboratory capabilities, and promoting chemical knowledge in States Parties.
- 2.17 During this year, 24 capacity-building activities for 482 experts were carried out by the Secretariat. These included regular activities such as the Associate Programme, seven courses on enhancing laboratory capabilities, nine chemical safety and security workshops, an Article XI workshop, as well as six new capacity-building events.
- 2.18 The Secretariat approved sponsorship for 20 new research projects. In addition, support was provided to 10 fellowships and 11 international conferences. The Secretariat also arranged the transfer of seven laptops under its Equipment Exchange Programme. Further, 13 research projects were completed in 2016 and produced 18 articles.
- 2.19 The Associate Programme further expanded in 2016 by implementing its industry segment in Argentina and Indonesia. A total of 31 participants received in-depth

exposure to industrial chemistry and Convention-related matters. The Alumni Network of the Associate Programme now features a dynamic group of 424 alumni from 118 Member States. The fourth virtual meeting of the Alumni Network was organised in 2016.

- 2.20 In the framework of enhancing capabilities of analytical laboratories, seven training courses were organised which focused on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention, OPCW proficiency tests, natural products chemistry, and laboratory quality management. These courses were held in Finland (two), Malaysia, the Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, and Sweden.
- 2.21 In the area of chemical safety and security management, the Secretariat organised nine global and regional training events, which took place in Bangladesh, Brazil, Cyprus (for Arabic-speaking countries), Germany, Kenya, Latvia, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa.
- 2.22 The Secretariat organised for the first time in 2016 the following six events: a Responsible Care® training workshop in the Russian Federation, an Expert Group Meeting on Green Chemistry for Non-Toxic Substitutes in the Netherlands, a Policy and Diplomacy for Scientists workshop in South Africa, a Trade Management Seminar in China, a Symposium on Empowering Women in Chemistry in the Netherlands, and an Analytical Chemistry Course for Women Chemists in the Netherlands. The Secretariat also launched a new initiative on twinning laboratories and organised a forum on the peaceful uses of chemistry in Doha with a voluntary contribution from Qatar.
- 2.23 Other new deliverables in 2016 included a report entitled “Needs and Best Practices on Chemical Safety and Security Management”; the Alumni Bulletin; the Database of Experts on the Peaceful Uses of Chemistry; and a Facebook alumni platform for the international cooperation programmes.

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

- 2.24 2016 marked the last year of the third phase of the Africa Programme. The Secretariat continued its support to African Member States to further improve the implementation of the Convention in the three main areas of national implementation, assistance and protection, and the peaceful uses of chemistry. The Conference at its Twenty-First Session noted the extension of the Africa Programme with a fourth phase, for a three-year period from 2017 to 2019.
- 2.25 As for national implementation, the primary focus of the Secretariat’s efforts regarding Article VII implementation was on assistance in the development and adoption of national implementing legislation. To that end, 183 representatives of the African States Parties benefitted from the capacity-building activities covering customs training, education and outreach, as well as drafting and adoption of national implementing legislation. African States Parties benefitted from participating in the Mentorship/Partnership Programme. The pilot Stakeholders Forum in the United Republic of Tanzania and a legal workshop in Angola were also part of this effort.

- 2.26 In the area of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, the Secretariat continued to engage with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and their Member States in order to foster national and regional capacity to respond to a chemical attack. With the support of the Czech Republic, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Secretariat of the East African Community (EAC), the Uganda Rapid Deployment Capability Centre (URDCC) was identified and provided with the basic equipment to deliver initial training for first responders in the region. In the same vein, the first operational assistance and-protection training took place in Uganda in November. The Secretariat also began to run similar projects for Member States of the Economic Community of West African States with potential expansion to the Economic Community of Central African States and the Southern African Development Community in 2017.
- 2.27 Also in 2016, 40% of African participants in a basic course on assistance and protection were trained locally in Africa at the URDCC. In addition, 26 participants from 14 African countries learned to develop, deliver and evaluate chemical emergency response training through the train-the-trainers programme that takes place annually in South Africa.
- 2.28 On the peaceful uses of chemistry, 21 Africans from 14 States Parties acquired the requisite knowledge to identify, handle and analyse Convention-related chemicals through the analytical skills development programme.
- 2.29 Furthermore, 53 Africans from 20 States Parties learned how to prevent chemical accidents/incidents and potential misuse of chemicals through the chemical safety and security management programme. As part of the above-mentioned activities on peaceful uses of chemistry, three events were organised in South Africa and one in Germany, particularly for African Member States. Under the Conference Support Programme, two events took place in Africa and 22 participants from African Member States were sponsored. Under the Fellowship and Research Projects Support programmes, 37% participants were from African Member States, while for the Associate Programme the African participation was 41%.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

Activities of the Conference of the States Parties

- 3.1 The Twenty-First Session of the Conference took place from 28 November to 2 December 2016 and was attended by representatives of 134 States Parties, a signatory State, six international organisations, specialised agencies and other international bodies, as well as 77 representatives from 43 non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Mr Kim Won-soo, Under Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, delivered a message to the Conference on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General.
- 3.2 The Conference reviewed the status of the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects, including chemical disarmament, assistance and protection and international cooperation, and activities related to preventing the re-emergence of chemical weapons. States Parties discussed a report covering the activities carried out under the

auspices of the third phase of the OPCW Programme for Africa and recommended implementation of a fourth phase from 2017 to 2019. The Conference also considered progress made regarding the OPCW's efforts to engage with chemical industry and the scientific community, including the ICCA and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

- 3.3 Other notable items of the Conference included the status of preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the Convention; an update on progress towards universality; a comprehensive update on the status of implementation of the Convention, including progress made by possessor States in destroying their remaining chemical weapons stockpiles; the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism; OPCW activities in the Syrian Arab Republic; and an update on efforts to remove the remaining Category 2 chemical weapons from Libya.
- 3.4 OPCW States Parties marked the Day of Remembrance for All Victims of Chemical Warfare during the Twenty-First Session of the Conference for the first time since its re-designation to 30 November in 2015.
- 3.5 Among the decisions²¹ adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-First Session were the following:
 - (a) Review of the implementation of decision C-16/DEC.11 (dated 1 December 2011) by the Conference in 2017 (C-21/DEC.5, dated 30 November 2016);
 - (b) Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2017 (C-21/DEC.6, dated 1 December 2016);
 - (c) Scale of Assessments for 2017 (C-21/DEC.7, dated 1 December 2016);
 - (d) Write-Offs of Irrecoverable Accounts Receivable (C-21/DEC.8, dated 1 December 2016); and
 - (e) Extension of the Special Fund for OPCW Special Missions (C-21/DEC.9, dated 1 December 2016).
- 3.6 The Conference delegated to the Council the authority to take action on any matters relating to the Tenancy Agreement of the OPCW Headquarters building at its next regular session.

Activities of the Executive Council

- 3.7 In 2016, 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 VI, VII, X, and XI. 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 25 to 29 April 2016 (EC-82/1, dated 30 May 2016).

