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

IN 2015



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INTRODUCTION

1. The OPCW continued to work under intense international scrutiny in 2015, with operations related to the Syrian Arab Republic's accession to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention") and reports of chemical weapons use remaining a central preoccupation. At the same time, significant progress was made in destroying remaining declared stockpiles of chemical weapons, enhancing industry verification, expanding international cooperation and assistance, broadening education and outreach, and addressing counterterrorism.
2. By the end of the review period, the destruction of the remaining chemical weapons declared by the Syrian Arab Republic had been completed, closing an important chapter in the elimination of that country's chemical weapons programme. Twenty-four of the 27 declared chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) in the Syrian Arab Republic had also been verified as destroyed.
3. 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 (FFM) in Syria continued its activities in 2015 and confirmed that chlorine and sulfur mustard had been used as chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. As a result of the FFM's reports, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2235 (2015) establishing an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, which became operational in November 2015, to identify those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) was charged with reporting on the outstanding issues in relation to the Syrian Arab Republic's initial declaration.
4. Progress towards the destruction of declared chemical weapons continued to be achieved throughout 2015. The Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") verified the destruction of 2,993.343 metric tonnes (MTs) of Category 1 chemical weapons. Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2015, the Secretariat had verified the destruction of 64,437.944 MTs of declared Category 1 chemical weapons, representing 91.41 % of the declared global amount. The Russian Federation completed the destruction of stockpiles located at four facilities, namely Leonidovka, Maradykovsky, Pochep, and Shchuchye. Destruction operations 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 on the destruction of chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China. During the year the Secretariat conducted nine inspections regarding abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) and six inspections concerning old chemical weapons (OCWs).
5. The OPCW carried out 241 inspections of industrial facilities in 2015, equalling the number conducted in 2014, 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 industrial inspections were implemented and, for the first time, sampling and analysis (S&A) was carried out both at other chemical production facilities (OCPFs) and for Schedule 3 inspections.

In addition, OPCW tools for assisting States Parties in identifying scheduled chemicals were updated, and the new Secure Information Exchange System—or SIX—saw a much increased uptake by States Parties.

6. The OPCW's programmes on international cooperation and assistance in 2015 continued to focus on the full and effective implementation of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention. They did so through a range of initiatives, including training events, workshops, support for conferences and research, and facilitation of exchanges between States Parties, all of which were designed to support national implementation of the Convention, assistance and protection, and the economic and technological development of States Parties in the field of chemistry.
7. The Convention moved closer to full universality in 2015 with the accession of the Myanmar and Angola, increasing the number of States Parties to 192. At the same time, the Organisation took further steps to support global implementation of the Convention through education and outreach, with the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter "the Conference") at its Twentieth Session deciding to establish a new Advisory Board on Education and Outreach (C-20/DEC.9, dated 3 December 2015). The Board will support both the Secretariat and States Parties in enhancing the quality and reach of their education and outreach programmes.
8. The year 2015 marked a century since the first large-scale use of chemical weapons at Ieper, Belgium. Commemorative activities were organised by the OPCW throughout the year, culminating with a gathering in Ieper at which States Parties issued a declaration reaffirming their commitment to the goals enshrined in the Convention. The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General continued to promote and support the Convention's implementation through a range of high-level interactions with States Parties and international organisations.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

- 1.1 A summary of the inspections carried out in 2015 is provided in Table 1. Thirty-two percent of the 356 inspections that the OPCW conducted in 2015 were chemical weapons-related. In terms of inspector days,¹ the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections at operating chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs): 56% of the 14,565 inspector days in 2015. In addition, operations connected with the Syrian Arab Republic accounted for a further 18% of inspector days in 2015 for chemical weapons-related inspections.

TABLE 1: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2015

Type of Facility	Number of Inspections	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	85	10	8,196
CWSF ²	9	7	331
CWPF	5	5	65
OCW	6	6	71
ACW ³	9	9	256
DHCW ⁴	1	N/A	30
Syrian Arab Republic ⁵			2,593
Subtotal	115	37	11,542
Article VI inspections			
Schedule 1	11	11	216
Schedule 2	42	42	856
Schedule 3	19	19	203
OCPF	169	169	1,748
Subtotal	241	241	3,023
Total	356	278	14,565

- 1.2 As at 31 December 2015, seven States Parties (a State Party,⁶ Albania, India, Libya, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United States of America)

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

² CWSF = chemical weapons storage facility.

³ This includes abandoned chemical weapons destruction facilities.

⁴ DHCW = destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

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

⁶ 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”.

had declared 72,525.092 MTs⁷ 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 also continued to be made with respect to OCWs and ACWs. The States Parties that had declared possession of OCWs were making efforts 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 Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.6, dated 15 February 2012).

Chemical weapons destruction

- 1.4 Ten CWDFs were involved in the destruction of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons during the reporting period:⁸ one in Libya, five in the Russian Federation, and four in the United States of America (see Annex 2). In addition, operations to destroy the Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons removed from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic took place at two commercial destruction facilities (one in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and one in Germany) made available through in-kind contributions, and at two commercial disposal facilities (one in Finland and one in the United States of America) selected through an OPCW tender process.
- 1.5 Through a combination of the continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and dedicated recording equipment, and the review of relevant documentation, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 2,993.343 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons and 142.664 MTs of Category 2 chemical weapons in 2015, for a total of 3,136.007 MTs of Category 1 and Category 2 chemical weapons.
- 1.6 As Annex 3 shows, in total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2015, the OPCW verified the destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons amounting to 64,437.950 MTs,⁹ or 91.41 % of the declared amount; the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons amounting to 1,299.497MTs, or 63.97 % of the declared amount; and the destruction of Category 3 chemical weapons amounting to 417,825 items, or 100% of the declared amount.
- 1.7 There were five States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period: Iraq,¹⁰ Libya, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United States of America. The progress in the destruction of chemical weapons is summarised below.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Not counting OCWs or ACWs, or CWDFs under construction.

⁹ This figure includes 2.913 MTs of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention, pursuant to subparagraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”).

¹⁰ Iraq declared remnants of chemical weapons.

Iraq

- 1.8 Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to remnants of chemical weapons stored in two storage bunkers at Al-Muthanna. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on 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.
- 1.9 At the Seventy-Eighth Session of the Council, Iraq's representatives informed the Council that the Iraqi authorities had developed a destruction plan for the remnants of chemical weapons stored in two storage bunkers at Al-Muthanna. According to this plan, the destruction operations were expected to commence by the end of 2014. However, due to the unstable security situation, no destruction activities could take place in 2015. Iraq has 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.

Libya

- 1.10 In accordance with the detailed plan for the destruction of chemical weapons remaining after 29 April 2012, Libya continues to make efforts to complete the destruction of its remaining Category 2 chemical weapons. In 2015 Libya informed the Secretariat of a number of activities related to the destruction of its remaining chemical weapons stockpiles, and of a detailed annual plan for the destruction of Category 2 chemical weapons for the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015, incorporated into the "Concept plan for Destruction of the Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons in Libya" submitted by Libya (EC-79/NAT.1, dated 1 June 2015).
- 1.11 Libya has already destroyed all of its declared Category 1 chemical weapons. With respect to Category 2 chemical weapons, Libya has so far destroyed 669.809 MTs, or 47.78% of its declared stockpile.
- 1.12 During the reporting period and in accordance with the Concept Plan (EC-79/NAT.1), Libya destroyed all of its declared isopropanol, namely, an amount of 114.103 MTs, at the Rabta Toxic Chemical Destruction facility. The remaining Category 2 chemical weapons will remain in storage until adequate technical capabilities are found and permissible destruction conditions prevail.

Russian Federation

- 1.13 In 2015, the Russian Federation submitted a number of letters informing the Secretariat of the removal of all Category 1 chemical weapons stored at four CWSFs and of the completion of their destruction at four corresponding CWDFs by the end of September 2015.
- 1.14 In 2015, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 2,991.831 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons at five CWDFs, namely, Kizner, Leonidovka, Maradykovsky,

Pochev, and Shchuchye. This brought the total amount destroyed to 36,755.514 MTs,¹¹ or 91.97% of the declared Category 1 chemical weapons. The Russian Federation has already destroyed all of its declared Category 2 and Category 3 chemical weapons.

- 1.15 In 2014, the Russian Federation amended its detailed plan for the destruction of the Category 1 chemical weapons remaining in the Russian Federation after 29 April 2012, providing information regarding destruction activities planned at the Kizner CWDF after 31 December 2015. According to this detailed plan, the only CWDF remaining in operation is Kizner, which is scheduled to complete the destruction activities by the end of December 2020.

Syrian Arab Republic

- 1.16 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. It also provided confirmation of the destruction of eight CWPFs.
- 1.17 In 2015, the Secretariat verified the destruction of the remaining amount of 28.561 MTs of Category 2 chemical weapons in commercial facilities outside the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic.

United States of America

- 1.18 On several occasions in 2015, the United States of America submitted addenda or revisions to the detailed facility information in respect of the CWDFs at Pueblo, Colorado and Aberdeen, Maryland. Other information regarding plans for destruction activities at Pueblo was also provided.
- 1.19 In 2015, the Secretariat verified the destruction of 1.512 MTs of chemical weapons in the United States of America. As at the cut-off date for this report, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 24,925.210 MTs 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.
- 1.20 The Secretariat conducted an initial visit to the Pueblo Chemical-Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP) in January 2015. The agreed detailed plan for verification of the destruction of chemical weapons at that facility (EC-78/DEC.1, dated 18 March 2015) and the facility agreement (EC-78/DEC.2, dated 18 March 2015) were approved by the Council at its Seventy-Eighth Session. Destruction operations are projected to start by the end of June 2016.
- 1.21 As at 31 December 2015, a total of 11 CWDFs in the United States of America had completed operations, while two others, Pueblo, Colorado and Blue Grass, Kentucky, were expected to start destruction activities in June 2016 and April 2020, respectively.

¹¹ This includes quantities withdrawn for purposes not prohibited by the Convention.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

- 1.22 In 2015, the Secretariat conducted at seven CWSFs nine inspections: seven in the Russian Federation and two in the United States of America. The Secretariat verified the removal of all chemical weapons from the CWSFs in the Russian Federation located at Leonidovka, Pochev, Maradykovsky, and Shchuchye, which were subsequently closed. At the end of the review period, five CWSFs remained subject to systematic verification.

Chemical weapons production facilities

- 1.23 By 31 December 2015, 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.
- 1.24 In 2015, the Secretariat conducted 16 CWPF inspections, including 11 in the Syrian Arab Republic to verify their destruction. Five other inspections were conducted in the Russian Federation, three of which were in accordance with 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

- 1.25 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2015, four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China. In 2015, the Secretariat conducted 10 ACW inspections in two States Parties: China (nine inspections) and the Syrian Arab Republic (one inspection). The Syrian Arab Republic also reported the completion of the destruction of its declared ACWs in 2015.

Old chemical weapons

- 1.26 Since entry into force of the Convention, 16 States Parties had declared OCWs. In 2015, the Secretariat conducted six OCW inspections: in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Industry verification

- 1.27 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import, export, processing, and consumption of chemicals that are listed in the three schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention’s Annex on Chemicals, as well as OCPFs producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Table 2 below provides information about such chemical industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2015. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 to this document contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 facilities, and OCPFs.

