

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS
CONVENTION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015****1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report covers the period from 30 June 2014 to 30 June 2015. All dates provided herein fall within that period, unless otherwise noted.¹
- 1.2 As set out in this report, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) has been very active in implementing Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) throughout the reporting period. A total of 38 assistance and protection-related events were organised by the Secretariat, with the generous assistance of hosting and donor States Parties and organisations, resulting in a total of 769 individuals receiving a broad range of training and expertise in areas supporting the implementation of Article X.
- 1.3 In 2015, the Secretariat successfully continued to carry out its full training cycle approach at the regional and subregional levels. This approach was combined with the Instructor Exchange Programme, which is aimed at expanding and integrating the knowledge and skills obtained in the area of assistance and protection. This, in association with the introduction of new evaluation practices, has resulted in better value for money and a more efficient use of OPCW resources.
- 1.4 The Secretariat has also achieved successful results in other areas related to the implementation of Article X. It has continued to engage with other international organisations with a role in chemical emergency response (such as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the European Union (EU), and others). It has also engaged with organisations at the regional level. Interaction with these organisations included participation in the development and conduct of international exercises, as well as active engagement in the training and programmes of related organisations.
- 1.5 Modest increases continue to be registered in the number of States Parties reporting protection programmes, in contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, and in the number of offers of assistance. The Secretariat has also continued to maintain the assistance-and-protection databank. Finally, the Trust Fund for the International

¹ Dates on which official-series documents were issued are given in full, in accordance with the usual practice.



Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons has more than doubled and relevant project activities were organised.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X

2.1 In accordance with the Programme and Budget of the OPCW and the relevant decisions of the policy-making organs, including the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter the “Third Review Conference”), the activities of the OPCW in relation to Article X of the Convention during the period under review were focused on the following main areas:

- (a) information submitted by States Parties on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons;
- (b) maintenance of the OPCW’s assistance-and-protection databank;
- (c) support for States Parties in developing and improving their national capabilities in relation to protection against chemical weapons, including the provision of technical advice;
- (d) mobilisation of the international contributions for the enhancement of States Parties’ capabilities to respond to chemical weapons-related incidents through the use of offers by States Parties, including those related to international training courses in assistance and protection;
- (e) enhancement of cooperation with other international organisations with assistance-and-protection mandates in order to strengthen cooperation in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons, as provided for in paragraph 9 of Article X;
- (f) the holding of informal consultations on Article X issues and the fostering of other exchange platforms to further strengthen the conceptual framework for the full implementation of Article X;
- (g) assistance in the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) on “The Establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and the Establishment of a Voluntary Trust Fund for this Purpose” (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011), as appropriate;
- (h) evaluation of the effectiveness of Article X programmes, and
- (i) summary of main results as at 30 June 2015.

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

2.2 From 1 January 2014 to 20 July 2015, the following 54 States Parties provided information for 2014 on their national programmes for protection against chemical

weapons: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Dominica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Viet Nam. Of these, nine declared that they had no national programmes for protection against chemical weapons (Annex 1).

- 2.3 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 30 June 2015, 155 out of 190 States Parties submitted information on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. In order to increase the number of submissions from the States Parties and to achieve universal compliance with the obligation under paragraph 4 of Article X, the Secretariat has repeatedly reminded, collectively and individually, those States Parties that were not meeting the deadline for submission of information on national programmes. The Secretariat is implementing a tailored approach with a view to improving compliance with this individual provision of the Convention.

Maintenance of the OPCW's assistance-and-protection databank (under paragraph 5 of Article X)

- 2.4 At its First Session, the Conference adopted a decision requesting the Secretariat to establish and maintain a databank containing freely available information on various means of protection against chemical weapons (C-I/DEC.53, dated 16 May 1997). Pursuant to that decision, the Secretariat established the databank on protection, as required under paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention. Since December 2006, a version of the databank has been available for the use of National Authorities and Permanent Representatives to the OPCW through the OPCW extranet, with password-protected access. This databank maintains its original structure and is kept up to date on the basis of the new information that is received from the States Parties. During the period under review, the Secretariat issued a Note on the content of the assistance-and-protection databank and its use (EC-79/S/5, dated 17 June 2015).

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

Activities in the second half of 2014

- 2.5 An international training course for experts under live agent conditions was held in Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia from 23 June to 3 July 2014. Participants were selected from among the trainees who had taken part in the second training course for instructors which was held in The Hague in 2013.
- 2.6 The Fourteenth Annual Assistance Coordination Workshop was held from 1 to 3 July 2014 in Madrid, Spain, where representatives from 25 States Parties from all regions participated. The workshop served as an exchange platform to discuss

substantial matters and to obtain useful recommendations for the implementation of Article X.