²¹ Other (unclassified) decisions can be found on the public website of the OPCW.

3.8 The Council also:

- (a) reviewed progress in the destruction of chemical weapons;
- (b) adopted a decision on the report of the Director-General regarding the declaration and related submissions by the Syrian Arab Republic (EC-81/DEC.4);
- (c) adopted a decision on the lists of new validated data of scheduled chemicals for inclusion in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (EC-82/DEC.1, dated 14 July 2016);
- (d) adopted a decision on the establishment of an Open-Ended Working Group on the Future Priorities of the OPCW (EC-82/DEC.2, dated 14 July 2016);
- (e) adopted a decision on the review in 2017 by the Conference of the implementation of decision C-16/DEC.11 (EC-82/DEC.3, dated 14 July 2016);
- (f) adopted a decision on the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism reports on chemical weapons use in the Syrian Arab Republic (EC-83/DEC.5, dated 11 November 2016);
- (g) adopted a memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the OPCW and the World Customs Organization (EC-83/DEC.3, dated 13 October 2016);
- (h) adopted a decision on the extension of the Special Fund for OPCW Special Missions (EC-83/DEC.4, dated 14 October 2016);
- (i) adopted decisions on the destruction of Libya's remaining chemical weapons stockpile inside and outside its territory (EC-M-51/DEC.1; EC-M-52/DEC.1; EC-M-52/DEC.2, dated 27 July 2016; and EC-M-53/DEC.1, dated 26 August 2016);
- (j) adopted a decision on the arrangement between the OPCW and the Government of Germany governing on-site inspections at GEKA mbH, Munster, and at the Port of Disembarkation in Germany (EC-M-53/DEC.2, dated 26 August 2016);
- (k) approved facility agreements and modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and States Parties;
- (l) adopted decisions on administrative and financial matters; and
- (m) forwarded its recommendations on a number of matters to the Conference at its Twenty-First Session.

Activities of subsidiary bodies

- 3.9 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Eighteenth Meeting from 18 to 20 May 2016.

- 3.10 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters (ABAF) held its Fortieth Session from 6 to 9 June 2016, and its Forty-First Session from 30 August to 1 September 2016.
- 3.11 For the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) meetings, see Chapter 6.
- 3.12 For the Advisory Board on Education and Outreach meetings, see Chapter 5.
- 3.13 The Chairperson of the Council, Ambassador Odette Melono of Cameroon, reported to the Conference at its Twenty-First Session on the status of the work by the Host Country Committee.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Universality

- 4.1 OPCW membership remains at 192 States Parties since Angola's accession on 16 October 2015.
- 4.2 Within the framework of the Action Plan for Universality, the Secretariat continued to reach out to remaining States not Party to the Convention throughout 2016. Contact continued with representatives of the Permanent Representations of South Sudan in New York and Brussels with a view to advancing options for that country to join the Convention. As in previous years, the Secretariat invited representatives of States not Party to participate in activities conducted by the OPCW and provided sponsorships for their participation.
- 4.3 The Director-General continued to underline the importance of achieving universality in his contacts with senior officials and interactions with international organisations, academic institutions, and think tanks.

Outreach activities

- 4.4 Throughout 2016, the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General visited several countries and participated in meetings and conferences relevant to the implementation of the Convention. Furthermore, a number of high-level guests extended visits to OPCW Headquarters.

Visits by the Director-General

- 4.5 In 2016, the Director-General visited Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Germany, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the course of these visits, he met with senior government officials, and representatives of the chemical industry, academia, and media. The Director-General delivered speeches at several notable international events including the Nobel Peace Prize series at the Frauenkirche in Dresden, Germany, the NATO Conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction, Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in Ljubljana, Slovenia, and the 19th International Chemical Weapons Demilitarisation Conference in London, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Visits by the Deputy Director-General

- 4.6 The Deputy Director-General attended two United Nations open consultations on the 2016 Comprehensive Review of resolution 1540 (2004) in Madrid and New York. While in New York, he also met with senior officials of South Sudan to the United Nations regarding the country's efforts to join the Convention. In Poland, the Deputy Director-General met with senior government officials and addressed the opening plenary of the Global Summit on Chemical Safety and Security. He opened the "Seminar on Chemical Trade: Current Practices and Challenges", Rizhao City, Shandong Province, China, and held bilateral meetings in Beijing and Rizhao. He furthermore provided an annual briefing to Permanent Representations based outside The Hague in Brussels, Belgium.

Protocol, privileges and immunities support

- 4.7 The External Relations Division (ERD) continued to provide support to senior management and other members of the Secretariat for protocol services, as well as the administration of privileges and immunities related to the Headquarters Agreement and relevant rules and regulations of the Host Country.

Other activities

- 4.8 On 10 November, 23 representatives from 17 countries attended the annual briefing for Representations based outside The Hague, which was held in Brussels, Belgium.
- 4.9 On 5 September, the OPCW hosted 28 fellows of the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme, including a representative from Egypt, for a day of briefings and a visit to the Equipment Store and Laboratory in Rijswijk.
- 4.10 The 16th induction workshop for diplomatic personnel was held at the OPCW on 28 September. It was attended by 60 representatives of 51 countries, including representatives of Israel and South Sudan.
- 4.11 In 2016, the Secretariat hosted 57 visiting groups representing nearly 1,300 visitors at OPCW Headquarters for briefings on the role and work of the OPCW. Visitors include officials, scientists, experts, NGOs, and students. Visits are contingent on the availability of Secretariat staff and access to facilities.

OPCW Day 2016

- 4.12 The OPCW marked its nineteenth anniversary by commemorating, for the first time, the International Day for the Foundation of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons or "OPCW Day" with the conference "Chemical Safety and Security in a Technologically Evolving World". It took place at Headquarters from 2 to 4 May 2016 and attracted over 200 experts, officials, practitioners, scientists, educators, and students from across the globe, including a Nobel Prize Laureate for Chemistry, to engage in the cross-cutting issues that may influence the future landscape for the OPCW's mission.
- 4.13 The OPCW Day brought to life the Organisation's work and included a short film about the work of the OPCW Equipment Store, a photo exhibition featuring OPCW

inspectors and profiles of people whose lives have intersected with chemical weapons in different ways. The day also included the premiere of “Combustion Man”, the fourth offering of the OPCW’s FIRES documentary film project and the first produced through European Union support. Using the science for peace theme, the film showcases a researcher whose work may yield safer methods of eliminating chemical weapons.

- 4.14 A live video on Periscope, a social media platform, offered a behind-the-scenes tour of the OPCW on Open Day, attracted over 9,000 people, and brought the local event to a global audience.

OPCW-The Hague Award

- 4.15 The Selection Panel concluded that this year the number of nominations was limited and that none of the nominees seemed to meet the established criteria. In view of the foregoing it was agreed by the Panel that no awardee would be selected for 2016.