TABLE 2: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection ¹²	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities ¹³	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27	27	23	23
Schedule 2	460	185	36	21
Schedule 3	423	390	34	34
OCPF	4,354	4,170	81	79
Total	5,264	4,772	81¹⁴	79¹⁵

1.28 Table 3 below shows that the Secretariat carried out 241 Article VI inspections in 2015. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the total of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (22%), 19 Schedule 3 plant sites (5%), and 169 OCPFs (4%). No uncertainties were recorded. Ten inspections resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 187 inspections required further information to be provided in declarations. Seven inspections were carried out at facilities that were found during those inspections not to be inspectable, due to declaration errors.

TABLE 3: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year												
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
132	150	162	180	200	200	208	208	209	219	229	241	241

1.29 For the OCPF and Schedule 3 sites inspected in 2015, 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 will, for the purpose of the random selection of Schedule 3 and OCPF plant sites for inspection, be considered as previously inspected. As a result, this plant site should be less often selected for inspection.

1.30 In August 2015, the Secretariat reached the milestone of having conducted 3,000 Article VI inspections since entry into force of the Convention. At the time this milestone was reached, four inspections were being carried out simultaneously in four different geographic regions, reflecting the global distribution of these activities.

¹² Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

¹³ Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities, and annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs).

¹⁴ Eighty States Parties declared having at least one Article VI facility.

¹⁵ Seventy-nine States Parties declared having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

1.31 In 2015, the Secretariat continued its efforts to maximise the number of sequential inspections as a way of saving resources. Fifteen of the 17 States Parties that received four or more industry inspections in 2015 had advised the Secretariat that they concurred with the use of sequential inspections on their territory. One additional State Party received trial sequential inspections. Of the 59 pairs of sequential inspections shown in Table 4, on six occasions the pair of inspections was carried out in two countries.

TABLE 4: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Sequential Inspections (on a Year-by-Year Basis)												
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47	48	57	51	59

1.32 In 2015, the Secretariat continued its efforts to further improve the verification system by introducing updated reporting templates for OCPF 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 in Note by the Secretariat S/1243/2015 (dated 18 February 2015).

1.33 Furthermore, updated reporting templates for Schedule 1 inspections were presented and are to be implemented in 2016, as well as templates for Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 inspections.

1.34 Also in 2015, the Secretariat made available e-learning modules for training escort teams to receive inspections, making training more easily accessible and cost-efficient.

1.35 The Secretariat published the “Technical Secretariat’s Procedure for Handling Cases of Schedule 1 Chemicals as Unavoidable By-Products” (S/1272/2015, dated 1 May 2015). In light of the assessment of the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) that it is technically feasible that some Schedule 1 chemicals could be formed through impurities in low concentrations during industrial production, the Secretariat considers that, during the course of an inspection conducted under Article VI, an inspection team could find that the inspected plant site or facility produces a scheduled chemical as an unavoidable by-product. The Secretariat also acknowledges the assessment of the SAB that it is impractical to isolate Schedule 1 by-products in low concentrations and that they therefore pose no threat to the object and purpose of the Convention. In order to implement the obligation of the Secretariat under paragraph 37 of Article VIII of the Convention to carry out the verification measures, the Secretariat will apply, as from 1 July 2015, the procedure set out in S/1272/2015. This procedure is an interim measure pending agreement among the States Parties on a definitive procedure. The procedure has been prepared taking due account of the principle set forth in paragraph 11 of Article VI of the Convention.

1.36 In 2015, sampling and analysis (S&A) was conducted in 11 Article VI inspections, nine in Schedule 2 inspections and, for the first time, also in one Schedule 3 and one OCPF inspection. 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 includes 81 Schedule 2 inspections in 20 of the 21 States Parties with currently inspectable Schedule 2 facilities. Two additional States Parties have received S&A in Schedule 2 inspections, but no longer have inspectable sites. The Schedule 3 and OCPF inspections with S&A were carried out in States Parties that had never received an S&A inspection before, thus giving a broader geographic distribution of States Parties receiving S&A inspections. From 2016, S&A in Schedule 3 and OCPF inspections will be carried out on a routine basis.

TABLE 5: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS AT INDUSTRY PLANT SITES

Number of Inspections Completed with Sampling and Analysis (S&A)										
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
2	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	11	83

Declarations

- 1.37 During the review period, efforts were made to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the industry verification regime. As a result of this initiative, in 2015 the Secretariat received two initial declarations under both Articles III and VI of the Convention, from Somalia and Myanmar. As at 31 December 2015, two States Parties had yet to submit their initial declarations under both Articles III and VI of the Convention. In addition, one State Party, while having submitted its declarations under Article III, had yet to submit its declarations under Article VI of the Convention.

- 1.38 In 2015, 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 2014, the Secretariat received the highest absolute number and percentage of declarations submitted on time since the Convention entered into force in 1997. In this reporting period, 75 (84%) out of 89 States Parties submitted their ADPAs on time, compared to 71 (81%) out of 88 for ADPA 2013. The number of States Parties that submitted their ADPA 2014 more than 30 days late was reduced to two, compared to 12 States Parties for ADPA 2013. Of these 12 States Parties, five submitted ADPA 2014 on time.

- 1.39 In 2015, the majority of States Parties continued to fully replace their lists of OCPFs, with the result that approximately 99% of declared OCPFs were updated. Furthermore, of the two States Parties that had not updated their lists of OCPFs for more than five years, one State Party updated its three OCPFs in 2015. Currently, only one State Party has not updated its only declared OCPF for more than five years.

Actions taken by the Secretariat on transfer discrepancies

- 1.40 The Secretariat held several events attended by different stakeholders focused on raising awareness of the transfers regime of the Convention and on resolving transfer discrepancies.

- 1.41 The Secretariat provided tailor-made technical assistance to those States Parties with repeated transfer discrepancies for the previous three years and no declaration of aggregate national data (AND) for those three years. Despite the follow-up actions taken by the Secretariat, considerable discrepancies in transfers of Schedule 2 and

Schedule 3 chemicals were encountered in 2015. In particular, ADPAs for 2014 show that 80 States Parties were involved in the total 509 transfer discrepancies (or 68%) out of a total of 748 transfers of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals. The Secretariat continues its follow-up action with the States Parties involved and also continues to work closely with other international organisations to help States Parties resolve transfer discrepancies.

Harmonized system project

- 1.42 Within the framework of cooperation with the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Secretariat initiated a Harmonized System (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.
- 1.43 The HS project covers two phases. The first resulted in the approval of an amendment to the HS Convention, which will enter into effect from 1 January 2017, and will include unique international six-digit HS codes for 33 of the most traded scheduled chemicals, which will be of mandatory application for all Contracting Parties to the HS Convention.
- 1.44 The second phase of the HS Project is focused on the inclusion of an additional 15 most traded scheduled chemicals in the 2022 edition of the HS Convention.

Electronic declarations and the Secure Information Exchange System

- 1.45 In 2015, the Secretariat made available to States Parties two updated versions of the Electronic Declarations Tool for National Authorities (EDNA): version 3.1, released in January, and version 3.2.1, released in September. These updated versions include support for the revised product group codes and the synchronisation of the chemicals list with the latest version of the Handbook on Chemicals. They also resolve the most important software errors discovered in previous versions. Currently, there are 47 States Parties using EDNA to prepare their annual declarations. Seven of these States Parties used EDNA for the first time in 2015.
- 1.46 In 2015, the Secretariat also intensified its efforts related to promotion and support of the SIX system, which was made available to States Parties in 2014 (S/1192/2014, dated 1 July 2014). By the end of the reporting period, 29 States Parties had registered to use the system, compared to nine in 2014. In a Note providing an update on SIX (S/1327/2015, dated 13 November 2015), the Secretariat informed the States Parties that the expected key benefits of the system had already started to materialise, in particular with regard to improvements in the timeliness of declarations and in the overall efficiency of the declaration evaluation process.
- 1.47 In 2015, six representatives from five States Parties took part in EDNA training and 12 representatives from 11 States Parties took part in SIX training courses organised during the Twentieth 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 2015 by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN).

- 1.48 In 2015, the Secretariat also made available a set of e-learning modules, including dedicated modules for EDNA and SIX, through the OPCW Learning Management System (LMS). They would also be made available in offline format through the OPCW External Server, as and when necessary.

Riot control agents

- 1.49 At the end of the review period, 138 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Additional information is provided in Annex 7.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

- 1.50 Eleven transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals were declared by four States Parties in ADPA 2014. All 11 transfers were notified by both the sending and receiving States Parties.
- 1.51 ADPAs for 2014 indicated that 55 States Parties were involved in transfers of a total of approximately 5,200 MTs of Schedule 2 chemicals, and that 122 States Parties were involved in transfers of a total of approximately 358,000 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals in 2014.
- 1.52 Eight States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to three States not Party.

Informal consultations

- 1.53 Four informal consultations were conducted in 2015 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) e-learning modules for declarations, inspections, and related tools;
 - (b) periodical updates on the SIX project;
 - (c) results of the OCPF site-selection methodology for 2014, which included a discussion of the evaluation of the performance of the methodology;
 - (d) an update on the Secretariat’s preparedness to conduct sampling and analysis during Schedule 3 and OCPF inspections;
 - (e) a summary of industry verification in 2014, presenting data and statistics on inspection results from 2013 to 2014 and conclusions;
 - (f) a Secretariat briefing on the system for certifying designated laboratories;
 - (g) a Secretariat briefing on the procedure for handling cases of Schedule 1 chemicals as unavoidable by-products;

- (h) a presentation and discussion of updated Schedule 1 report templates, with a view to improving the consistency and completeness of the data reported and to streamlining post-inspection activities;
- (i) recommendations from the SAB on verification – actions proposed by States Parties; and
- (j) a presentation on the milestone of reaching 3,000 industry inspections in 2015, giving a brief overview of the history of industry inspections.

Laboratory and training-related activities

OPCW proficiency tests and designated laboratories

- 1.54 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-Sixth, the holding of the Thirty-Seventh, and the start of the Thirty-Eighth Official OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 19 designated laboratories from 15 Member States, five of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2015.
- 1.55 A fifth confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was conducted in February 2015, 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

- 1.56 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
Infrared (IR)	716	723	726	734	734
Gas chromatography (retention index) (GC(RI))	3,470	3,560	3,740	3866	3,878
Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)	298	298	298	298	298
Mass spectrometry (MS)	3,657	3,731	3,898	4,003	4,022

Verification training

Inspectorate training

- 1.57 The 2015 Inspectorate Training Programme (ITP) commenced on 5 January and ran through 16 December 2015. The Inspectorate Division completed 2,456 equivalent training days within the ITP subprogramme. Delivery of training by inspectors

required 590 equivalent training days. The programme (excluding new inspector training) consisted of 48 individual training courses, with a total of 45 calendar weeks involving training.

- 1.58 Seventy-five percent of the training held in 2015 was delivered within the territory of the Netherlands, with the remainder conducted in the territories of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. These States Parties assisted in the delivery of the training programme, either as host nations, through voluntary contributions, or through the provision of technical and/or administrative assistance.

Challenge inspections and investigations of alleged use

- 1.59 No challenge inspections (CIs) or investigations of alleged use (IAUs) under the Convention were requested in 2015. Nevertheless, the Secretariat continues to maintain its readiness through training and contingency planning. In 2015, the OPCW conducted a CI exercise in Rieti, Italy and participated in “Exercise Balkan Response”, a multinational live-agent field exercise hosted by Serbia simulating a coordinated response to a chemical weapons attack by a non-State actor against a State Party to the Convention.