- 2.7 A Swiss basic course, offered as a part of Switzerland's offer of assistance under Article X of the Convention, was conducted at the Peacekeeping Training Centre in the city of Stans-Oberdorf. The course, which ran from 14 to 18 July 2014 and was specifically designed for first responders, gave 23 participants from 20 States Parties an introduction to chemical incident response.
- 2.8 The First Regional Assistance-and-Protection Exercise for States Parties from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Brazilian National Authority from 18 to 22 August 2014 in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The training was the third and final stage of the regional assistance-and-protection pilot project. In all, 42 participants from 20 States Parties took part in the exercise. This training cycle resulted in the creation of a strong regional reference team of 29 first responders.
- 2.9 The Third OPCW Assistance-and-Protection Training Course for Instructors was conducted from 27 August to 3 September 2014 at OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. It provided training to instructors from Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uganda, and the United States of America. Instructors from the Secretariat participated in this training, which forms part of the Secretariat's strategy to increase the sustainability of capacity-building endeavours in the field of assistance and protection.
- 2.10 Within the framework of the Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Africa Programme"), the Third Assistance-and-Protection Training Course for Instructors from African States Parties, jointly organised and conducted by the Secretariat and the Government of South Africa and funded by the Government of Norway, took place from 1 to 12 September 2014 in Tshwane, South Africa. The two-week training course was attended by 20 experts from 17 States Parties and provided chemical emergency response units with the capacity to train in their countries of origin.
- 2.11 Continuing the OPCW's long-standing cooperation with the Government of Finland, a new edition of the International Training Course on Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons was held at the Crisis Management Centre (CMC) in the city of Kuopio from 8 to 12 September 2014. A total of 19 first responders from 19 States Parties participated in this training, which has been held each year since 2003.
- 2.12 Medical response to mitigate the impact of chemical attacks and accidental releases of toxic chemicals remains a priority in the OPCW's capacity-building endeavours in the area of assistance and protection. Accordingly, a first regional course on medical aspects of assistance and protection was successfully conducted from 20 to 23 October 2014 in Havana, Cuba. Other States Parties interested in holding such training in the future provided relevant participants to attend this course.
- 2.13 A regional advanced course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for first response specialists was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the

Government of Pakistan from 27 to 31 October 2014, in conjunction with Chem-Bio Defence Cell (CBDC) and the Defence Scientific & Technology Organisation (DESTO). The training was conducted at the National Centre of Physics in Islamabad for 14 participants from 10 Asian States Parties.

- 2.14 An advanced laboratory skills training course was held at Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia from 3 to 14 November 2014. Eight participants from six States Parties from different geographical regions received training in chemical analysis.
- 2.15 In line with the call for nominations of qualified experts (S/1126/2013, dated 23 September 2013), 10 experts in disciplines relevant to assistance assessment and investigations of alleged use completed their initial training alongside the newest group of OPCW inspectors at the National Institute for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection of the Czech Republic in the city of Přebram in November 2014.
- 2.16 A regional exercise in assistance and protection for Asian States Parties, funded by the Government of Qatar, was held in Doha from 8 to 10 December 2014. The training was the third and final stage of two regional assistance-and-protection pilot projects held in Asia, with basic courses held in the Republic of Korea and India and advanced courses held in China and Pakistan. As a result, a reference team of 26 first responders from 18 Asian States Parties concluded a full training cycle focused on assistance and protection.
- 2.17 The Government of Switzerland and the OPCW jointly organised the sixth edition of the laboratory training course on protection against chemical weapons, held from 1 to 5 December 2014 at the ABC Centre of Competence of the Swiss Army in Spiez. Eleven participants from nine States Parties attended this field laboratory course.
- 2.18 Under the auspices of the Africa Programme, and as the last stage of a full-cycle project for French-speaking States Parties in Central Africa, an assistance-and-protection exercise took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon from 15 to 19 December 2014. The exercise, which benefitted from the technical support of the ABC Centre of Competence of the Swiss Army and the financial support of the EU, confirmed the training of 20 first responders from the subregion.

Activities in the first half of 2015

- 2.19 From 16 to 20 February 2015, 21 graduates from previous Swiss basic courses received advanced training at the SWISSINT Training Centre of the Swiss Armed Forces in the city of Stans-Oberdorf.
- 2.20 A new annual training cycle for the GRULAC region started in 2015 with a basic assistance-and-protection course, conducted from 2 to 6 March in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic. The course provided basic training to 20 international participants and 16 Dominican first responders.
- 2.21 The Fourth Regional Basic Assistance-and-Protection Course for Asian States Parties, organised by the Government of Singapore and the Secretariat, was held from 9 to 12 March 2015 in Singapore. Twenty participants from 11 States Parties in the region, as well as two observers from Myanmar, took part in the course, which marked the opening stage of a new annual training cycle in Asia.