Public affairs and media profile

- 4.16 During International Open Day on 25 September, the OPCW welcomed more than 600 people to Headquarters and reached nearly 70,000 people for the first time through its social media strategy. The OPCW participates in International Open Day, an annual event, in order to raise awareness about its work and the ongoing relevance of permanent elimination of chemical weapons. The programme included briefings by OPCW experts, interactive activities to understand OPCW tasks and tools, a mini-film festival and more.
- 4.17 The OPCW continued its support of the Asser Institute’s Annual Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in a Changing World, which took place in The Hague from 4 to 9 September 2016, and benefited 23 international participants. The Deputy Director-General addressed the participants of the Programme. The Organisation received wide publicity and provided several high-level expert speakers to ensure coverage of Convention education and career development guidance.
- 4.18 The OPCW continued to attract high media interest, especially with regard to its activities in the Syrian Arab Republic, contributions to the work of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, work to counter the use of chemical weapons by non-State actors, and the successful OPCW-coordinated international operation to remove, transfer and destroy Libya’s remaining chemical precursors.
- 4.19 A complete overhaul of the official OPCW website started at the end of August. The scope of the project includes redesigning the front end, providing necessary functionality, featuring valuable content for target audiences, replacing the back-end content management system, and moving to a new hosting platform. The new website is expected to launch in 2017.
- 4.20 Three new microsites were developed and launched to support various initiatives: OPCWDay.org, a site dedicated to the OPCW-The Hague Award, and one to support the Twenty-First Session of the Conference.

- 4.21 The official OPCW website continues to draw steady levels of traffic, with 416,804 users visiting in 2016, a slight increase over 2015.
- 4.22 The OPCW’s footprint on social media channels continued to grow meaningfully in 2016 due to implementation of a new strategy in April. The OPCW’s Twitter audience reached over 12,000 followers—an increase of 18% over the previous year. The Facebook page received over 10,000 likes, a 10% increase from 2015.
- 4.23 The social media campaign Catalyst for Peace was the most successful stand-alone campaign the OPCW has produced to date as measured by reach and engagement. Through posts featuring a hashtag (#CatalystforPeace) and a short video distributed via social media, Catalyst for Peace featured participants from the inaugural OPCW Women in Chemistry Symposium, which included industry practitioners, academics, Permanent Representatives and other stakeholders. Regular social media campaigns, such as Film Friday and Trivia Tuesday introduced the work of the OPCW to new audiences and regularly engaged with existing ones.
- 4.24 With the introduction of deeper analytics tools, the Secretariat has been able to monitor and assess coverage of key events particularly related to allegations about the use of chemical weapons.
- 4.25 The following tables reflect the continuing and steady international interest in the OPCW by comparing data from the period 2015 to 2016. Website traffic remained relatively static over the past year. Social media continues to grow between 10 to 18% per year on the OPCW’s main channels.

Media Profile	2014	2015	2016	Change (2015/2016)
Meltwater media citations of “OPCW”	39,120	15,647	19,643	+25%

Website	2014	2015	2016	Change (2015/2016)
Website visits	440,311	413,986	416,804	+0.7%
User sessions	698,665	639,645	657,196	+2.74%
Website page views	2,068,442	1,927,392	1,965,683	+2.0%

Social Media	2014	2015	2016	Change (2015/2016)
Facebook “likes”	8,663	9,733	10,770	+10.65%
Twitter followers	9,044	10,249	12,066	+18.00%
YouTube video views	15,393	13,717	16,068	+17.14%

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative and budgetary matters

- 5.1 The enterprise resource planning (ERP) project finalised the selection of Unit4 Business World as the core of the solution, with market research being conducted into

the remaining components of the overall solution. In line with the concept of providing a sustainable solution, procurement processes were initiated and finalised for the acquisition of software to assist with data migration, application testing, and user training. The procurement process for the implementation of the core solution and post go-live support was started. Additionally, the implementation phase of the project was initiated with the commencement of the solution design and legacy solution data mapping.

- 5.2 Taking into consideration recommendations from the ABAF, the Administration Division (ADM) also further developed new templates and costing sheets for use in the preparation of the 2017 Programme and Budget. These modified templates show a clearer link between objectives, strategies, activities, and resources and feature additional standard costs. The 2017 Programme and Budget was also formulated in line with the principles of zero-based budgeting. In addition, the number of key performance indicators was significantly reduced in time for the 2017 Programme and Budget, to a total of 59.
- 5.3 The ADM continued to closely monitor and actively address the cash situation during 2016, apprising States Parties of the financial position on a monthly basis, including the status of the payment of assessed contributions and reimbursements of Article IV and Article V invoices. These steps proved effective in significantly improving the cash situation of the Secretariat in 2016.
- 5.4 The 2015 Financial Statements for both the OPCW and the Provident Fund were audited and certified by the External Auditor of the OPCW in May 2016 and both received unqualified audit opinions.
- 5.5 The ADM supported the other divisions of the Secretariat with essential general services including providing travel arrangements, logistic support to the various conferences and meetings of the policy-making organs, visa and UNLP support, facility services, and procurement guidance, as well as managing the assets of the Secretariat.
- 5.6 Secretariat procurement reached a total value in 2016 of approximately EUR 47 million, in full compliance with the relevant regulatory framework and international public standards. Procurement personnel were able to secure savings in a total of EUR 550,000 compared to the originally offered prices.

Internal oversight

- 5.7 The Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) audited the information technology (IT) infrastructure in the OPCW and manpower planning in the Inspectorate Division. The OIO also certified the latest version of the OCAD and the gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) equipment. The audit of the selection methodology for Schedule 3 plant sites was in progress.
- 5.8 During the period under review, the OIO conducted an audit on OPCW governance of the evaluation function in the Secretariat. The audit subject was selected in the context of the Secretariat being faced with increasing demands from States Parties to justify use of resources and demonstrate results of its activities and lessons learned from them.

- 5.9 The OIO performed daily management of the Quality Management System (QMS) of the OPCW, including six QMS audits, secretarial duties for the QMS Technical Committee, preparation of management reviews, and assistance during the Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA) visits. In the process of preparation for the scope extension of ISO 17043 for the OPCW Laboratory, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) audited for the first time the management of biomedical proficiency tests.
- 5.10 The OIO also performed two evaluations: One of the programmes and activities of the Health and Safety Branch (HSB) and one of the QMS within the Secretariat. In addition, several presentations on evaluation were given to the Directors and Branch Heads, focusing on United Nations norms and standards. For one of the meetings, the OIO invited the Vice Chairperson of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), Mr Oscar García, to share his experience and the best practices of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the area of evaluation.
- 5.11 The OIO continued to receive requests for advice and comments in 2016 related to, among other issues, revision of administrative directives, the improvement of internal controls, risk assessment, confidentiality policy, and IT governance.
- 5.12 OIO staff members participated as advisers or observers in meetings of the Investment Committee, the Property Survey Board, the Committee on Contracts, the Information Services Steering Committee, the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Project Board, the ERP Working Group on Financial Rules and Regulations, and the Risk Management Working Group. The fact that Management frequently consults the OIO for advice reflects the key role that the Office plays in the Secretariat.
- 5.13 In 2016, the OIO continued to follow up on the status of the implementation of recommendations contained in all of its audit and evaluation reports, contributing to their full implementation. The outcome of each follow-up exercise was reported quarterly to the Management Board and to the States Parties in the OIO's Annual Report.