Other activities

- 1.60 The Secretariat has undertaken a continuous review of all information provided by the Syrian Arab Republic in order to ensure that all declaration-related requirements established under the Convention and by decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 (dated 27 September 2013), adopted by the Council at its Thirty-Third Meeting, have been met.
- 1.61 During the period under review, the Secretariat, through the DAT, continued to engage in extensive discussions with representatives of the Syrian National Authority in the course of seven rounds of consultations. The Secretariat also conducted 19 site visits at various locations in the Syrian Arab Republic, during which it collected a large number of samples in order to validate the declared nature of activities at those sites. The samples were sealed and transported out of the Syrian Arab Republic for further analysis, and the results of such analyses were shared with the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic. Any anomalies identified by the Secretariat were brought to the attention of the Syrian Arab Republic and thoroughly discussed during subsequent meetings. The Secretariat also conducted interviews with individuals performing various functional roles within the Syrian chemical weapons programme.
- 1.62 The results of the work of the DAT were reflected in four status reports issued in 2015 (EC-M-48/P/S/1, dated 14 January 2015; EC-78/P/S/1, dated 4 March 2015; EC-M-49/P/S/1, dated 1 May 2015; and EC-79/P/S/1, dated 1 July 2015).
- 1.63 The FFM continued to carry out the mandate entrusted to it upon its establishment in 2014, namely, to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic. As a result of the work undertaken by the FFM and its conclusions, which were documented in the three FFM reports issued in 2014 (S/1191/2014, dated 16 June 2014 and Corr.1, dated

1 October 2014; S/1212/2014, dated 10 September 2014 and Corr.1, dated 29 September 2014; and S/1230/2014, dated 18 December 2014), the Council at its Forty-Eighth Meeting adopted a decision entitled “Reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria” (EC-M-48/DEC.1, dated 4 February 2015) in which it, inter alia, expressed “serious concern regarding the findings of the Fact-Finding Mission, made with a high degree of confidence, that chlorine had been used as a weapon in Syria in the villages of Talmenes, Al Tamanah, and Kafr Zita from April to August 2014.”

- 1.64 In 2015, the Secretariat also dispatched additional FFM teams in response to information provided by the Syrian Arab Republic in December 2014 alleging a number of incidents involving the use of chlorine. As a result of the FFM teams’ conclusions, which were based on the conduct of a number of interviews, visits to medical institutions and research facilities, the results of the analysis of blood samples, and the extensive analysis of all information obtained, the Council at its Fiftieth Meeting adopted a decision entitled “Further Reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria” (EC-M-50/DEC.1, dated 23 November 2015) in which it, inter alia, expressed “grave concern regarding the findings of the Fact-Finding Mission that chemical weapons have once again been used in the Syria Arab Republic”.
- 1.65 The Council underscored that, with respect to several incidents in the Idlib Governorate, the report of the FFM (S/1319/2015, dated 29 October 2015) had concluded that they “likely involved the use of one or more toxic chemicals—probably containing the element chlorine—as a weapon” with an “outcome of exposure [that] was fatal in six cases in Sarmin”, including those of three children in the same family; and that, with regard to the incident in the town of Marea, the report of the FFM (S/1320/2015, dated 29 October 2015) confirmed “with the utmost confidence that at least two people were exposed to sulfur mustard”, and that it is “very likely that the effects of sulfur mustard resulted in the death of a baby”. Furthermore, the Council noted that, with respect to the Syrian Government’s allegations that its soldiers were attacked with chemical weapons in Jober in 2014, the report of the FFM (S/1318/2015, dated 29 October 2015) reported that it “cannot confidently determine whether or not a chemical was used as a weapon”. The Council further noted the interim nature of this report and that other incidents under investigation are pending final analysis to be included in the final report.
- 1.66 On 7 August 2015, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2235 (2015) authorising the establishment of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism “to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors, or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons [...] in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW FFM determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons”. As the Mechanism is an independent body, the Secretariat has been offering its assistance and support, including through the work of the FFM, since the Mechanism became fully operational on 13 November 2015.
- 1.67 A technical assistance visit (TAV) team was deployed to Iraq on three occasions in 2015 to assist the Iraqi authorities with their investigation into the alleged use of

chemical weapons in northern Iraq. The TAV met with relevant authorities, collected samples, and conducted interviews with casualties and witnesses.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

- 2.1 The international cooperation and assistance programmes implemented by the OPCW are focused 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 implementation, assistance and protection, and economic and technological development.

National implementation and technical assistance: Article VII

- 2.2 The Secretariat has continued to provide capacity-building support for effective national implementation. Nearly 30 global and regional courses and events were organised with a view to strengthening the capacity of National Authorities to fulfil their obligations under the Convention. The Secretariat also provided initial support and advice to Angola and Myanmar, to prepare them for joining the Convention, as well as to States Parties that have not yet established or designated their National Authorities. The Secretariat continued its efforts to assist States Parties in the development and adoption of the necessary national legislation through the Legislative Assistant Support Tool (LAST), four internship programmes for legal drafters, and the inaugural Influential Visitors Programme. In 2015, the aforementioned efforts facilitated the adoption of implementing legislation by Tajikistan, Paraguay, and Uganda, raising the number of States Parties with relevant legislation to 148.
- 2.3 The annual meeting and regional meetings of National Authorities continued to serve as a platform for States Parties to discuss their experiences in implementation of the Convention and to share good practices and lessons learned. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities provided an excellent opportunity for the identification of the needs of National Authorities through collective discussions and more than 100 bilateral meetings, which were useful for the planning of future capacity-building activities. The regional meetings were hosted by Algeria, China, Panama, and Slovenia. The meetings in Asia and Africa were organised in conjunction with regional meetings on education and outreach, which helped to expand the outreach of the Convention to universities, scientific communities, and industry.
- 2.4 Other efforts aimed at improving the capability of National Authorities included two basic courses conducted at the OPCW Headquarters as well as two mentorship and partnership programmes, one between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic and the other between Brazil and Sao Tome and Principe.
- 2.5 The Secretariat organised six training courses for customs officials in collaboration with the WCO, with the aim of improving the capacity of States Parties to enforce the transfers regime of the Convention in an effective manner. In 2015, these training courses were held in Jamaica, Qatar, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, and Thailand, and were attended by over 200 participants in total.

- 2.6 The Secretariat also concluded a licencing agreement to place the Convention-related e-learning modules on the WCO website. Initiated under the Green Customs Initiative, these modules follow the structure of the OPCW training courses for customs officials and can be used for training purposes by individual customs officers and by customs training institutions.
- 2.7 In 2015 the Secretariat enhanced its engagement with other important stakeholders in Convention implementation, namely, chemical industry and ministries of defence. In this regard, an annual meeting of representatives from chemical industry and National Authorities of States Parties was organised in Qatar and a workshop on security, Convention implementation, and cooperative threat reduction in Africa was organised in South Africa.
- 2.8 To enhance the effectiveness of programme implementation, the Secretariat has developed a platform to facilitate the online submission of nominations by National Authorities for OPCW-related events. The platform has been tested for a number of selected activities in 2015, and will be streamlined with further adjustments in 2016. It is expected that the system will help facilitate the timely submission of nominations received from National Authorities and ensure the accuracy of information and data submitted. National Authorities are encouraged to use the platform.

Assistance and protection: Article X

- 2.9 In 2015 the Secretariat carried out 38 assistance and protection capacity-building projects. These programmes allowed the OPCW to build and enhance the skills of 458 relevant individuals from various States Parties. The key target audience for such training includes first responders, such as firefighters, police, emergency medical services, and military chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defence personnel.
- 2.10 The Assistance and Protection Branch (APB) continued to conduct tailored regional cycles (basic, advanced, exercise) for first responders in 2015. Two cycles were undertaken in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC): the first in Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic and the second in Argentina and Brazil (to be completed in Colombia in 2016). In Asia, a full training cycle was completed for Russian-speaking first responders with trainings held in Belarus and an exercise held in Kazakhstan. A second cycle, specifically targeting Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Viet Nam was held in China. Finally, an exercise held in Brazil culminated with a multi-year training cycle for Portuguese-speaking States Parties.
- 2.11 The fourth assistance and protection training course for instructors was held at OPCW Headquarters. First responders who completed this training are able to use the knowledge obtained to provide training in turn to personnel in their home countries, and to participate as instructors in other assistance and protection courses organised by the Secretariat. In this sense, the Secretariat continued to implement and expand its Instructor Development and Exchange Programme aimed at consolidating and maximising the benefit of the "train-the-trainers" approach. This programme involves the international exchange of expert instructors, sharing approaches, and fostering

best practices that will enhance the response capacity of the States Parties, both individually and regionally.

- 2.12 International and regional training courses related to offers made under paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention were jointly organised with the Governments of Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, China, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, and Switzerland.
- 2.13 The Secretariat has continued to broaden its capacity-building efforts to different target groups requiring specialised training. The first course for police first responders was organised in Malaysia with the financial support of New Zealand and Greece. A second international course on medical aspects of assistance and protection was successfully conducted in Lithuania, with a focus on medical responses to mitigate the impact of chemical attacks and accidental releases of toxic chemicals.
- 2.14 Subregional courses were held in South Africa for instructors from African States Parties and in Honduras for Central American States Parties, with the support of the European Union (EU).
- 2.15 The facilitator for Article X called for informal consultations to discuss issues related to the implementation of Article X, including APB activities in 2015, international outreach activities, the Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons, requests for assistance, and the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X.
- 2.16 In the context of the Network for the Support to the Victims of Chemical Weapons and in accordance with decision C-16/DEC.13 (dated 2 December 2011), the Secretariat commissioned the development of a “Guidebook for Practitioners on Medical Management of Chemical Warfare Casualties”, written by international experts from Australia, Belgium, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The guidebook was launched during the Twentieth Session of the Conference.
- 2.17 The fifteenth annual workshop aimed at reviewing APB activities since 2014 and at discussing a way forward for Article X implementation was held in Turkey in 2015.
- 2.18 From 1 January to 31 December 2015, 69 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X.
- 2.19 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2015, 80 States Parties had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X, including 47 States Parties that had contributed, under subparagraph 7(a) of that same Article, to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance (which stood at EUR 1,542,396 on 31 December 2015).

Economic and technological development: Article XI

- 2.20 In 2015, the Secretariat continued to organise international cooperation activities under Article XI, focusing on capacity-building, knowledge sharing, and industry

outreach, in order to promote the peaceful uses of chemistry. Four hundred and forty experts from government, academia, and industry from 99 Member States benefited from these activities, which included the sixteenth edition of the Associate Programme, nine analytical skills development courses, six chemical safety and security courses, and two courses on enhancing laboratory capabilities. In addition, the Secretariat sponsored 20 research projects, 14 fellowships, and 15 international conferences. The Secretariat also arranged the transfer of 81 laptops to requesting Member States under its Equipment Exchange Programme.