- 2.22 The second training cycle for the GRULAC region in 2015 started with a basic course in chemical emergency response (CAPEQ-4), which was held from 23 to 27 March 2015 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Forty-two participants from 17 States Parties from the region participated in the course, which was co-organised by the Secretariat and the Brazilian National Authority in close coordination with the Brazilian Ministry of Defence.
- 2.23 Within the framework of the Africa Programme, a planning and coordination meeting to launch a project in support of States Parties that are also members of the Eastern African Community (EAC) took place in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 23 to 25 March 2015. The project, which benefits from the financial and technical support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is aimed at strengthening the capacities of these States Parties in the protection of their civilian population. Other international organisations, including UNOCHA and UNICRI, participated in the project coordination meeting.
- 2.24 The Fourth Advanced Regional Assistance-and-Protection Course on Chemical Emergency Response for Participants from the GRULAC region was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Argentinean National Authority in close cooperation with the Argentinean Federal Police, and was held from 20 to 25 April 2015 in Buenos Aires. The training marked the second stage of the full-cycle regional assistance-and-protection training project, which began in March 2015 with a basic course in Brazil attended by the same participants.
- 2.25 Within the framework of Conference decision C-16/DEC.13, a group of top medical experts from around the world were invited to develop a guidebook on the medical management of chemical casualties, to be used as a practitioner's guide for medical personnel. The panel of experts held their coordination meeting on 29 and 30 April 2015 at OPCW Headquarters, and the drafting of the guidebook has already begun. The electronic version of the book is expected to be launched during the Twentieth Session of the Conference in December 2015.
- 2.26 The fourth edition of the Training Course in Conducting Sampling and Analysis in a Highly Contaminated Environment was conducted at the Polish Central School of the State Fire Service of Częstochowa, Poland from 4 to 8 May 2015. Sixteen participants from 14 States Parties attended this specialised course.
- 2.27 Within the framework of the Africa Programme, and as a follow-up to the previous meeting in Arusha, an assistance-and-protection workshop was held in Kampala, Uganda from 11 to 15 May 2015. The outcome of the workshop, which received financial and technical support from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was a national and regional threat and risk assessment report that will assist all EAC States Parties in further developing national and subregional emergency response capacities.
- 2.28 An international assistance-and-protection course for instructors was held in Lázně Bohdaneč, the Czech Republic from 20 to 27 May 2015. Sixteen highly qualified participants from 16 States Parties from different regions took part in this specialised course in order to make a more sustainable use of available resources for capacity-building.

- 2.29 The first regional basic course on assistance and protection for Arabic-speaking States Parties was held in Algiers, Algeria from 18 to 22 May 2015. The course, which was jointly organised by the Government of Algeria and the Secretariat, provided training to 20 participants and was aimed at strengthening the protective capabilities of States Parties in the Middle East and North Africa against chemical warfare agents.
- 2.30 A joint basic and advanced training course for Russian-speaking first responders dealing with incidents involving chemical contamination was held from 1 to 9 June 2015 in Svetlaya Roshcha, Belarus. The course was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Government of Belarus and covered a broad range of topics related to assistance and protection. A group of 21 experts from 10 States Parties participated.
- 2.31 An international course on medical aspects of assistance and protection was successfully conducted in Kaunas, Lithuania from 2 to 5 June 2015. The training was provided in coordination with the Military Medical Service of the Lithuanian Army and attracted 20 participants from 19 States Parties.
- 2.32 The Eleventh International Basic Assistance-and-Protection Training Course, organised by the Secretariat in cooperation with the Government of Serbia, was conducted at the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Training Centre of the Serbian Army in the city of Kruševac from 15 to 19 June 2015. Nineteen participants from 14 States Parties, as well as a representative from the EAC, received comprehensive training in assistance and protection against chemical weapons.
- 2.33 The Fifteenth Annual Assistance Coordination Workshop was held from 30 June to 2 July 2015 in Antalya, Turkey, where representatives from 21 States Parties from all regions participated. The workshop served as an exchange platform to discuss substantial matters and to obtain useful recommendations for the implementation of Article X.

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

- 2.34 In accordance with Article X, each State Party has the right to request and receive assistance and protection in the event of use or threat of use of chemical weapons. The OPCW must, therefore, be ready to mobilise the international response that would be required in such a situation. Since entry into force of the Convention, 80 States Parties have provided assistance through the Organisation under paragraph 7 of Article X by:

- (a) contributing to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance;
 - (b) concluding an agreement with the Organisation concerning the procurement of assistance; or
 - (c) declaring the kind of assistance they might provide in response to a request to the Organisation (Annex 2).
- 2.35 As at 30 June 2015, 47 States Parties had contributed to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, which had reached a total of EUR 1,532,240.12 (Annex 3).
- 2.36 During the reporting period, the Organisation did not conclude any new bilateral agreements concerning the procurement of assistance. The Islamic Republic of Iran and Peru are the only two States Parties that have signed such an agreement.
- 2.37 The second meeting of assistance and protection training centres, jointly organised by the Government of Slovakia and the Secretariat, took place in Bratislava from 23 to 24 September 2014. Twenty-one participants representing training centres from Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Finland, Poland, Qatar, Slovakia, South Africa, and Ukraine met at this forum to discuss lessons learned and best practices for assistance and protection-related training.
- 2.38 In order to further enhance national and regional capacities and chemical emergency response mechanisms, including the effective coordination and use of international assistance, a regional table-top exercise funded by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and New Zealand was held for 24 participants from 13 Asian States Parties, with Myanmar as an observer, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 13 to 17 October 2014.
- 2.39 Operational and procedural issues concerning the coordination of regional assistance were addressed at a table-top exercise organised for GRULAC States Parties from 3 to 7 November 2014 in San José, Costa Rica. This exercise was held with the financial support of the EU and the technical support of Indonesia, and attracted 22 participants from 12 States Parties. Representatives from the UNOCHA regional office in Panama City and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) also took part in the exercise.
- 2.40 A table-top exercise to address operational and procedural issues of international assistance delivery and consequence management in the case of a major chemical incident took place from 24 to 26 March 2015 in Denpasar, Indonesia. Twenty-five experts from 14 States Parties from the Asia region participated in the exercise.
- 2.41 A table-top exercise on chemical emergency response within the framework of the Subregional Project in Assistance and Protection for Central America and Mexico was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras from 7 to 9 April 2015. Twenty-three first responders from nine States Parties attended the exercise. Instructors from, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Peru supported this exercise, which was aimed at addressing subregional coordination matters. Regional and subregional organisations, including the UNOCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC), the Central American Integration System (SICA) Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), the National Coordinator

for Disaster Reduction of Guatemala (CONRED), the Standing Contingency Commission of Honduras (COPECO), and the National Disaster Prevention Center of Mexico (CENAPRED) also made contributions to this event.