Legal affairs

- 5.14 In 2016, 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 legal advice pertained to the interpretation and implementation of the Convention and its verification regime (e.g., the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme, and the destruction of Libya's remaining Category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya); the negotiation of international agreements, including voluntary contribution agreements and technical agreements on the conduct of trainings; 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 60 international agreements in 2016 and five amendments to international agreements, as reflected in Annex 8.

Strategy and policy

- 5.17 In 2016, the Secretariat issued a new Medium-Term Plan for the period from 2017 to 2021 (EC-83/S/1 C-21/S/1). The Plan identifies several medium-term goals and associated indicators of achievement for each of the four results areas of the Organisation, namely: verification for continued confidence in compliance; capacity development to prevent the hostile use of toxic chemicals and to foster international cooperation; engagement to leverage others' capabilities; and an organisation that remains fit for purpose.
- 5.18 The Council established during its Eighty-Second Session in July 2016 the Open-Ended Working Group on the Future Priorities of the OPCW (OEWG-FP) (EC-82/DEC.2). At its inaugural meeting in September 2016 the Group discussed, inter alia, its methods of work and a draft programme of work for 2017. The second meeting of the OEWG-FP provided an opportunity for an exchange of views among delegations on the OPCW's future relevance. Throughout these deliberations, the Office of Strategy and Policy in the Secretariat provided its customary support to the two Co-Chairpersons of the OEWG-FP, Ambassador Sabine Nölke of Canada and Ambassador Vusi Bruce Koloane of South Africa, and the Group as a whole.
- 5.19 As part of the enhancement of the implementation of results-based management (RBM), development continued of a new introductory e-learning module to familiarise more staff with the basic tenets of RBM. This module will become available in 2017.
- 5.20 The full and effective implementation of the Convention continued to underlie the OPCW's contribution to global counter-terrorism efforts. The Council's Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism (OEWG-T), and its more technically oriented sub-working group (SWG) on non-State actors, highlighted a number of areas in which the OPCW could advance this contribution.
- 5.21 The meetings of the OEWG-T and its SWG included the sharing of national experiences with effective national legislation under Article VII from Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America; and hearing the views of the European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST) and the views of three professors of international law. An overview of the international legal counter-terrorism regime and its relationship with the Convention was also provided by the Secretariat.
- 5.22 The OEWG-T and its SWG also began to explore the Secretariat's further role in global chemical security.²² They heard relevant national experiences from Spain, Japan, and France; the views from an industry perspective, namely those of the ICCA, the European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic), and Dow Chemical Company; and the views of the Co-Chairpersons of the Chemical Security Sub-Working Group of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

22

"The OPCW's Role in the Field of Chemical Security" (S/1395/2016, dated 13 June 2016) and "The Contribution of Article VI to States Parties' Efforts to Counter Terrorism" (S/1387/2016, dated 19 May 2016).

- 5.23 In terms of international cooperation, the OPCW also continued to co-chair, with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the UN CTITF project related to enhancing inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communications in the event of an attack using a chemical or biological weapon. Regarding the latter, a table-top exercise was prepared (and took place in January 2017) for 15 participating agencies to identify opportunities to improve cooperation amongst key United Nations bodies and other relevant international organisations in the health, humanitarian, and security areas.
- 5.24 Recognising that the Convention and the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) are mutually reinforcing in a number of areas, such as national legislation, chemical security, and customs and border control, the OPCW continued to build on its long-standing cooperation with the 1540 Committee.
- 5.25 Following the establishment by the Conference at its Twentieth Session of the Advisory Board on Education and Outreach (ABEO) (C-20/DEC.9, dated 3 December 2015), the Director-General appointed fifteen experts to serve on the ABEO for an initial term of three years (EC-81/DG.9 C-21/DG.2, dated 18 February 2016). The ABEO met twice during 2016, considering a range of subjects across the Organisation's education and outreach agenda, from long-term strategies to immediate actions in support of the OPCW's education and outreach activities. The ABEO made several recommendations, set out in the reports of its meetings (ABEO-1/1, dated 29 April 2016 and ABEO-2/1, dated 6 October 2016), which are being considered and implemented, as appropriate, by the Secretariat.
- 5.26 Following the formalisation of the cooperation between the OPCW and the ICCA through an exchange of letters in 2015, the OPCW-ICCA Steering Committee met for the first time on 13 April 2016 to decide about common initiatives and projects submitted by the Chemical Industry Coordination Group (CICG). The implementation of the agreed projects was subsequently considered in several fora, including the CICG meeting in August 2016 and bilateral discussions in the margins of the Twenty-First Session of the Conference. The ICCA Council Secretary also addressed the Conference plenary session.
- 5.27 All the activities carried out with the chemical industry in 2016 were summarised in the Note by the Director-General entitled "Engaging the Chemical Industry Associations" (C-21/DG.15, dated 3 October 2016). These covered activities related to education and outreach, such as the participation in First Session of the ABEO. Chemical industry associations have also continued to be involved in various OPCW capacity-building activities such as the Associate Programme and the Chemical Safety and Security Management Programme. Cooperation also included verification-related activities: a workshop on transfer discrepancies was hosted by the Cefic, and experts shared their views with States Parties during the technical meetings on the recommendations of the SAB on verification.

Confidentiality and security

- 5.28 During the reporting period, the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) ensured appropriate security for OPCW personnel, facilities, operations and information using a risk-based approach. The OCS continued its routine work, including the provision

of security briefings and training, physical security services, investigations, collaboration with the United Nations for the security of missions, and ensuring the security of meetings hosted by the OPCW.

- 5.29 The OCS provided direct, intensive support to OPCW missions to the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya.

Health and safety

- 5.30 There were no significant health and safety incidents in the Secretariat during 2016. There were no delays in mission health and safety preparedness.
- 5.31 There was an increased workload in support of FFMs and contingency operations.
- 5.32 The annual workplace inspection in 2016 showed that the Secretariat provided a safe workplace. Issues that had been highlighted in the 2015 report were at various stages of being addressed.
- 5.33 The HSB continued to assist other branches in delivering substantial input for routine work and training, as well as for regular and high risk inspection missions.
- 5.34 No radiation safety related issues, excessive noise level issues, or poor air quality issues were reported or identified in the course of the year.
- 5.35 A Staff Welfare Officer joined the HSB team in the first quarter of 2016.
- 5.36 HSB staff continued with their professional development programmes in 2016.