- 2.21 The Associate Programme further expanded in 2015 by implementing its industry segment in the GRULAC region for the first time. Over the course of this intensive 10-week programme, 31 participants from 29 States Parties received in-depth exposure to industrial chemistry and Convention-related matters. The third meeting of Associate Programme alumni, under the theme “Keeping the Flag High”, generated numerous recommendations to further enhance the programme’s impact, including expansion of the alumni’s education and outreach efforts to promote the objectives of the Convention.
- 2.22 In 2015, the Secretariat organised a series of basic and advanced courses on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention and on laboratory quality management. These courses were held at VERIFIN in Finland, the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) in Sweden, the Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry Poland, the Laboratorio de Verificación para las Armas Químicas (LAVEMA) in Spain (in Spanish), and at the National Institute for Physical and Chemical Research and Analysis (INRAP) in Tunisia (in French). A training course in Natural products chemistry was successfully conducted at the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). Additionally, two laboratory courses were organised for 15 Member States, including the launch of an advanced proficiency test training course held at the OPCW Laboratory, contributing to the continuous improvement of the designated laboratory system.
- 2.23 In the area of industry outreach, the Secretariat organised a series of regional training events aimed at raising awareness in the area of chemical safety and security management and at facilitating the propagation of best practices. These events, involving 183 participants, took place in India and Qatar (for Asia), Germany (for Asia, GRULAC, and Africa), Viet Nam (for Members States of the OPCW that are also members of ASEAN¹⁶ and SAARC¹⁷), Argentina (for GRULAC), and the Republic of Korea (for Asia).
- 2.24 As part of its continuous efforts to promote chemical knowledge, the Secretariat supported 15 scientific events attended by 53 scientists from 36 Member States. The 20 research projects, funded exclusively by the OPCW or jointly with the International Foundation for Science, covered topics such as analytical chemistry, environmental chemistry, and green chemistry. A number of scientific papers based on the outcome of the supported projects have contributed to the global discussions on

¹⁶ ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

¹⁷ SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

topics relevant to the Convention. Fourteen fellowships benefitting 11 States Parties focused on various areas, including analysis of chemical weapons, alternatives to toxic chemicals, and natural products chemistry, and helped to build capacity in the home institutions and to strengthen cooperation between the home and hosting institutions.

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

- 2.25 In the area of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, participants from African countries attended a variety of international and regional courses in China, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Serbia, South Africa, and Switzerland. A total of 141 participants from Africa received assistance and protection training in 2015.
- 2.26 In addition, two projects were launched with the financial and technical support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czech Republic to support the development of counter-chemical capabilities at the national and subregional levels in the East African Community (EAC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Secretariat intends to launch a similar project for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 2016.
- 2.27 Under Article XI programming, two analytical skills development courses were organised in South Africa and Tunisia for African Member States, accommodating 37 participants. A chemical safety management course was also organised in Germany for African Member States. Finally, in 2015, 45% of the participants of the Associate Programme hailed from African States Parties.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

Activities of the Conference of the States Parties

- 3.1 Among the decisions¹⁸ adopted by the Conference at its Twentieth Session (30 November to 4 December 2015) were the following:
- (a) Additional Guidelines on the Designation of Laboratories for the Analysis of Authentic Samples – Recognition of the Analysis of Authentic Samples by Designated Laboratories for the Retention of their Designated Status (C-20/DEC.4, dated 2 December 2015);
 - (b) Designation of Laboratories for the Analysis of Authentic Biomedical Samples and Guidelines for the Conduct of Biomedical Proficiency Tests (C-20/DEC.5, dated 2 December 2015);
 - (c) Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2016 (C-20/DEC.6, dated 3 December 2015);
 - (d) Scale of Assessments for 2016 (C-20/DEC.7, dated 3 December 2015);
 - (e) Write-Offs of Irrecoverable Accounts Receivable and of Losses of Assets (C-20/DEC.8, dated 3 December 2015);
 - (f) Establishment of an Advisory Board on Education and Outreach (C-20/DEC.9, dated 3 December 2015);
 - (g) Proposal for the Establishment of an OPCW Day (C-20/DEC.10, dated 3 December 2015); and
 - (h) Establishment of a Special Fund for OPCW Special Missions and Withholding of the Distribution of the Cash Surplus for 2013 (C-20/DEC.11, dated 3 December 2015);
- 3.2 The Conference decided to combine the dates of its Fourth Review Conference¹⁹ and its regular session in 2018, approving the dates of 19 to 30 November 2018 for the combined sessions.
- 3.3 The Conference requested the Council to establish at its Eighty-First Session an open-ended working group to discuss and formulate recommendations on the future priorities of the OPCW, to be considered at the Fourth Review Conference in 2018.
- 3.4 The Conference decided that the Day of Remembrance for all victims of chemical warfare will be held on 30 November each year or, when appropriate, on the first day of the regular session of the Conference.
- 3.5 The Conference acknowledged the establishment of “The Hague Ethical Guidelines”, an inclusive text drafted by chemistry practitioners from States Parties in all regions

¹⁸ Other (unclassified) decisions can be found on the public website of the OPCW.

¹⁹ Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

of the world to serve as “Guidelines for the Practice of Chemistry under the Norms of the Chemical Weapons Convention”.

Activities of the Executive Council

- 3.6 In 2015, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including verification activities and the implementation of Articles VII, X, and XI.
- 3.7 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General, and other representatives of the Council conducted visits to the PCAPP and the PCAPP Explosive Destruction System in Colorado, the United States of America, from 22 to 27 March 2015 (EC-79/1, dated 1 June 2015) and to the Haerbaling abandoned chemical weapons site, at the joint invitation of China and Japan, in Jilin province, China, from 8 to 11 June 2015 (EC-79/4, dated 9 July 2015).
- 3.8 The Council also:
- (a) reviewed progress in the destruction of chemical weapons;
 - (b) adopted decisions on reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria (EC-M-48/DEC.1 and EC-M-50/DEC.1);
 - (c) adopted a decision on the agreed detailed plan for verification of the destruction of the chemical weapons declared as abandoned in the Syrian Arab Republic (EC-78/DEC.9, dated 19 March 2015);
 - (d) approved a detailed plan for verification of the destruction of chemical weapons at the PCAPP in the United States of America (EC-78/DEC.1, dated 18 March 2015) and amendments to the agreed detailed plan for verification of the destruction of chemical weapons at the Shchuchye CWDF in the Russian Federation (EC-78/DEC.4, dated 18 March 2015 and EC-78/P/DEC.2, dated 18 March 2015);
 - (e) approved facility agreements and modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and States Parties;
 - (f) concluded an agreement on privileges and immunities (EC-77/DEC.6, dated 9 October 2014);
 - (g) adopted decisions on administrative and financial matters; and
 - (h) forwarded its recommendations on a number of matters to the Conference at its Twentieth Session.

Activities of subsidiary bodies

- 3.9 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality held its Seventeenth Meeting from 20 to 22 May 2015.

- 3.10 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters (ABAF) held its Thirty-Eighth Session from 1 to 3 June 2015, and its Thirty-Ninth Session from 31 August to 3 September 2015.
- 3.11 The SAB held its Twenty-Second Session from 8 to 12 June 2015.
- 3.12 The Conference, at its Twentieth Session, considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (hereinafter “the Host Country Committee”) on the performance of its activities for the period from September 2014 to February 2015 (EC-78/HCC/1/Rev.1 C-20/HCC/1/Rev.1, dated 19 March 2015). The Chairperson of the Council, Ambassador Francesco Azzarello of Italy, reported to the Conference on the status of the work by the Host Country Committee.

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Universality

- 4.1 OPCW membership expanded to 192 States Parties in 2015, following the accession of Myanmar and Angola on 7 August and 16 October, respectively.
- 4.2 The Secretariat intensified its efforts in reaching out to the remaining States not Party within the framework of the Action Plan for Universality, which included close engagement with South Sudan on its intention to join the Convention. In January, the Head of the Government Relations and Political Affairs Branch participated in a panel discussion on the Convention and the Middle East hosted by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.
- 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. Additionally, the Deputy Director-General called separately on the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations and on the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations in October.
- 4.4 The Director-General addressed letters to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all States not Party in May, conveying a copy of the Ieper Declaration and encouraging their countries to join the Convention. In November, he wrote to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Israel, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and South Sudan advising them of accession by Myanmar and Angola and encouraging them to reconsider their positions on the Convention. In December, the Director-General notified the United Nations Secretary-General of these letters.

OPCW-The Hague Award

- 4.5 Dr Alastair Hay of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Dr Mahdi Balali-Mood of the Islamic Republic of Iran were awarded the 2015 OPCW-The Hague Award during the Twentieth Session of the Conference.

Outreach activities

- 4.6 Throughout 2015, the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General visited several countries, and a number of high-level officials extended visits to the OPCW Headquarters.

Visits by the Director-General

- 4.7 In the course of the year the Director-General visited Algeria, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. In the course of these visits, he engaged with senior government officials, representatives of chemical industry, and media, and addressed think tanks and university audiences, notably, the Nobel Peace Prize Forum in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC (for the second annual Justice Stephen Breyer International Law Lecture), and the Said

Business School at the University of Oxford. He also attended the closure of the Maradykovsky CWDF in the Russian Federation and inaugurated the Regional Convention Assistance and Protection Centre in Pakistan.

Visits by the Deputy Director-General

- 4.8 The Deputy Director-General conducted briefings in Brussels for Permanent Representations to the OPCW that are not based in The Hague in May and November, and during the year paid visits to Belgium, China, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, and the United States of America. In the course of the latter visit in October, the Deputy Director-General participated in an exchange with the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and other senior officials in the framework of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its 70th session. In the Russian Federation, he attended the ceremony for the closure of the Shchuchye CWDF.

High-level visits to OPCW Headquarters

- 4.9 A number of high-level guests extended visits to OPCW Headquarters, notably: HRH Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden; the Federal Minister for Defence and Sports of Austria, H.E. Mr Gerald Klug; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Libya, H.E. Mr Mohammed al-Dairi; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, H.E. Mr Manuel González Sanz; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Latvia, H.E. Mr Edgars Rinkņevs; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, H.E. Mr Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, H.E. Dr Lubomír Zaorálek; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Myanmar, H.E. Mr Wunna Maung Lwin; the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, H.E. Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, H.E. Mr Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali; the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, H.E. Ms Federica Mogherini; the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ms Angela Kane; the Minister of State for Security Policy and International Cooperation of Hungary, H.E. Dr István Mikola; and the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda, the Right Honourable Ms Rebecca Kadaga.

Other high-level engagements

- 4.10 On 21 April 2015, the Secretariat arranged a commemorative gathering of States Parties in Ieper, Belgium, to mark the centenary of the first large-scale use of chemical weapons. The gathering was addressed by the Belgian Minister for Defence and the Mayor of Ieper, and was attended by media representatives. The Ieper Declaration, issued at that gathering, reaffirmed States Parties' enduring commitment to the goals enshrined in the Convention.
- 4.11 The Director-General hosted several other commemorative ceremonies throughout the year including the annual Remembrance Day for all victims of chemical weapons on 29 April. In November, the Deputy Director-General represented the OPCW at the 2015 Remembrance Armistice Day in Ieper.
- 4.12 In total, 35 credential ceremonies accrediting Permanent Representatives to the OPCW were held in 2015.

Other activities

- 4.13 The Asser Institute's Summer Programme on Weapons of Mass Destruction, Disarmament, and Non-proliferation took place from 31 August to 4 September 2015, with 18 participants benefitting from this week-long course supported by the OPCW.
- 4.14 The Organisation opened its doors to the public as part of the annual "International Day" in The Hague on 21 September 2015, and received more than 600 visitors for briefings and tours at OPCW Headquarters.
- 4.15 On 29 September 2015, the OPCW hosted the fifteenth induction workshop for diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW. The 2015 edition was attended by over 60 delegates, including 12 Ambassadors. A representative of Egypt also participated in the workshop.
- 4.16 On 7 October 2015, the OPCW welcomed the annual visit of the United Nations Disarmament Fellows, with 25 fellows participating in the programme.
- 4.17 In 2015, the Secretariat hosted over 80 visiting groups at OPCW Headquarters for briefings on the role and work of the OPCW. These comprised diplomats, scientists, members of think tanks, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), representatives of government and international organisations, students, and researchers.