Enhancement of cooperation with other relevant international organisations with assistance-and-protection mandates in order to strengthen cooperation in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons, as provided for in paragraph 9 of Article X

- 2.42 The Secretariat continued its close cooperation with relevant international organisations including the EU, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), UNICRI, UNOCHA, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit (BWC ISU), and other relevant international agencies.
- 2.43 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to provide technical support to UNICRI in the development of national CBRN action plans. The Secretariat was also actively engaged in providing support to Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, and Uganda. The 2014 outcomes of this joint cooperation were presented at a side event that took place during the Nineteenth Session of the Conference in December 2014.
- 2.44 The Secretariat continued its endeavours to engage with regional and subregional organisations and coordination mechanisms in the GRULAC region with mandates relevant to assistance and protection. A number of organisations, including OCHA-ROLAC, CEPREDENAC (and its associated mechanisms), CENAPRED, and CARICOM exchanged information with those participating in subregional chemical emergency response exercises about ways to improve regional and subregional coordination under Article X.

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

- 2.45 In October 2014 and March 2015, the facilitator for Article X issues, Ms Sarah Broughton from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, called for informal consultations to provide information and to discuss the report of the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X (EC-77/DG.3, dated 12 August 2014). The consultations also aimed at providing information on the activities of the Assistance and Protection Branch (APB) in 2015, as well as on the status of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons.
- 2.46 In June 2015, the newly appointed facilitator for Article X issues, Mr Szymon Bochenski from Poland, called for informal consultations to provide further updates on activities related to the implementation of Article X, including the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, and to discuss education and outreach activities performed by the APB.

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

- 2.47 In 2014 and 2015, States Parties were encouraged to make further contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons which, in accordance with C-16/DEC.13, will facilitate the design and realisation of activities in support of victims of chemical weapons.
- 2.48 A donation of EUR 45,000 to the Trust Fund was received from Dr Robert Mathews of Australia, as one of the winners of the 2014 OPCW-The Hague Award. The Trust Fund currently stands at EUR 69,500.
- 2.49 As mentioned in paragraph 2.25 above, a meeting of experts within the framework of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons took place on 29 and 30 April 2015 at the Secretariat in view of developing a guidebook for practitioners on medical management of chemical casualties. As a result of the meeting, responsibilities were assigned for drafting and reviewing the various chapters that will constitute the guidebook, which will be finalised in the second half of 2015. Experts from Australia, Belgium, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America participated in the meeting.

Evaluation of the effectiveness Article X programmes

- 2.50 Further to a recommendation by the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention to evaluate the effectiveness of current programmes undertaken under Article X, the Secretariat issued a Note on the evaluation of the effectiveness of these programmes (EC-55/S/2, dated 28 January 2009; Corr.1, dated 6 March 2009; and Corr.2, dated 16 April 2009).
- 2.51 The Council at its Fifty-Sixth Session requested the Secretariat to “make the evaluation of the effectiveness of the current Article X programmes an integral part of the status of implementation reports, taking into account the views expressed by and the needs of the States Parties” (EC-56/4, dated 24 April 2009).
- 2.52 The Third Review Conference encouraged the Secretariat to “include in its annual report on the status of implementation of Article X an evaluation of the results of its programmes under Article X” (subparagraph 9.118(1) of the report of the Third Review Conference (RC-3/3*, dated 19 April 2013)). An assessment of the effectiveness of the current Article X programmes is presented in the following paragraphs.
- 2.53 The strengthening of the regional approach introduced in 2014 through the implementation of full training cycles and the Instructor Exchange Programme (at both the regional and international levels) has established the need for better evaluation and quality assessment.

- 2.54 The following elements have been taken into consideration when assessing the effectiveness of assistance-and-protection programme activities:
- (a) information that has been submitted by States Parties pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X, which is used to carry out a needs assessment of national-protection programmes; and
 - (b) comprehensive information received from direct interaction with States Parties in different settings, such as meetings with representatives of National Authorities, Permanent Representations, and other stakeholders, as well as from international and regional coordination activities of the Secretariat, feedback from APB courses, annual assistance coordination workshops, and open reports from international organisations. All of these sources assist the Secretariat in forming an overview of the state of emergency preparedness at the, regional, subregional, and national levels.
- 2.55 The Secretariat continued to focus on the training of individuals, preferably instructors, with an appropriate background in emergency first response activities (chiefly personnel from the army, police, fire and rescue services, and emergency medical and civil-defence units). Eligibility of suitable candidates has remained difficult to establish, however, since nominated individuals do not always fulfil the necessary requirements.
- 2.56 In view of the above, in January 2015 the Secretariat started exploring new approaches for the evaluation and assessment of results of assistance and protection capacity-building activities, with a view to better meeting the requirements set by the policy-making organs and the States Parties, and to align activities related to the implementation of Article X with the principles of results-based management (RBM), which the Secretariat is currently introducing (paragraph 9.118(l) of RC-3/3*).
- 2.57 Particularly in the case of regional programmes, the following evaluation variables, among others, are being studied:
- (a) the extent to which regional training programmes are aligned with the needs of the participating countries and their respective region or subregion;
 - (b) the effectiveness of regional programmes in strengthening the protective capacities of the participating countries at national and regional levels;
 - (c) the specific improvements achieved and their sustainability; and
 - (d) the extent to which the use of a regional approach is appropriate to strengthen national and regional capacities.
- 2.58 A new, tailored form for the collection of feedback from participants has been designed and incorporates the following main changes:
- (a) Open questions have been replaced with multiple-choice questions, which help in getting a clearer picture.