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 6.1 The Convention is a disarmament treaty underpinned by science and technology (S&T). Its effective implementation requires active engagement with scientific professionals, an understanding of the potential impact of new scientific developments, and scientific literacy within its policy-making organs. Maintaining a productive science policymaker discourse requires the availability of scientific materials accessible to non-technical stakeholders and effective science communication. During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued its practice of disseminating science-focused reference and educational materials through the S&T Special Section of the OPCW Public Website; and S&T played a prominent role in the theme of the OPCW's nineteenth anniversary event, OPCW Day.²³
- 6.2 During the reporting period, S&T engagement as a means of enhancing science policymaker discourse with States Parties was advanced via briefings from the SAB Chairperson during the regular sessions of the SAB in April and October 2016 and at the Twenty-First Session of the Conference; through the "Science for Diplomats" initiative as side events in the margins of Council sessions and the Twenty-First

²³

International Day for the Foundation of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons: "Chemical Safety and Security in a Technologically Evolving World"; 2 to 4 May 2016. <https://www.opcwday.org/>

Session of the Conference;²⁴ and through an S&T breakout session at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the National Authorities in November 2016. As well, S&T engagement was complemented by publications²⁵ and social media²⁶ intended to demonstrate the relevance of science in implementation of the Convention. These activities will continue in 2017 as a means to facilitate useful discussion on the scientific basis of recommendations of the SAB.

- 6.3 To further strengthen the effectiveness of science advice to Convention policymakers during the reporting period, the Secretariat and the SAB shared experiences with other scientific advisory boards. This included inviting relevant guest speakers to SAB meetings, attending the Second Conference of the International Network for Government Science Advice (Brussels, Belgium, September 2016), observing the fifth meeting of United Nations Secretary-General's Scientific Advisory Board (May 2016), contributing to workshops in support of a scientific advisory mechanism for the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC),²⁷ and briefing States Parties on lessons learned in science engagement with policymakers during the Eighth BWC Review Conference (November 2016).²⁸
- 6.4 The SAB continued providing independent expert advice to the Director-General and his staff, meeting for its Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Sessions in April and October 2016, respectively. Prior to its Twenty-Third Session, the SAB responded to requests for advice on structural variants of scheduled chemicals (SAB-23/WP.1, dated 28 April 2016), and on chemical-weapons-related sample stability and storage (SAB-23/WP.2, dated 25 May 2016). These inter-sessional reports were discussed with States Parties through Science for Diplomats Briefings in the margins of the Eighty-Second and Eighty-Third Sessions of the Council.
- 6.5 In preparation for its report on developments in science and technology for the Fourth Review Conference, the SAB held workshops on chemical forensics (SAB-24/WP.1, dated 14 July 2016); and chemical warfare agent toxicity, emergency response and medical countermeasures (SAB-24/WP.2, dated 14 October 2016). The former was organised in cooperation with VERIFIN in June and the latter was co-organised with the *Secrétariat général de la défense et de la sécurité nationale* of France in September 2016. Both workshops received funding from the European Union. Additional workshops on emerging technologies and trends in chemical production are planned for 2017.

²⁴ For more information on this initiative see: www.opcw.org/special-sections/science-technology/science-for-diplomats/

²⁵ 2016 Spring ConfChem: Science, Disarmament, and Diplomacy in Chemical Education: The Example of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. <http://confchem.ccce.divched.org/2016SpringConfChem>

²⁶ For example: The influence of science in chemical disarmament, 11 October 2016, Tedx Youth at the International School of the Hague (ISH). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0h39P8EKDDE>

²⁷ The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Considerations for a Science Advisory Mechanism, The InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), April 2016. Available at: <http://www.interacademies.net/File.aspx?id=30870>

²⁸ Science Advice at the OPCW, a Side Event of the Eighth Review Conference of the BWC: [http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/CAB209422758487FC125808300496853/\\$file/OPCW1_Science_Advice_Policy-Maker_Engagement_in_CWC.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/CAB209422758487FC125808300496853/$file/OPCW1_Science_Advice_Policy-Maker_Engagement_in_CWC.pdf)

- 6.6 The SAB recommended the establishment of a temporary working group (TWG) on investigative science and technology. Advice from this TWG would be highly relevant to the Convention's verification regime, especially for sampling and analysis, and collection and validation of information. In his response to this recommendation, the Director-General requested the SAB to establish the TWG and appoint a Chairperson.

Engagement with the global scientific community

- 6.7 Enhancing cooperation with the scientific community, the OPCW and the IUPAC signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in December 2016. This MoU will see the on-going cooperation with the IUPAC expand in areas that include staying abreast of developments in chemistry, science communication to support science advice for policy, promoting responsibility and ethics in science, and supporting education and outreach activities across scientific communities.
- 6.8 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued its ongoing engagement with the global scientific community, strengthening its ability to assess developments in S&T and augmenting its outreach to scientific professionals. Representatives from the Secretariat participated in events that included the 16th Asian Chemical Congress (Dhaka, Bangladesh, March 2016), the 24th IUPAC International Conference on Chemistry Education (Kuching, Malaysia, August 2016), and the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (San Francisco, United States of America, November 2016). Furthermore, a number of highly distinguished scientists participated in the OPCW Day event in The Hague in May 2016.
- 6.9 The reach of the Secretariat's engagement with scientists was reflected in statements of support for the global norm against chemical weapons by chemistry practitioners around the world. IUPAC and more than 40 national chemical societies from States Parties in all regional groups along with chemical industry organisations from Europe and the United States of America have condemned the use of toxic chemicals, especially chlorine, as weapons.

Activities in conjunction with other security organisations

- 6.10 During the reporting period, the Secretariat contributed to the assessment of developments in S&T relevant to disarmament and security through events such as the Second Spiez CONVERGENCE Workshop (Spiez, Switzerland, September 2016). The Secretariat's engagement with other disarmament stakeholders included attending the "Science and Diplomacy for Peace and Security" event for the twentieth anniversary of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) in January 2016; participation of the BWC Implementation Support Unit, the CTBTO, the IAEA, and scientists from the OPCW Designated Laboratory network at OPCW Day in May 2016; and delivering a statement during the general debate of the Eighth Review Conference of the BWC in November 2016.²⁹

²⁹

The referenced OPCW statement is available as delivered at the following website: [http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/C0586257BC8A6B70C1258066004F31C8/\\$file/BWC++OPCW+statement++CLEAN.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/C0586257BC8A6B70C1258066004F31C8/$file/BWC++OPCW+statement++CLEAN.pdf).

- 6.11 The Secretariat in conjunction with UNICRI continued to explore security dimensions of emerging technologies and their intersection with chemical disarmament. The Secretariat provided presentations at several events organised by UNICRI, and briefed States Parties at a side event in the margins of the Twenty-First Session of the Conference.

Annex 1

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016³⁰**

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

³⁰

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

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

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

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

**SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS
CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	State	Date of Signature
1.	Israel	13-01-93

Annex 2

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2016

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party	
Libya	Rabta Toxic Chemicals Destruction Facility (RTCDF) Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)*
Russian Federation	Kizner
United States of America	Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)** Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant Static Detonation Chamber (BGAPP-SDC)*** Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)**** PCAPP Explosive Destruction Facility (PCAPP-EDS) Recovered Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (RCWDF) Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility (PDDTF) Aberdeen Proving Ground Chemical Transfer Facility (APG/CTF)

* Libyan Category 2 chemical weapons were removed and transported to Germany for destruction.