Protocol and visa activities

- 4.18 The External Relations Division continued to provide support to senior management and other members of the Secretariat for protocol services, the issuing of visas, as well as the administration of privileges and immunities related to the Headquarters Agreement and relevant rules and regulations of the Host Country. In 2015, there was a substantial increase in the assistance provided to staff due to the high number of separations compared to previous years.

Host Country relations

- 4.19 The Seventeenth Meeting of the Host Country Committee was held on 19 February 2015 to discuss issues related to implementation of the OPCW Headquarters Agreement and privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations to the OPCW and of OPCW staff members. The Host Country Committee reported to the Conference at its Twentieth Session on the performance of its activities for the period from September 2014 to February 2015 (EC-78/HCC/1/Rev.1 C-20/HCC/1/Rev.1).

Media and public affairs

- 4.20 The Secretariat continued to develop and disseminate audio-visual materials to promote the work of the OPCW. Several new films were produced in 2015, notably, *Remembering Ieper*, *Buried Memories*, and *OPCW Nobel Peace Prize 2013: Back Stage*. The third film in the OPCW's FIRES documentary series, *Buried Memories*, was viewed more than 2,000 times online, while the FIRES trailer scored some

16,000 views. A brochure with photos and quotes from individuals connected with chemical disarmament was also published as part of the project.

- 4.21 In support of the Ieper commemorative gathering the Secretariat made the event accessible via live webcast, and developed a dedicated website (www.ieper100.org) which includes a link to “Commemorating the Centenary of the First Large-Scale Use of Chemical Weapons”, a film record of the commemorative gathering. The website also features a digital exhibition with contributions from Belgium, Germany, Latvia, Poland, and the Russian Federation.
- 4.22 The official OPCW website continues to draw significant levels of traffic, with 413,986 users visiting the website in 2015. Plans are under way to redesign the website in 2016. OPCW social media channels continue to grow, with the Twitter audience reaching over 10,000 and the Facebook page approaching this level, while the video dissemination platform Vimeo drew 7,343 views. New analytics tools were introduced to better understand the OPCW’s social media audiences, which will enable the Organisation to target campaigns more closely in the future.
- 4.23 The Secretariat continued to expand its cooperation with NGOs. A record number of 90 representatives from 52 NGOs attended the Conference, of which 16 delivered statements in the special plenary sitting.
- 4.24 The following tables reflect the international interest in the OPCW by comparing data from the period 2014 to 2015. Diminished website traffic reflects the lower level of media interest in OPCW activities over the past year. Social media, however, continues to grow over 10% per year on the OPCW’s main channels.

Media	2013	2014	2015	Change (2014/2015)
Meltwater media citations of “OPCW”	106,996	39,120	15,647	-60%

Website	2013	2014	2015	Change
Website visits	629,033	440,311	413,986	-5.97%
User sessions	935,995	698,665	639,645	-8.44%
Website page views	2,615,816	2,068,442	1,927,392	-6.81%

Social media	2013	2014	2015	Change
Facebook “likes”	6,493	8,663	9,733	+12.35%
Twitter followers	6,894	9,044	10,249	+13.32%
YouTube channel views	29,880	15,393	13,717	-10.88%

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Administrative and budgetary matters

- 5.1 Looking at the routine core activities of the Administration Division, efforts continued during the year to improve the working environment within the Secretariat. The alternate conflict resolution mechanism was set in place with the employment of three experts, namely the Staff Welfare Officer, the Human Resources Legal Officer, and the Independent Mediator.
- 5.2 The Human Resources Branch continued to provide support in setting up the FFM teams and the Joint Investigative Mechanism with expediency.
- 5.3 The enterprise resource planning (ERP) replacement project was formally started in February 2015. The project team has confirmed the Organisation's business requirements and has been using them to select an ERP solution, with the objective of beginning implementation of the selected ERP solution in 2016.
- 5.4 Steps were taken during the year to further strengthen programme budgeting and financial performance. The budget tracking reports, which were introduced in 2014 to enable early warning and early action to address potential budget over- or underspends, proved effective in identifying a potential budget deficit that was countered by implementing a series of mitigating measures. The result of these actions was a budget implementation rate of just under 100%, up from 98% in 2014.
- 5.5 Taking into consideration recommendations from the ABAF, the Administration Division also further developed new templates and costing sheets for use in the preparation of the 2016 Programme and Budget. These modified templates show a clearer link between objectives, strategies, activities, and resources and feature additional standard costs. The 2016 Programme and Budget was also formulated in line with the principles of zero-based budgeting.
- 5.6 As mandated by the Conference at its Seventeenth Session (subparagraph 3(t) of C-17/DEC.4, dated 27 November 2012), the Secretariat provided the mid- to long-term staffing plan for the Secretariat (S/1292/2015, dated 30 June 2015).

Internal oversight

- 5.7 In 2015, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) conducted six audit/evaluation assignments, one unplanned assignment, and five Quality Management System (QMS) audits. The Internal Auditor audited the risk management, OPCW budgeting process, and the governance rules and regulations. The Confidentiality Auditor reviewed information technology (IT) business continuity and carried out an unplanned internal review on inspector issues. The Senior Evaluator reviewed the outreach activities conducted by the International Cooperation and Assistance Division and Conference Services Unit.
- 5.8 OIO staff members also participated as observers in various committees of the Secretariat to provide advisory services.

- 5.9 In 2015, the Office continued to follow up on the status of the implementation of recommendations contained in all of its audit and evaluation reports. The outcome of each follow-up exercise is reported quarterly to the Management Board and to the States Parties in the OIO's Annual Report.
- 5.10 The OIO also performed its work on the QMS. The Dutch Accreditation Council (RvA) conducted its annual surveillance visit, during which no non-conformities were identified that required corrective action. The QMS audit programme of the OIO included audits of the OCAD and on-site databases, preparing and testing of GC-MS inspection equipment, proficiency testing, QMS management requirements, certifications of the OCAD and on-site databases and GC-MS inspection equipment, as well as management and control of QMS documents. In addition, a training course for QMS internal auditors was organised.
- 5.11 The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) in the Netherlands conducted a quality assessment of the OPCW's internal audit function in accordance with the auditing standards promulgated by the IIA. The IIA concluded that the OIO complies with its standards for professional practices in internal auditing. The IIA–Netherlands presented the corresponding certificate to the Director-General and the Director of the OIO on 19 February 2016 at a ceremony held at OPCW Headquarters.

Legal affairs

- 5.12 In 2015, 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.
- 5.13 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); 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.
- 5.14 The Secretariat registered 29 international agreements in 2015 and 17 amendments to international agreements, as reflected in Annex 11.

Strategy and policy

- 5.15 In 2015, the Secretariat issued a Note “The OPCW in 2025: Ensuring a World Free of Chemical Weapons” (S/1252/2015, dated 6 March 2015). This so-called “vision paper” represents a response to States Parties' calls for a more strategic vision document on the Organisation's future, taking into account both the core objectives of the Organisation and the four result areas of the Organisation's work, as outlined in the Medium-Term Plan for the period from 2015 to 2019 (EC-77/S/1 C-19/S/1, dated 23 April 2014). The “vision paper” elaborates the conceptual basis for preventing the re-emergence of chemical weapons, presents a set of assumptions about the

Organisation's future operating environment in 2025, and identifies indicators of achievement for each of the four result areas, 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. The vision paper was discussed at a retreat for Permanent Representatives to the OPCW in October 2015, which provided further guidance to the Secretariat on mapping the future of the Organisation (S/1316/2015, dated 14 October 2015).

- 5.16 As part of the further improvement of the implementation of results-based management (RBM), a training session on "results and accountability frameworks" as well as a number of coaching sessions were conducted for staff at various levels and management. The coaching sessions for managers and focal points focused on individual issues to enhance RBM implementation in different units of the Secretariat. In addition, work was begun—in collaboration with the Human Resources Branch—on a new introductory e-learning module to familiarise more staff with the basic tenets of RBM. Lastly, RBM was also further embedded into the formulation of the annual Programme and Budget for 2016 through the work of the Budget Steering Committee.
- 5.17 In 2015, the Council's Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism established a sub-working group (SWG) as a means to discuss in more detail, and on the basis of three discussion papers issued by the Secretariat, the topics of: the legal accountability of non-State actors under the Convention (S/1254/2015, dated 9 March 2015); measures to prevent the hostile use of toxic chemicals (S/1291/2015, dated 26 June 2015); and ensuring an effective response to the hostile use of a toxic chemical (S/1325/2015, dated 6 November 2015). The SWG was tasked with supporting the OEWG in making practical recommendations on how the OPCW could further contribute to global anti-terrorism efforts. The SWG, which is comprised of representatives of States Parties, convened its first meeting on the topic of legal accountability in November 2015. With regard to the work of the OEWG itself, during its three meetings in 2015 the Group held initial discussions on the Secretariat's three aforementioned papers, and heard from representatives from Interpol and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on their work to address the threat of non-State actors and potential areas of cooperation. The OEWG was also kept up to date on the progress and status of the United Nations Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) project related to enhancing inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communications following a terrorist attack using a chemical or biological weapon. The CTITF project manager provided this update at two of the OEWG meetings.
- 5.18 In recognition of the growing importance of education and outreach to the Organisation's activities, the Conference at its Twentieth Session decided to authorise the establishment of an Advisory Board on Education and Outreach (C-20/DEC.9). The overarching purpose of this Board is to ensure that the Organisation's education and outreach activities are effective, sustainable, cost-effective, and benefit from the latest advances in education and outreach theory and practice.

- 5.19 The Board will provide advice to the Secretariat, through the Director-General, to the policy-making organs and to States Parties, should they request it, on their education and outreach activities. The Board will also monitor global education and outreach initiatives of relevance to the Convention, advise the Director-General on the establishment and maintenance of partnerships with international organisations and other relevant stakeholders, and ensure that developments in science and technology with relevance to the Convention are taken into account in education and outreach activities that support its implementation.
- 5.20 At its Nineteenth Session, the Conference endorsed a proposal to develop Convention-related ethical guidelines for chemistry professionals. Ownership of this proposal was immediately passed to the international scientific and industry community, which had already addressed similar proposals.
- 5.21 During the reporting period, the OPCW facilitated two workshops involving a group of more than 30 scientists and chemistry professionals from over 20 countries, including all regional groups, to discuss and draft possible ethical guidelines for the practice of chemistry under the norms of the Convention. Those workshops resulted in The Hague Ethical Guidelines. The Conference, at its Twentieth Session, acknowledged The Hague Ethical Guidelines as an important step to advancing understanding among chemistry practitioners of the importance of nurturing responsible and ethical norms for scientific research and development. The Conference also encouraged States Parties as well as the Secretariat and all relevant stakeholders to promote awareness of these guidelines and their possible application.
- 5.22 In 2015, the OPCW and the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) formalised their cooperation through an exchange of letters that were provided to States Parties (S/1293/2015, dated 1 July 2015). These letters establish a two-level cooperation mechanism: a technical working level through the Chemical Industry Coordination Group (CICG) and a decision-making level through the OPCW-ICCA Steering Committee. The CICG held its first meeting on 3 November 2015.
- 5.23 All the activities carried out with the chemical industry in 2015 were summarised in the Note by the Director-General entitled “Engaging the Chemical Industry Associations” (C-20/DG.15, dated 16 November 2015). These included, inter alia, the involvement of the chemical industry in various meetings with the National Authorities as well as in the SAB’s work. For the first time, there was also a specific item on the agenda of the Twentieth Session of the Conference dedicated to the chemical industry and the scientific community. An ICCA representative delivered a statement during the plenary session.