- (b) Different sets of questions have been designed for each modality of capacity-building activity (basic-advanced, specialised, international, other).
- (c) Pre- and post-tests have been introduced in order to measure the knowledge acquired by participants after finishing a course or training, and to measure course effectiveness.
- (d) A second follow-up mechanism has been put into place, based on information provided by the National Authority or the participants' supervisors one year after completion of the training.

2.59 During workshops, meetings, and informal consultations devoted to Article X implementation, extensive feedback was received from National Authorities, Permanent Representations to the OPCW, relevant emergency-response agencies, and participants in the various programme activities. Some recommendations and conclusions during the reporting period encompass the following:

- (a) The provision of expert advice under Article X continues to be an important element of the assistance provided to Member States for the development and enhancement of their national protective programmes.
- (b) In order to streamline the use of resources, States Parties should make every possible effort to nominate qualifying candidates in accordance with their training needs and the objectives of the specific programmes.
- (c) Further to satisfying national needs, regional and subregional coordination can lead to the strengthening of emergency response capability of a group of States Parties. In that respect, the use of existing regional and subregional coordination and cooperation mechanisms and cooperation with relevant agencies may have a crucial impact on the effectiveness of chemical emergency response.
- (d) The full training cycles introduced by the APB have proven to be an effective approach that ensures the proper and efficient use at the regional level of resources focused on a specific goal.
- (e) The Instructor Exchange Programme and the OPCW training-of-trainers courses enjoy wide acceptance and support, as they contribute to increased sustainability of capacity-building efforts by promoting the creation and use of in-country available expertise, in accordance with the requirements of the different capacity-building activities.
- (f) Regular exchanges between centres that provide assistance and protection are also a useful tool to constantly improve the quality of capacity-building programmes based on the provisions of Article X.
- (g) A tailored approach to further encourage States Parties to fulfil their basic Article X obligations is required in order to improve the levels of implementation, particularly with respect to submissions of information concerning national protective programmes against chemical weapons (paragraph 4 of Article X) and offers of assistance (paragraph 7 of Article X).

- (h) The maintenance of the databank on assistance and protection continues to be of paramount importance for an effective Article X regime and is carried out on a regular basis.
- (i) The establishment of cooperation links between national agencies and international, regional, and subregional organisations with mandates relevant to assistance and protection under Article X will improve chemical emergency-response effectiveness and capabilities in the Member States, and better prepare the Organisation as a whole to respond to requests for assistance.

Summary of main results as at 30 June 2015

2.60 Based on the objectives established for Article X, the following results can be highlighted:

- (a) A total of 769 participants in APB programmes from all geographical regions familiarised themselves with programmes related to the implementation of Article X, enhancing their respective States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical attacks and, as a collateral benefit, to incidents involving toxic industrial chemicals.
- (b) A continuous increase was achieved in the number of individuals who received training during basic, advanced, specialised, and practically oriented modules, which included table-top and practical field exercises to develop knowledge and skills related to protection against chemical weapons and emergency response preparedness.
- (c) The regional full-cycle approach, which yielded its first results in 2014, is now consolidated and, as a practice, can be subject to continuous improvement by all sides, in particular with regard to the level of retention of participants throughout the cycle, currently at 85%, which could be further increased through the efforts of the States Parties.
- (d) The Instructor Exchange Programme continued to be expanded, both regionally and internationally, and proved to be an important tool in the dissemination of knowledge and international networking, which is key to the attainment of capacity-building goals under the provisions of Article X.
- (e) A new capacity-building strategy for the Africa Programme is being implemented, based on a more precise assessment of the needs of the specific countries and subregions.
- (f) The design and conduct of a basic assistance-and-protection course for Arabic-speaking countries were carried out successfully.
- (g) The continuation and reinforcement of specialised courses (medical, live agent, laboratory, sampling and analysis, and table-top exercises) and other targeted activities have helped to provide States Parties with integral knowledge and skills in assistance and protection and to expand a growing international network of experts in assistance and protection.

- (h) From 30 June 2014 to 30 June 2015, a total of 769 slots for capacity-building activities related to Article X implementation were made accessible to States Parties, of which 34.3% were from the GRULAC region, 29.1% from Asia, 24.6% from Africa, 8.6% from Eastern Europe, and 3.4% from the Western Europe and Other States Group (WEOG) (Annex 4).
- (i) A total of 695 trainees participated in capacity-building activities, of whom 35.5% were from the GRULAC region, 28.6% from Asia, 25.5% from Africa, 7.9% from Eastern Europe, and 2.4% from WEOG (Annex 4).
- (j) Regional and subregional training was accorded the highest priority in capacity-building activities, with half of all training resources allocated to such activities. The remaining available resources were spent on specialised training (30%) and international training (20%) (Annex 4).
- (k) The capacity-building needs of Africa, Asia, and GRULAC continued to be satisfactorily met by means of the newly introduced regional full-cycle approach.
- (l) International and specialised courses continued to be an important complement in the provision of integral training to States Parties under Article X.
- (m) Cooperation continued to be pursued and strengthened with international organisations, including UNOCHA, the WHO, the BWC ISU, UNICRI, the OSCE, INTERPOL, and others.
- (n) The conduct of table-top exercises was introduced in the GRULAC region and progress was achieved in regional coordination by attracting the participation of different regional and subregional disaster management mechanisms such as OCHA-ROLAC, CARICOM, CEPREDENAC, CONRED, COPECO, and CENAPRED.
- (o) The aforementioned results contributed to maintaining and enhancing the state of readiness of the OPCW to respond to requests for assistance in cases of the use or the threat of use of chemical weapons, as well as to enhancing the capacity of States Parties to respond to such incidents.