** Construction was complete; systemisation was ongoing at the end of 2016.

*** Construction and systemisation were ongoing at the end of 2016.

**** Construction was complete; systemisation was ongoing until August 2016.

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED, DESTROYED AND WITHDRAWN³¹
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MT Declared	Number of MT Destroyed ³²
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.041	14,022.918
Soman (GD) + viscous soman	9,057.203	8,803.972
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	2.283
VX/Vx	19,586.722	19,162.703
EA 1699	0.002	0.002
Sulfur mustard (sulfur mustard, H, HD, HT, sulfur mustard in oil product)	17,439.877	15,033.696
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dicloroethane)	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	3.784	3.788
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:	70,493.561	66,256.781
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	323.150	323.150
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	114.103
Phosphorous trichloride	154.056	19.642
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	19.257
Thionyl chloride	100.834	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	238.655	158.760

³¹ Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

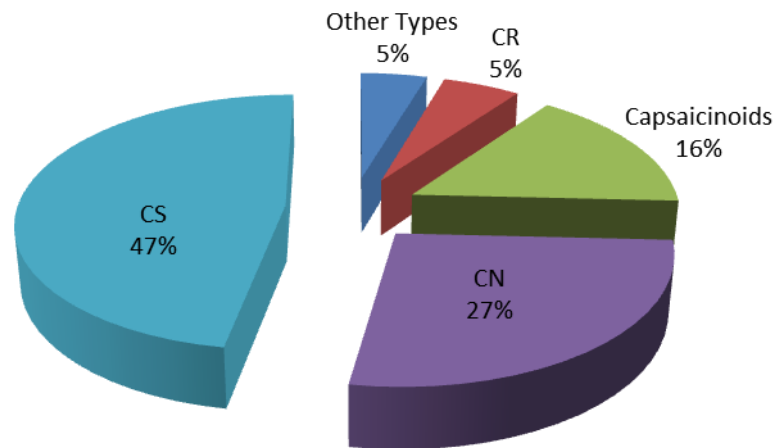
³² Including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks (2.913 MT).

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MT Declared	Number of MT Destroyed³²
DIPA ethanol	8.356	8.356
DMP	5.725	5.725
Hydrogen fluoride	31.850	31.850
Hydrogen chloride	44.500	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:	1,810.703	1,495.560
Totals	72,304.264	67,752.341

Annex 4

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED
RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016³³

138 SPs declared RCA possession



³³

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

CS: 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, and mixtures of CN, CS and capsaicinoids.

Annex 5

**LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016
(ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS)**

	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.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC Département d'analyses chimiques	29 Jun 1999
5.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC Protection	29 Jun 1999
6.	India	Vertox Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
7.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defence Chemical Research Laboratory	3 Aug 2011
8.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
9.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	3 Aug 2011
10.	Republic of Korea	Chemical, Biological and Radiological Defence Research Institute*	4 Sept 2012
11.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
12.	Russian Federation	Central Chemical Weapons Destruction Analytical Laboratory of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise, "State Scientific Research Institute of Organic Chemistry And Technology"	15 Apr 2015
13.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute DSO National Laboratories	14 Apr 2003
14.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas (LAVEMA), INTA Campus La Marañosa*	16 Aug 2004
15.	Sweden	FOI, CBRN Defence and Security Swedish Defence Research Agency	17 Nov 1998
16.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
17.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory Chemical and Biological Systems Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
18.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
19.	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.

**LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016
(BIOMEDICAL ANALYSIS)**

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Australia	Defence Science and Technology Group	1 Aug 2016
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry Research Institute of Chemical Defence	1 Aug 2016
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology Academy of Military Medical Sciences	1 Aug 2016
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	1 Aug 2016
5.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC Département d'analyses chimiques	1 Aug 2016
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology	1 Aug 2016
7.	India	Vertex Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	1 Aug 2016
8.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defence Chemical Research Laboratory	1 Aug 2016
9.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	1 Aug 2016
10.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	1 Aug 2016
11.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control Military Research Centre	1 Aug 2016
12.	Russian Federation	Laboratory of Chemical Analytical Control and Biotesting, Research Institute of Hygiene, Occupational Pathology and Human Ecology (RIHOPHE)	1 Aug 2016
13.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute DSO National Laboratories	1 Aug 2016
14.	Sweden	FOI, CBRN Defence and Security Swedish Defence Research Agency	1 Aug 2016
15.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory Chemical and Biological Systems Porton Down	1 Aug 2016
16.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical Biological Center Forensic Analytical Center	1 Aug 2016
17.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1 Aug 2016

Annex 6

**INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE OF TRUST FUNDS FOR SYRIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2016
(EXPRESSED IN EUROS – UNAUDITED)**

	Trust Fund for Syria Missions		Trust Fund for Syria		Syria Trust Fund for the Destruction of Chemical Weapons	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
INCOME						
Assessed annual contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	6,926,493	600,000	115,592	-	-	13,270
Miscellaneous income:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions (new Member States)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	161	-	-	-	194	2,594
Currency-exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	300,329	-	-	-	-	4,213
TOTAL INCOME	7,226,983	600,000	115,592	-	194	20,077
EXPENDITURE						
Staff costs	1,920,491	-	-	318,435	313,330	297,293
Travel costs	741,119	-	-	75,628	86,261	660,051
Contractual services	2,620,769	5,070	-	44,260	296,484	1,593,999
Internships, grants, contributions to seminars and workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	669,768	-	-	160,004	359,173	1,035,833
Furniture and equipment	42,239	-	-	-	-	6,253,740
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,994,386	5,070	-	598,327	1,055,248	9,840,916
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1,232,597	594,930	115,592	(598,327)	(1,055,248)	(9,820,839)
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	324,020	-	(154,947)
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1,232,597	594,930	115,592	(274,305)	(1,055,054)	(9,975,785)
Savings on prior period's obligations	-	-	-	-	70,902	1,618,781
Transfers to/from other funds	13,734	-	-	-	(13,734)	-
Credits to Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	594,930	-	(88,740)	185,565	2,136,387	10,493,392
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	1,841,261	594,930	26,852	(88,740)	1,138,501	2,136,387