Confidentiality and security

- 5.24 During the reporting period the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) management team ensured appropriate security for the OPCW using a risk-based approach. While protecting confidentiality, one of the core principles of the Organisation, the OCS continued its routine work. This included the provision of security briefings and awareness training, the provision of physical protection and the monitoring of physical infrastructure, the conduct of routine physical and IT-related security investigations, and ensuring the security of State Party briefings.

- 5.25 However, the efforts of the OCS also included non-routine work such as providing intensive direct support to the OPCW missions in the Syrian Arab Republic, the investigation of new variants of malware specifically targeting the OPCW, and the provision of security advice to partner entities of the United Nations.

Health and safety

- 5.26 There were no delays in mission health and safety preparedness plans, and no significant health and safety incidents in the Secretariat in 2015.
- 5.27 There was an increased workload on some inspectors as a result of the FFM activities and contingency operations.
- 5.28 The annual workplace inspection in 2015 showed that the Secretariat is a safe workplace. Issues that had been highlighted in the 2014 report were being addressed and ongoing remedial steps were being taken.
- 5.29 The Health and Safety Branch (HSB) continued to take a proactive approach in assisting other branches by delivering substantial input for high-risk contingency missions.
- 5.30 No issues related to radiation safety, excessive noise levels, or poor air quality were reported or identified in the course of the year.
- 5.31 Staff in the HSB could not continue with their professional development programmes in 2015 due to an increased workload resulting from staffing issues and contingency operations.

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 6.1 The Convention is a disarmament treaty underpinned by science and technology (S&T), and its effective implementation requires active engagement with scientific professionals, continual review of the evolving technological landscape, and an understanding of new scientific developments (whether beneficial or challenging to Convention implementation). In March 2015, the relevance of the Convention to the science of chemistry was highlighted when the OPCW was recognised by the American Chemical Society (ACS) at its 249th National Meeting & Exposition for its tireless efforts in promoting the peaceful use of chemistry.
- 6.2 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to expand its S&T profile with the launch of an S&T section containing technical and educational materials on the OPCW website.²⁰ Science engagement with States Parties included briefings by the SAB Chairperson to the Council and States Parties^{21,22,23} and to Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)^{24,25} communities; “Science for Diplomats” briefings on the margins of the Council and Conference sessions;²⁶ briefings on the relevance of S&T to Convention implementation at the 2015 new diplomat induction workshop,^{27,28} and a presentation to the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities in November 2015. Engagement in S&T was further complemented through publications

²⁰ See www.opcw.org/special-sections/science-technology/

²¹ Briefing to States Parties at the Twenty-Second Session of the SAB (June 2015):
https://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Diplomats_Programme/SAB-22_Briefing_to_States_Parties_11_June_2015.pdf

²² Presentation to the Eightieth Session of the Council (October 2015):
https://www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/SAB/en/TIMPERLEY_EC-80_SAB_Briefing__7_October_2015__FINAL.pdf

²³ Briefing to States Parties on the margins of the Eightieth Session of the Council (October 2015):
www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/SAB/en/TIMPERLEY_EC-80_Briefing_States__7_October_2015__FINAL.pdf

²⁴ Biological Weapons Convention Meeting of Experts (August 2015):
[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/6EA60986CAAEE110CC1257EA40035B821/\\$file/TIMPERLEY+BWC+MX+Plenary+Briefing+\(12+August+2015\).pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/6EA60986CAAEE110CC1257EA40035B821/$file/TIMPERLEY+BWC+MX+Plenary+Briefing+(12+August+2015).pdf)

²⁵ BWC Meeting of States Parties (December 2015):
www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Diplomats_Programme/OPCW_Briefing_to_2015_BWC_MSP.pdf

²⁶ For more information on this initiative see:
www.opcw.org/special-sections/science-technology/science-for-diplomats/.
A compilation of all Science for Diplomats briefings held in 2014 and 2015 is also available at
www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Diplomats_Programme/Science_for_Diplomats_at_the_OPCW_2014_2015.pdf.

²⁷ See introduction
at:www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Diplomats_Programme/20150929-Diplomats_Induction-S_T_Introduction.pdf

²⁸ See overview at:
www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Diplomats_Programme/20150929-Diplomats_Induction-S_T_Discussion.pdf

on the relevance of science in chemical disarmament^{29,30} and through the *OPCW Science and Technology Monitor*, an informal newsletter that promotes science communication and provides information on developments across the S&T landscape.³¹ These activities have provided a useful mechanism to discuss the technical dimensions of SAB recommendations.³²

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

- 6.3 The SAB continued to provide independent expert advice to the Director-General and his staff,³³ meeting for its Twenty-Second Session in June 2015 (SAB-22/1, dated 21 July 2015).³⁴ The SAB at its Twenty-Second Session endorsed the end-of-mandate report from the TWG on Verification³⁵ and provided a response to the Director-General's request for further advice on assistance and protection.³⁶
- 6.4 Recommendations from the TWG report reach across verification activities, including Article VI inspections, as outlined in an action plan prepared by the Director-General (EC-80/DG.7). The SAB Chairperson briefed the industry cluster in October 2015 on the report and actions proposed for States Parties.³⁷ On the margins of the Seventy-Ninth Session of the Council, States Parties received an additional briefing

²⁹ Beatrice Maneshi, Jonathan E. Forman, "The Intersection of Science and Chemical Disarmament," *Science & Diplomacy*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (September 2015), available at:
³⁰ <http://www.sciencediplomacy.org/perspective/2015/intersection-science-and-chemical-disarmament>
"Chemistry and Diplomacy: Science Education and Science Communication in Disarmament", J. E. Forman, *American Chemical Society DivCHED Committee on Computers in Chemistry Education (CCCE) Newsletter*, fall 2015. <http://confchem.ccce.divched.org/2015FallCCENLP4>

³¹ A compilation of 2015 issues is available at:
www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Monitor/The_OPCW_S_T_Monitor_2015_Volume_2.pdf.

³² In particular the recommendations from the "Response by the Director-General to the Report of the Scientific Advisory Board on Developments in Science and Technology for the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention" (RC-3/DG.2, dated 31 January 2013) and recommendations from the reports of the Temporary Working Group (TWG) on the Convergence of Chemistry and Biology and the TWG on Verification: www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/SAB/en/TWG_Scientific_Advisory_Group_Final_Report.pdf and www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/SAB/en/Final_Report_of_SAB_TWG_on_Verification_-_as_presented_to_SAB.pdf

³³ Documents of the SAB are available at:
<http://www.opcw.org/about-opcw/subsidiary-bodies/scientific-advisory-board/>

³⁴ See also the Note by the Director-General "The Impact of Developments in Science and Technology in the Context of the Chemical Weapons Convention" (EC-80/DG.7, dated 28 August 2015), which includes comments on SAB-22/1.

³⁵ Available at www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/SAB/en/Final_Report_of_SAB_TWG_on_Verification_-_as_presented_to_SAB.pdf.

³⁶ Available at www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Diplomats_Programme/The_Science_of_Medical_Countermeasures_8_July_2015.pdf

³⁷ Available at www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/SAB/en/TIMPERLEY_Industry_Cluster__VER_REP_.pdf

on further assistance and protection advice (SAB-22/WP.2/Rev.1, dated 10 June 2015).

Engagement with the global scientific community

- 6.5 Active engagement and visibility within the global scientific community is a key activity for gaining the technical insight to inform policymaking and for increasing awareness of the Convention. During the reporting period, the Secretariat participated in symposia on the interface of chemical and biological disarmament and the history of chemical warfare at the 249th ACS National Meeting (March 2015); the Gordon Conference on Chemistry Education in Lewiston, Maine, the United States of America (June 2015), the 45th International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) World Chemistry Congress in Busan, Republic of Korea (August 2015); the 10th European Congress of Chemical Engineering in Nice, France (September 2015); and Malta VII in Rabat, Morocco (November 2015). These engagements have proven valuable in establishing contacts in scientific organisations across States Parties.
- 6.6 A number of additional activities were undertaken to further support awareness-raising and to build productive future relationships: participation of the Science Policy Adviser on the IUPAC Committee on Chemistry Education as an observer; the launch of an EU-funded project designed to use chemistry data collection and analysis to enable international collaborations;³⁸ the production of a collection of S&T infographics and posters;³⁹ the presentation of lectures to science students at high schools and universities; the performance of chemistry demonstrations for local primary school children; the provision of guidance to students on their Convention-themed university projects; and the delivery of lectures on science and technology topics at the Asser Institute Summer Programme on Weapons of Mass Destruction (September 2015).

Activities in conjunction with other security organisations

- 6.7 During the reporting period, the Secretariat contributed to the assessment of relevant disarmament and security developments in S&T by participating in a number of events, including: “BIOTOX PIRATOX” in Paris, France (May 2015); a workshop on biosecurity in Shrivenham, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (August 2015); an S&T trends symposium to support the BWC in Warsaw, Poland (September 2015);⁴⁰ and a workshop on open source information in biological arms control in Hamburg, Germany (October 2015).

³⁸ See Project III “Chemical informatics for facilitating international collaboration” of European Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/259 of 17 February 2015 in support of activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction:
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32015D0259>.

³⁹ See www.opcw.org/fileadmin/OPCW/Science_Technology/Visual_Guide_to_OPCW_Science_and_Technology.pdf.

⁴⁰ A report of this symposium is available at: <https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/biological-toxin-weapons-convention/>

- 6.8 The security dimensions of emerging technologies and their intersection with chemical disarmament were explored with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute at side events in New York (October 2015) and The Hague (November 2015), and through participation in CBRN-focused innovation initiatives with the Hague Security Delta.

Annex 1

**STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015⁴¹**

	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

⁴¹

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
33.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06
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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry Into Force
76.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
77.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry Into Force
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
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

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry Into Force
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
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 2015

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

Annex 2

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR
 UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2015**

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party							
Libya	Rabta Toxic Chemicals Destruction Facility (RTCDF)						
Russian Federation	Kizner Leonidovka Maradykovsky Pochep Shchuchye						
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)						
Syrian Arab Republic	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Destruction facilities provided by States Parties</u></th> <th><u>Commercial disposal facilities (selected through OPCW tender)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mexichem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)</td> <td>Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Finland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)</td> <td>Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC, United States of America</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Destruction facilities provided by States Parties</u>	<u>Commercial disposal facilities (selected through OPCW tender)</u>	Mexichem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Finland	Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)	Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC, United States of America
<u>Destruction facilities provided by States Parties</u>	<u>Commercial disposal facilities (selected through OPCW tender)</u>						
Mexichem (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Ekokem Riihimäki Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility, Finland						
Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltslasten mbH (GEKA mbH) (Germany)	Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC, United States of America						

* CWDF under construction and systemisation.