Annexes (English only):

- Annex 1: Declarations of National Protection Programmes, by Year, in Accordance with Paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention, as at 30 June 2015
- Annex 2: Assistance Measures Adopted by States Parties Pursuant to Paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention as at 30 June 2015
- Annex 3: Contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, as at 30 June 2015
- Annex 4: Regional Distribution of Capacity-building Activities During the Reporting Period

Annex 1

**DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
PARAGRAPH 4 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION, AS AT 30 JUNE 2015²**

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Afghanistan																	✓ Jan	x Jan	
2.	Albania		✓ Oct							✓ Jan			✓ Oct	✓ Apr			✓ Jun	✓ Sep		
3.	Algeria					✓ Jan							✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
4.	Andorra										x Jul		x May	x May			x Jun	x Apr	x May	
5.	Antigua and Barbuda																			
6.	Argentina							✓ Sep	✓✓ May, Oct			x Feb	✓ Dec	x Mar	x Mar	x Mar	✓ Feb	x Mar	x May	✓ Mar
7.	Armenia						✓ Feb				x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Mar	✓ May	
8.	Australia			✓ Sep	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Sep	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
9.	Austria ³	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jun	
10.	Azerbaijan							✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun	x Aug	x Jul	✓ May	✓ Jul			

² A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an “x”, that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations. A shaded box indicates that the country was not a State Party in that year.

³ Austria’s submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
11.	Bahamas														x Dec		x Feb			
12.	Bahrain										✓✓ May, Jul	✓✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May					x Aug	x 2012	
13.	Bangladesh								✓ Sep 2005	✓ Sep				x Dec	x Mar		x Apr	x Apr	x Apr	
14.	Barbados															x Apr	x Aug	x Mar		x Mar
15.	Belarus		x Mar	x Jan	x Mar	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
16.	Belgium				✓ Feb		✓ Sep	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
17.	Belize																			x Mar
18.	Benin																	x Jun		
19.	Bhutan																			
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)										x May		x Jun		x Apr	x Jun	x Oct	x May		x Apr
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina								x May			✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ May		✓✓ Jan, May				
22.	Botswana																			
23.	Brazil							x Mar					✓ Jul	✓ May		✓ Jan	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
24.	Brunei Darussalam										x May	x Apr	✓ Jan 2012	✓ Jan 2012	✓ Jan 2012	✓ Jan 2012	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	
25.	Bulgaria						✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
26.	Burkina Faso										x May			x Dec	✓ Oct	x Dec	✓ Oct		✓ May	
27.	Burundi										x Dec		x Apr	x Nov		x Dec 2012	x Dec 2012	x Dec 2012	x Apr	x Mar
28.	Cabo Verde																			
29.	Cambodia										✓✓ Apr, May						✓ Nov	✓ Jul		✓ Jul
30.	Cameroon																	x Apr	x Apr	
31.	Canada		✓ Dec		✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
32.	Central African Republic																			
33.	Chad																			
34.	Chile	x May	x Mar	x Mar								x May	✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Dec	
35.	China						✓ Sep	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
36.	Colombia										✓ Nov						✓ Jul			✓ Jul
37.	Comoros																x Nov			

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
38.	Congo																			
39.	Cook Islands											x Jan					x Nov			
40.	Costa Rica										✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	x Sep	x Apr	x Apr	x Mar	x Jun	✓ Mar
41.	Côte d'Ivoire										xx Jun, Jul		x May		x Oct			✓ Nov		
42.	Croatia				✓ May		✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2006			✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	
43.	Cuba									✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
44.	Cyprus														x May	x Apr	x Apr	x Jul	x May	
45.	Czech Republic		✓ Mar	✓ Feb		✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ Feb	✓ Feb	✓ Mar
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo													x Nov					x Dec	
47.	Denmark ⁴	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Jun				✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	
48.	Djibouti																			
49.	Dominica												x Apr	x Jun	x Jun	x Mar	x Mar	x Nov	x 2013	x Mar
50.	Dominican Republic															x Jan				
51.	Ecuador												x Jan			x Jan			x Jun	

4 Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
52.	El Salvador										✓ Jun		x Dec 2011		x Nov	x May	x Oct 2011			x Apr
53.	Equatorial Guinea																			
54.	Eritrea																			
55.	Estonia										✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr	✓ Jun		✓ Mar	✓ Apr		
56.	Ethiopia			✓ Jan				✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar				✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Jan
57.	Fiji										x Oct									
58.	Finland ⁵			✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar		✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr		✓ Mar
59.	France ⁶	✓ Nov	✓ Dec		✓ Mar				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Sep	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
60.	Gabon												x Feb						x Apr	
61.	Gambia																			
62.	Georgia													x Jan				✓ May		
63.	Germany				✓ Feb	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	
64.	Ghana																			
65.	Greece									✓ Jun		✓ Jul		✓ Mar	✓ Dec 2009	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		