Annex 7

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES – ALL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2016 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS – UNAUDITED)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions ³⁴	65,529,600	65,529,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,529,600	65,529,600
Voluntary contributions	-	145,101	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,485,887	1,927,840	10,495,887	2,082,941
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	1,134,765	3,425,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134,765	3,425,862
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	-	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,400
Interest income	5,132	4,021	-	-	579	367	7,238	2,847	12,948	7,235
Currency-exchange gains	41,671	80,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,671	80,371
Other income	181,219	159,882	-	-	-	-	664,407	1,281,112	845,626	1,440,994
TOTAL INCOME	66,892,387	69,349,237	-	-	10,579	10,367	11,157,532	3,211,799	78,060,498	72,571,403
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	46,124,033	49,120,364	-	-	45,939	2,861	2,536,059	1,895,805	48,706,031	51,019,030
Travel costs	6,607,935	7,686,402	-	-	82,224	224,320	1,426,342	1,365,872	8,116,502	9,274,594
Contractual services	4,237,849	4,806,548	-	-	577,961	1,372,508	3,830,885	1,943,612	8,646,695	8,122,668
Internships, grants, contributions to seminars and workshops	452,754	648,598	-	-	-	-	28,098	958	480,852	649,556
General operating expenses	5,839,503	5,969,201	-	-	174,852	34,508	1,401,681	1,387,532	7,416,036	7,391,241
Furniture and equipment	1,442,191	750,635	-	-	705,000	-	240,951	8,428,854	2,388,142	9,179,489
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	64,704,265	68,981,748	-	-	1,585,976	1,634,197	9,464,017	15,020,633	75,754,258	85,636,578
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2,188,122	367,489	-	-	(1,575,397)	(1,623,832)	1,693,515	(11,808,831)	2,306,240	(13,065,174)
Prior period adjustments	6,774	252,850	-	-	(11,056)	-	(35,195)	(225,938)	(39,477)	26,882
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2,194,896	620,339	-	-	(1,586,453)	(1,623,832)	1,658,320	(12,034,798)	2,266,763	(13,038,291)
Savings on prior period's obligations	720,183	796,236	-	-	78,844	12	113,962	1,683,036	912,990	2,479,284
Transfers to/from other funds	-	-	-	(19,332)	-	19,332	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States ³⁵	(3,495)	(3,321)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,495)	(3,321)

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Assessed annual contributions received in advance, during the reporting period, are considered liabilities owed to States Parties, and are recorded as income in the periods to which the contributions relate.

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Retention of cash surplus for 2012 and 2013	-	(1,530,991)	-	-	-	1,530,991	-	-	-	-
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	838	-	-	-	-	-	838
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	6,428,606	6,546,343	4,159,978	4,178,472	10,132,774	10,206,271	6,398,699	16,750,461	27,120,057	37,681,547
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	9,340,190	6,428,606	4,159,978	4,159,978	8,625,165	10,132,774	8,170,980	6,398,699	30,296,315	27,120,057

The amount of EUR 3,495 (2015: EUR 3,321) represents final cash surpluses from 2011 and prior years, applied during the reporting period to States Parties which owed amounts to the OPCW and have paid their assessed annual contributions in full for the financial period to which the surplus relates. The detailed application of surpluses during 2016 for each State Party is shown in paragraph 5.13 of the 2016 OPCW Financial Statements.

Annex 8

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016**

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 426	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of Switzerland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Switzerland	06-01-16 07-01-16	07-01-16
IAR 427	Administrative Arrangement between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development of the French Republic and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW France-MFA	20-01-16 18-01-16	20-01-16
IAR 428	Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the French Republic regarding the Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW France	05-01-16 05-01-16	05-01-16
IAR 429	European Union Delegation Agreement CFSP/2015/46/JIM-OPCW	OPCW European Union	05-01-16 10-12-15	05-01-16
IAR 430	Voluntary Contribution Agreement to support Chemical Security Initiatives Associated with OPCW Articles X and XI Programming	OPCW United States of America	23-09-15 22-09-15	23-09-15
IAR 431	Memorandum of Understanding between the OPCW and the International Computing Centre	OPCW International Computing Centre	04-02-16 29-02-16	29-02-16
IAR 432	Technical Arrangement between the National Authority of Italy and the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW regarding the Conduct of Training for Inspectors to be held between 14-18 March 2016 in Italy	OPCW Italy	09-03-16 07-03-16	09-03-16
IAR 433	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency, Sweden regarding the Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Sweden	03-03-16 08-02-16	03-03-16
IAR 434	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Grant Arrangement Project CWD-2015-0003 Support for the OPCW Trust Fund for Syria Missions	OPCW Canada	22-03-16 29-03-16	29-03-16

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 435	Technical Agreement between the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 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	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovak Republic	27-01-16 18-01-16	27-01-16
IAR 436	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the OPCW Technical Secretariat	OPCW New Zealand	04-04-16 29-03-16	04-04-16
IAR 437	Technical Agreement between "Vasil Levski" National Military University and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Conduct of Training	OPCW Technical Secretariat Bulgaria	05-04-16 30-03-16	05-04-16
IAR 438	Agreement between the United States of America and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the Contribution of Funds in Support of the Fact-Finding Mission and Declaration Assessment Team for Syria	OPCW United States of America	13-05-16 13-05-16	13-05-16
IAR 439	Technical Agreement 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 Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the Training and Testing Center of NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostol'any	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovak Republic	28-04-16 26-04-16	28-04-16
IAR 440	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Chile	18-04-16 18-04-16	18-04-16
IAR 441	Technical Agreement between the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 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 (30 May-10 June 2016)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovak Republic	26-05-16 20-05-16	26-05-16
IAR 442	Exchange of Letters: Modalities of Cooperation in respect of the Joint Investigative Mechanism's Operations in the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations	16-06-16 16-06-16	16-06-16

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 443	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Federal Minister of Defence and Sports of the Republic of Austria concerning the Conduct of Training	OPCW Technical Secretariat Austria	10-02-16 10-02-16	10-02-16
IAR 444	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Finland	17-12-15 14-12-15	17-12-15
IAR 445	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, The Netherlands, concerning Evaluation of the Results for the 2 nd Official OPCW Biomedical Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Netherlands	13-10-16 15-09-16	13-10-16
IAR 446	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	OPCW Canada	28-10-16 28-10-16	28-10-16
IAR 447	Agreement between the United States of America and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the Contribution of Funds in Support of the Removal of Libyan Chemical Weapons	OPCW United States of America	25-08-16 23-08-16	25-08-16
IAR 448	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Swedish Defence Research Agency, Sweden, concerning Evaluation of the Results for the 40 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Sweden	13-10-16 27-09-16	13-10-16
IAR 449	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning Sample Preparation for the 40 th Official OPCW Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13-10-16 17-08-16	13-10-16
IAR 450	Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Governing On-Site Inspections at the Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (Geka mbH), Munster, at the Port of Disembarkation, Federal Republic of Germany	OPCW Germany	26-08-16 26-08-16	26-08-16