** Construction is complete; systemisation was ongoing at the end of 2015.

Annex 3

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED⁴²
 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015**

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed⁴³
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.041	13,391.871
Soman (GD) + Viscous Soman	9,057.203	7,662.040
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	14,988.438
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dichloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,617.647
DF	1,024.765	1,024.765
QL	46.174	46.173
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.769	3.194
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:	70,493.546	64,437.950
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	323.339	305.104
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	114.103
Phosphorous trichloride	181.617	19.642
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0.0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725

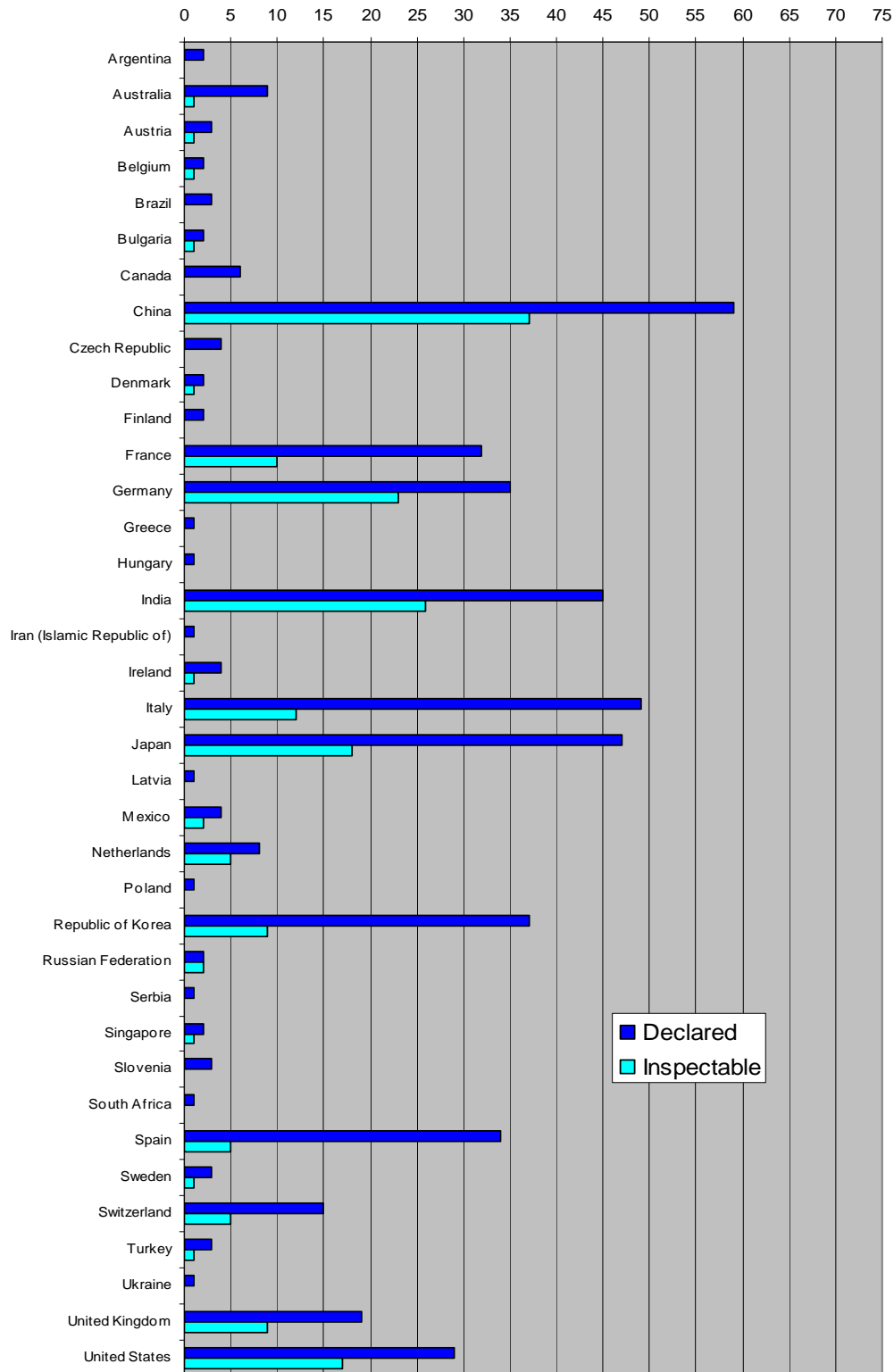
⁴² Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

⁴³ Including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks for purposes not prohibited under the Convention (2.913 MTs).

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed⁴³
Tributylamine	240.012	0.0
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:	2,031.546	1,299.497
Totals	72,525.092	65,737.447