5 Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

6 France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
66.	Grenada														x Mar					
67.	Guatemala ⁷										x Aug	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May		x May			
68.	Guinea													✓ Nov 2009						
69.	Guinea-Bissau																			
70.	Guyana															x Jul		✓ Feb		
71.	Haiti																			
72.	Holy See										✓ Jun		✓ Jul	✓ Dec				✓ Jan		
73.	Honduras													x Jun	x Feb		x May			
74.	Hungary									✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr
75.	Iceland										✓ Nov					x Jan 2013	x Jan 2013	x Jan 2013		
76.	India							✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	
77.	Indonesia									✓ May										
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)							✓ Sep	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	
79.	Iraq																	✓ Jan		

7 Guatemala's submission of May 2010 covers the period from 2007 to 2010.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
80.	Ireland										✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jul
81.	Italy						✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May		✓ Jun
82.	Jamaica												✓ May	✓ May						
83.	Japan ⁸					✓ Sep	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
84.	Jordan										✓ May		✓ Jun		✓ Apr	✓ Sep	✓ Sep 2011	✓ Oct	✓ Sep	✓ Feb
85.	Kazakhstan								✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ May			x Nov	x May		
86.	Kenya										✓ May			x Jun		x Jan	✓ Nov		x May	x Aug
87.	Kiribati																			
88.	Kuwait														✓ Sep					
89.	Kyrgyzstan										✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ May	
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic									x Aug								✓ Aug		
91.	Latvia						x Nov							✓ Feb		✓ Jun	✓ Jul		✓ Aug	✓ Apr
92.	Lebanon														x Feb					
93.	Lesotho																			

⁸

Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
94.	Liberia																			
95.	Libya									✓ Jul, Aug										
96.	Liechtenstein					x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x Feb		x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x May	
97.	Lithuania		✓ Dec							✓ Aug			✓ May	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
98.	Luxembourg										x Jul		x Jul				xx Mar, Nov	x May	x 2013	
99.	Madagascar												x Jun	✓ Jun						x Mar
100.	Malawi ⁹		x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May					
101.	Malaysia									✓ Sep	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Sep	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
102.	Maldives										✓ Mar									
103.	Mali																			
104.	Malta								✓ Mar				x Sep	x Dec	x May		x Oct	x May	x May	
105.	Marshall Islands																			
106.	Mauritania																			
107.	Mauritius								✓ Nov	✓ Nov		x Aug	x Jun		✓ Jan		✓ Aug			

⁹

Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005, while the submission of May 2010 covers the period from 2005 to 2010.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
108.	Mexico											✓ Nov	✓ May	x Apr	x Jun	x Jul	x Oct	x Jul	x Jun	x Mar
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)																			
110.	Monaco										✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul		✓ Jan	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	
111.	Mongolia									✓ Oct		✓ Dec		✓ Mar		✓ Jun		✓ Jan		✓ Jun
112.	Montenegro											✓ Oct					✓ Aug	✓ Apr		
113.	Morocco							x Apr					✓ Feb	✓ May			x Oct			
114.	Mozambique																			
115.	Namibia												x Jan	x Jun		x Mar	x Jul	x Apr	x Apr	x Mar
116.	Nauru										x Sep									
117.	Nepal																	x Jun		
118.	Netherlands ¹⁰					✓ Sep	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Jul	✓ Jul		✓ May	
119.	New Zealand ¹¹									✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr			✓ Apr 2011	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		
120.	Nicaragua																			

¹⁰ The Netherlands' submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2004.

¹¹ In April 2011, New Zealand submitted three declarations covering the calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
121.	Niger															x Nov	x Nov 2011		x Dec	
122.	Nigeria ¹²			Aug 2005	Aug 2005	Aug 2005	Aug 2005	Aug 2005	Aug 2005	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May							
123.	Niue																			
124.	Norway				✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	
125.	Oman															x Aug	✓ Aug			
126.	Pakistan									✓ Sep	✓ Sep	✓ Dec	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May
127.	Palau																✓ Nov			
128.	Panama							x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun									
129.	Papua New Guinea																			
130.	Paraguay												x Jul	✓ Nov	x Nov	x Mar	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ 2013	✓ Mar
131.	Peru									✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Dec		✓ May, Nov			✓ Apr
132.	Philippines						✓ Aug										x Jul			

¹² Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
133.	Poland											✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
134.	Portugal							✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
135.	Qatar											✓ Nov	✓ May	✓ Aug			✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
136.	Republic of Korea					✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ May, Oct	✓ May		
137.	Republic of Moldova												✓ Dec					✓ Dec	✓ Dec 2013	
138.	Romania		✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Nov	✓ Feb 2003	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Jan	✓ Jan	✓ Nov 2008	✓ Feb	✓ Feb	✓ Feb	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
139.	Russian Federation									✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
140.	Rwanda										x Jun						✓ Nov	x Jan		
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis																		x May	
142.	Saint Lucia												x Apr					x Nov		
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									x Nov			x Jun		x Feb					
144.	Samoa													x Feb			x Oct			
145.	San Marino												x Apr	x Mar					x Apr	