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 451	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of his Serene Highness Albert II of Monaco and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Contribution to the Trust Fund for Syria Missions	OPCW Monaco	05-08-16 20-07-16	05-08-16
IAR 452	Service Level Agreement between the United Nations and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the Provision of Income Tax Reimbursement Services	OPCW United Nations	18-01-16 13-01-16	18-01-16
IAR 453	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the OPCW Technical Secretariat	OPCW New Zealand	14-10-16 11-10-16	14-10-16
IAR 454	Arrangement concerning the Issuance of UN Laissez-Passer to Members of OPCW Inspection Teams	OPCW United Nations	28-11-16 11-01-17	11-01-17
IAR 455	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute DSO National Laboratories concerning Sample Preparation for the Second Official OPCW Biomedical Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat DSO National Laboratories, Singapore	21-11-16 21-11-16	21-11-16
IAR 456	Exchange of Letters between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28-01-16 16-12-15	28-01-16
IAR 457	Exchange of Letters with Denmark in relation to the Terms Governing the Maritime Transport Mission	OPCW Denmark	25-08-16 16-08-16	25-08-16
IAR 458	Exchange of Letters between the Republic of Korea and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Contribution to the Trust Fund for Syria Missions	OPCW Republic of Korea	26-02-16 19-02-16	26-02-16
IAR 459	Exchange of Letters between the Republic of Korea and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Contribution to the Trust Fund for Regional Seminars	OPCW Republic of Korea	26-02-16 19-02-16	26-02-16
IAR 460	Exchange of Letters between the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the OPCW concerning the Provision by the OPCW of Interim Medical Services to the ICJ	OPCW International Court of Justice	26-02-16 02-03-16	02-03-16
IAR 461	Contribution Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Project	OPCW Canada	29-03-16 29-03-16	29-03-16

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
	CWD-2015-0004: Support to Iraq to Mitigate Chemical Weapons Threats			
IAR 462	Grant Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Project CWD-2015-0003: Support for the OPCW Trust Fund for Syria Missions	OPCW Canada	29-03-16 29-03-16	29-03-16
IAR 463	Exchange of Letters between the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the OPCW concerning the Appointment of the OPCW Head, Health and Safety Branch as a Medical Referee	OPCW International Criminal Court	24-05-16 13-04-16	24-05-16
IAR 464	Exchange of Letters between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the OPCW Technical Secretariat regarding the Trust Fund for Temporary Support to Libya	OPCW United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15-07-16 15-07-16	15-07-16
IAR 465	Exchange of Letters between the Republic of Finland and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning Contribution to the Trust Fund for Support to Libya	OPCW Finland	23-08-16 19-08-16	23-08-16
IAR 466	Exchange of Letters between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Contribution to the Trust Fund for Syria Missions	OPCW Sweden	22-07-16 05-09-16	05-09-16
IAR 467	Grant Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Project CWD-2016-0002: Support for the OPCW for Activities related to the Complete Destruction of the Remaining Chemical Weapons in Libya	OPCW Canada	06-09-16 06-09-16	06-09-16
IAR 468	Exchange of Letters between New Zealand and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning Contribution to the Trust Fund for Support to Libya	OPCW New Zealand	11-10-16 14-10-16	14-10-16
IAR 469	Exchange of Letters between the Republic of Cyprus and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning Contribution to the Trust Fund for Support to Libya	OPCW Republic of Cyprus	08-11-16 07-11-16	08-11-16
IAR 470	Informal Record of Understanding between the National Authority of Italy and the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW regarding the Conduct of Training for Inspectors to be held between 12-16 December 2016 in Italy	OPCW Technical Secretariat Italy	29-11-16 02-12-16	02-12-16

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 471	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Defence Medical and Environmental Research Institute DSO National Laboratories regarding their Evaluation of Results for the 41 st Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat DSO National Laboratories, Singapore	30-12-16 30-12-16	30-12-16
IAR 472	Exchange of Letters with Libya setting forth the Terms to Govern a Maritime Transport Mission to Remove Libya's Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons for their Destruction outside of Libyan Territory	OPCW Libya	20-07-16 21-07-16	21-07-16
IAR 473	Exchange of Letters between New Zealand and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning Contribution to the Trust Fund for the Scientific Advisory Board	OPCW New Zealand	29-06-16 22-06-16	29-06-16
IAR 474	Technical Agreement between the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Republic of Turkey and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, The Hague, Netherlands concerning the Basic Course on Assistance and Protection in Ankara, Turkey, 30 May - 3 June 2016	OPCW Technical Secretariat Turkey	20-05-16 20-05-16	20-05-16
IAR 475	Informal Record of Understanding between the National Authority of Italy and the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW regarding the Conduct of Training for Inspectors	OPCW Technical Secretariat Italy	21-09-16 21-09-16	21-09-16
IAR 476	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, The Hague, Netherlands and the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czêstochowa, Poland, concerning the Training Course in Sampling and Analysis of Substances in a Highly Contaminated Environment on 6-11 June 2016 at the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czêstochowa, Poland	OPCW Technical Secretariat Poland	20-05-16 08-05-16	20-05-16
IAR 477	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Population Protection Institute of the Czech Republic concerning the Delivery of a Training Course from 14 to 18 November 2016 in Kampala, Uganda for the Benefit of the East African Community (EAC) Partner States	OPCW Technical Secretariat Czech Republic	14-09-16 23-09-16	23-09-16

International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 478	Technical Agreement 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 “Chemical Weapons Protection” -Joint Basic and Advanced Course on Assistance and Protection for Russian-Speaking Participants from the Member States of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Belarus	18-04-16 18-04-16	18-04-16
IAR 479	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre —Centre for Security Cooperation	OPCW Technical Secretariat RACVIAC	12-02-16 25-01-16	12-02-16
IAR 480	Service Level Agreement regarding the Supply of Reference Chemicals for the Preparation of Control Samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland	03-06-16 21-05-16	03-06-16
IAR 481	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Spiez Laboratory on Sample Preparation for the 39 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Spiez Laboratory, Switzerland	03-03-16 15-01-16	03-03-16
IAR 482	Agreement with Libya confirming Understandings with respect to the Libyan Logistics Company Oxygen for the Maritime Transport Mission to Remove Libya’s Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons for their Destruction outside of Libyan Territory	OPCW Libya	25-08-16 07-09-16	07-09-16
IAR 483	Grant Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding Project CWD-2016-0001: Support for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to Strengthen Contingency-Response Capabilities	OPCW Canada	28-10-16 28-10-16	28-10-16
IAR 484	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre – USA – concerning Evaluation for the 39 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center USA	03-03-16 12-02-16	03-03-16
IAR 485	Technical Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Conduct of Training	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence, Serbia	26-09-16 21-09-16	26-09-16

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2016				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 253(e)	Amendment No. 5 to the Contribution Arrangement between Canada and the OPCW (Libya)	OPCW Canada	30-03-16 30-03-16	30-03-16
IAR 381(f)	Amendment No.6 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	30-04-16 13-05-16	13-05-16
IAR 485(a)	Amendment No. 1 to the Technical Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Conduct of Training	Syria OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence, Serbia	30-04-16 26-09-16 21-09-16	26-09-16
IAR 381(g)	Amendment No.7 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	25-10-16 09-11-16	24-11-16
IAR 429(a)	Addendum No. 1 to the Delegation Agreement CFSP/2015/46/JIM-OPCW	Syria OPCW European Union	24-11-16 16-12-16 16-12-16	16-12-16

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