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
146.	Sao Tome and Principe ¹³							✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov										
147.	Saudi Arabia						✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Jun	✓ May		✓ Jun	✓ Nov	✓ 2013	
148.	Senegal									✓ Sep	✓ Aug									
149.	Serbia					✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Nov	
150.	Seychelles													x Aug				x Jun		
151.	Sierra Leone																			
152.	Singapore							✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr			✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
153.	Slovakia						✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sep	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
154.	Slovenia					✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul		
155.	Solomon Islands										x Oct									
156.	Somalia																			
157.	South Africa ¹⁴	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	
158.	Spain			✓ Aug	✓ Sep	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr		✓ Jul 2009	✓ Dec 2010	✓ Apr	✓ Dec 2012	✓ 2012	

¹³ Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

¹⁴ South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
159.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug	x Mar				✓ Mar	✓ Mar	
160.	Sudan													x Oct						✓ Aug
161.	Suriname																✓ May		x Apr	
162.	Swaziland																			
163.	Sweden		✓ May	✓ Mar		✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sep	✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Jun	✓ Sep	✓ Jan	✓ Apr
164.	Switzerland		✓ Sep	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	
165.	Syrian Arab Republic																			
166.	Tajikistan									✓ May					✓ Sep	x Jul	x Feb		x 2012	
167.	Thailand ¹⁵											✓ Jul 2009	✓ Jul 2009	✓ Jul		✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Mar
168.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										x May				✓ May			✓ Jun	✓ Mar	
169.	Timor-Leste																			
170.	Togo										x May									
171.	Tonga																			
172.	Trinidad and Tobago		x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb	x Jun							

¹⁵

Thailand's submission of 2009 covers the period from 2007 to 2009.

	State Party	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
186.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)														x Jun					
187.	Viet Nam										✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr					✓ May	✓ Apr	
188.	Yemen													x Mar	x Dec	x Mar	x Apr	x Jul	x Mar	
189.	Zambia										x Dec			x Dec						
190.	Zimbabwe			x Nov							✓ Dec									
Subtotal for protection programmes		5	12	14	16	21	24	30	30	50	55	56	67	65	56	58	70	73	58	38
Total number of declarations		7	17	20	20	26	30	38	38	58	78	68	91	92	78	79	101	97	83	56

Annex 2

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015**

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

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

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
28.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
29.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
30.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
31.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
32.	India	Nov 1997 Sep 2007*			✓ ✓
33.	Indonesia	Sep 2008	✓		
34.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
35.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
36.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006* Oct 2014 Jun 2015	✓		✓
37.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006* Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
38.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
39.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
40.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
41.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
42.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
43.	Lesotho	Nov 2012	✓		
44.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
45.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
46.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
47.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008 Sep 2011	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
48.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
49.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
50.	Netherlands	Jul 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
51.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
52.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
53.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
54.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
55.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009*	✓		✓ ✓
56.	Peru	Apr 1998 Sep 2009 Oct 2011	✓	✓	✓
57.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
58.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006 Apr 2010*			✓ ✓ ✓
59.	Qatar	Aug 2012	✓		
60.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
61.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
62.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006*	✓		✓
63.	Russian Federation	Sep 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
64.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
65.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006* Jan 2007*			✓ ✓ ✓
66.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓
67.	Slovakia	Nov 1997 Dec 2013			✓ ✓
68.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008 Apr 2010	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
69.	South Africa	Nov 1997 (expired) 2005			Expired ✓
70.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sep 2003 Jul 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
71.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
72.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sep 2007*	✓		✓ ✓
73.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
74.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
75.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
76.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
77.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006* May 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
78.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
79.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
80.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
81.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
	TOTAL	80	47	2	44

Annex 3

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 30 JUNE 2015¹⁶**

State Party		Amount Contributed (in euros)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Burundi	3,049.80
5.	Canada	22,689.01
6.	Chile	9,153.88
7.	Cyprus	3,500.00
8.	Czech Republic	9,873.00
9.	Denmark	7,454.25
10.	Estonia	2,000.00
11.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
12.	Fiji	4,920.00
13.	Finland	25,333.86
14.	Greece	36,344.51
15.	Hungary	4,410.34
16.	Indonesia	6,868.13
17.	Ireland	11,344.51
18.	Italy	172,442.18
19.	Japan	45,378.02
20.	Kenya	2,942.00
21.	Kuwait	45,378.02
22.	Lesotho	60,240.00
23.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
24.	Lithuania	2,328.42
25.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
26.	Malta	2,490.30
27.	Mexico	32,185.16
28.	Netherlands	234,033.52
29.	New Zealand	7,237.43
30.	Norway	22,689.01
31.	Oman	9,257.12
32.	Pakistan	3,000.00
33.	Peru	4,628.56
34.	Poland	22,689.01
35.	Qatar	14,953.00
36.	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
37.	Romania	5,000.00
38.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00

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

State Party		Amount Contributed (in euros)
39.	Slovenia	2,299.30
40.	Sweden	11,591.82
41.	Switzerland	49,066.12
42.	Thailand	4,000.00
43.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
44.	Turkey	11,108.54
45.	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
46.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
47.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary contributions		1,184,135.05
Interest		348,116.39
Total		1,532,240.12

Annex 4

**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CAPACITY-BUILDING
 ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**