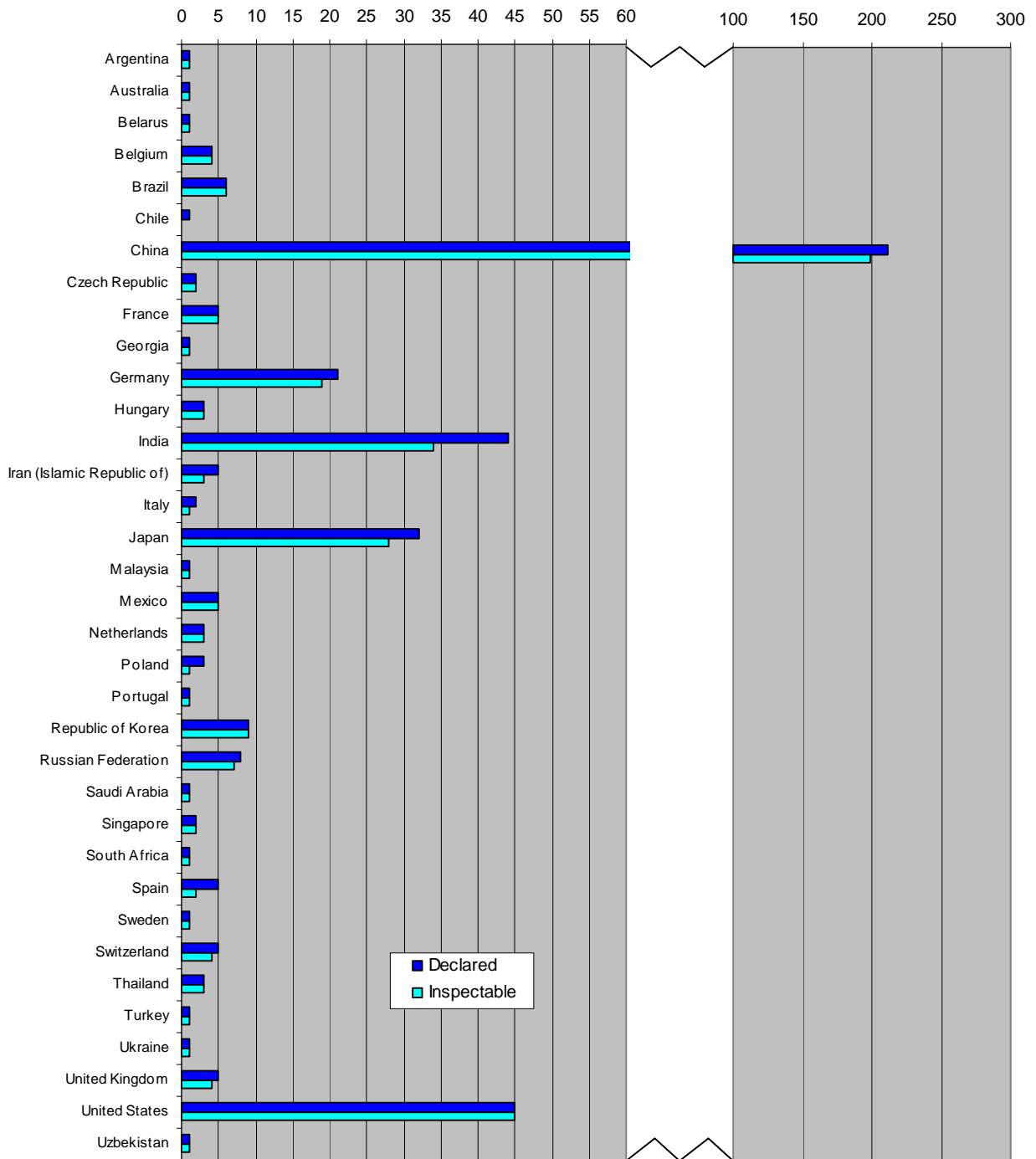
Annex 4

**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES
 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015**



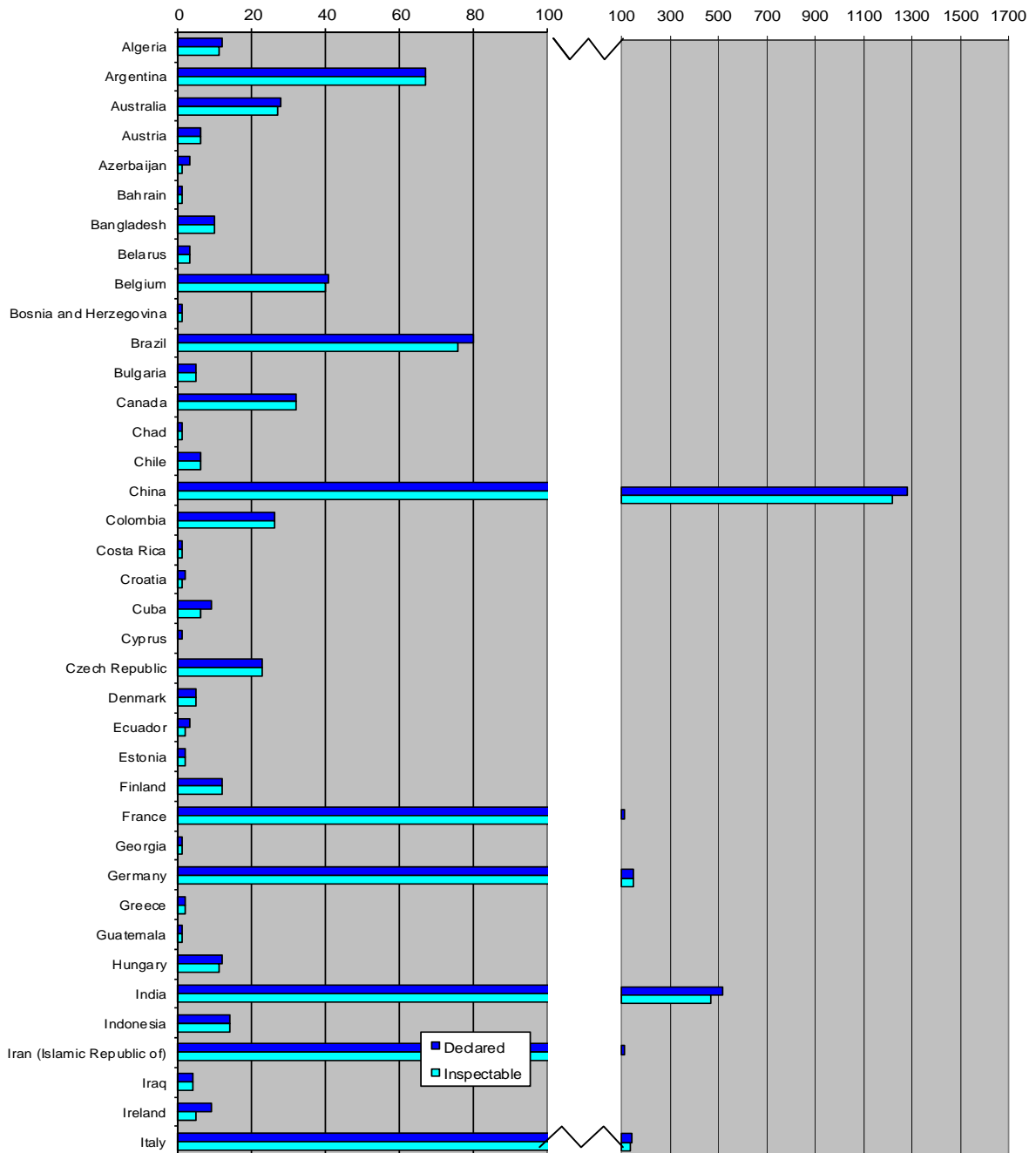
Annex 5

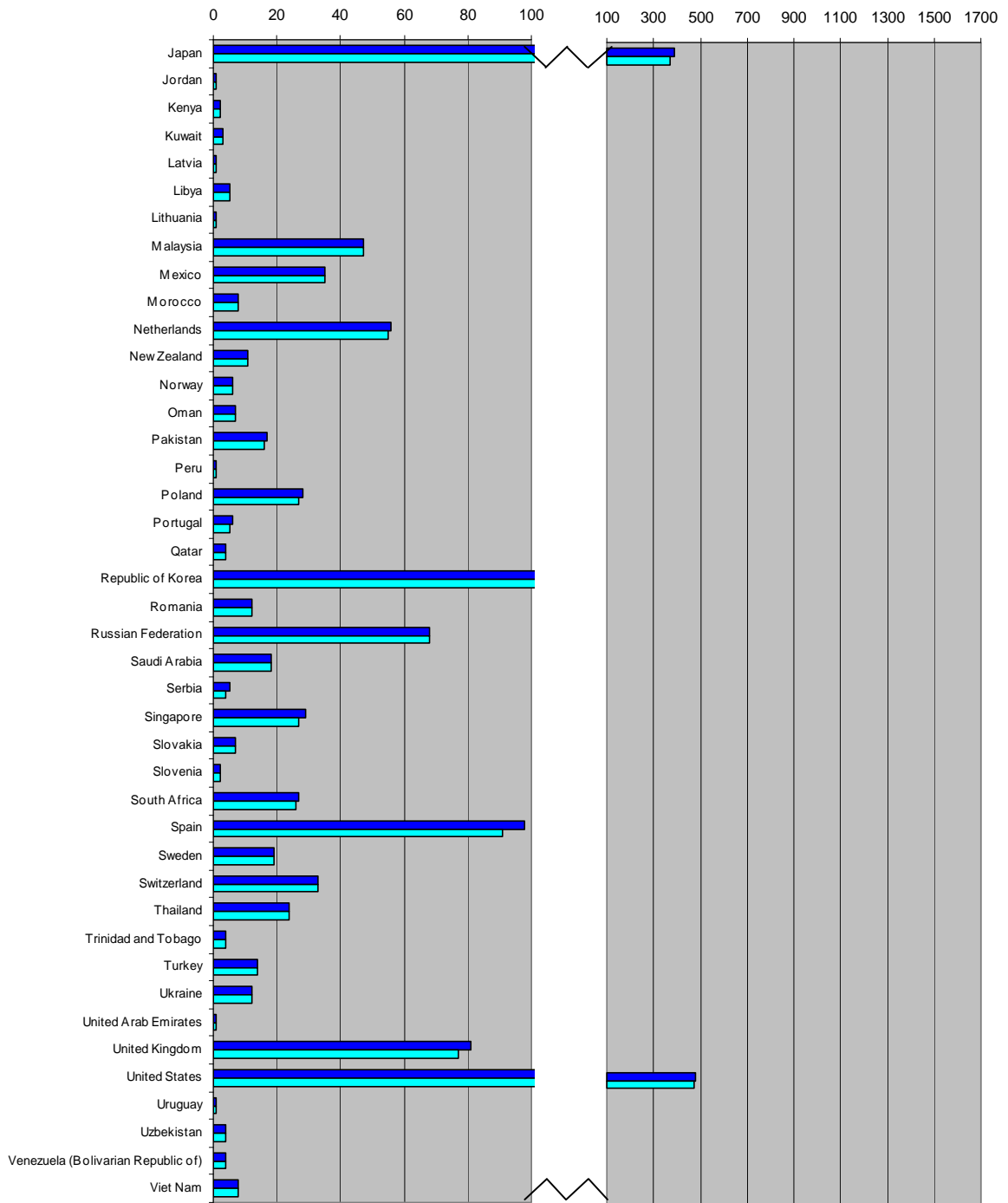
**DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES
 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015**



Annex 6

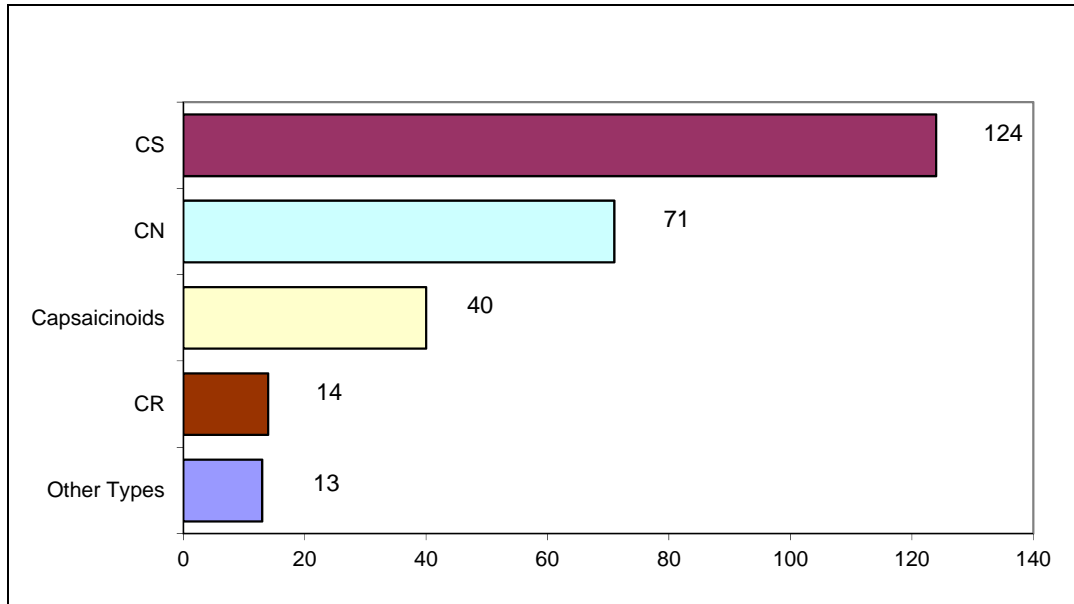
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015





Annex 7

**NUMBER OF STATE PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED
RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015⁴⁴**



⁴⁴

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, mixtures of CN, CS and capsaicinoids.

Annex 8

LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015⁴⁵

	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)	Defense 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 Defense 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), Instituto Tecnológico, "La Marañososa"*	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 and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
19.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	14 Apr 2003

⁴⁵

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

Annex 9

**INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE OF TRUST FUNDS FOR SYRIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2015
(EXPRESSED IN EUROS – UNAUDITED)**

	Trust Fund for Syria Missions		Trust Fund for Syria		Syria Trust Fund for the Destruction of Chemical Weapons	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
INCOME						
Assessed annual contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	600,000	-	-	-	13,270	36,057,682
Miscellaneous income:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assessed contributions (new MS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	24	2,594	18,680
Currency-exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	4,213	-
TOTAL INCOME	600,000	-	-	24	20,077	36,076,362
EXPENDITURE						
Staff costs	-	-	318,435	21,090	297,293	9,285,227
Travel costs	-	-	75,628	228,963	660,051	966,671
Contractual services	5,070	-	44,260	2,304,370	1,593,999	15,150,658
Internships, grants, contributions to seminars and workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	160,004	79,964	1,035,833	12,746,481
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	565,621	6,253,740	494,126
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,070	-	598,327	3,200,008	9,840,916	38,643,163
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	594,930	-	(598,326)	(3,199,984)	(9,820,839)	(2,566,801)
Prior period adjustments	-	-	324,020	(271,945)	(154,947)	(1,042,016)
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	594,930	-	(274,305)	(3,471,929)	(9,975,786)	(3,608,817)
Savings on prior period's obligations	-	-	-	95,278	1,618,781	-
Transfers to/from other funds	-	-	-	33,358	-	(33,358)
Credits to Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments to reserves and fund balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	-	-	185,565	3,528,858	10,493,392	14,135,567
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	594,930	-	(88,740)	185,565	2,136,387	10,493,392

The balance for the trust fund for Syria is negative, pending payment of a final instalment from one donor, in line with the contractual arrangements. Income relating to this final payment will be recognised when the cash is received in 2016, at which point the fund will return to a positive balance.

Annex 10

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES – ALL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2015 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS – UNAUDITED)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds			TOTAL	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
INCOME											
Assessed annual contributions ⁴⁷	65,529,600	67,859,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions	145,101	148,619	-	-	10,000	5,000	1,927,840	37,205,145	2,082,941	37,358,764	
Miscellaneous income:											
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	3,425,862	5,698,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest income	4,021	48,158	-	-	367	1,304	2,847	20,587	7,235	70,049	
Currency-exchange gains	80,371	62,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,371	62,809	
Other income	159,882	90,948	-	-	-	-	1,281,112	404,763	1,440,994	495,711	
TOTAL INCOME	69,349,237	73,908,839	-	-	10,367	6,304	3,211,799	37,630,495	72,571,403	111,545,638	
EXPENDITURE											
Staff costs	49,120,364	48,589,267	-	-	2,861	-	1,895,805	9,504,192	51,019,030	58,093,459	
Travel costs	7,686,402	8,509,679	-	-	224,320	-	1,363,872	2,138,477	9,274,594	10,648,156	
Contractual services	4,806,548	5,851,349	-	-	1,372,508	3,000	1,943,612	17,970,571	8,122,668	23,824,920	
Internships, grants, contributions to seminars and workshops	648,598	633,084	-	-	-	-	958	165,215	649,556	798,299	
General operating expenses	5,969,201	6,294,132	-	-	34,508	2,408	1,387,532	12,843,389	7,391,241	19,139,929	
Furniture and equipment	750,635	1,747,196	-	-	-	-	8,428,854	1,089,724	9,179,489	3,118,546	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	68,981,748	71,624,707	-	-	1,634,197	287,034	15,020,633	43,711,568	85,636,578	115,623,309	
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	367,489	2,284,132	-	-	(1,623,832)	(280,730)	(11,808,831)	(6,081,073)	(13,065,174)	(4,077,671)	
Prior period adjustments	252,850	(94,257)	-	-	-	-	(225,968)	(1,303,639)	26,882	(1,397,896)	
NET EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	620,339	2,189,875	-	-	(1,623,832)	(280,730)	(12,034,798)	(7,384,712)	(13,038,291)	(5,475,567)	
Savings on prior period's obligations	796,236	717,913	-	-	12	45	1,683,036	104,023	2,479,284	821,981	
Transfers to/from other funds	-	-	(19,332)	(5,737,688)	19,332	5,737,688	-	-	-	-	
Credits to Member States ⁴⁸	(3,321)	(1,524,153)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,321)	(1,524,153)	
Retention of Cash Surplus for 2012 and 2013	(1,530,991)	(2,152,063)	-	-	1,530,991	2,152,063	-	-	-	-	
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	838	-	-	-	-	-	838	-	
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	6,546,343	7,314,771	4,178,472	9,916,160	10,206,271	2,597,206	16,750,461	24,031,151	37,681,547	43,859,288	
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	6,428,606	6,546,343	4,159,978	4,178,472	10,132,774	10,206,272	6,398,699	16,750,462	27,120,057	37,681,549	

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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.

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The amount of EUR 3,321 (2014: EUR 1,524,153) 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 2015 for each State Party is shown in paragraph 5.13 of the 2015 OPCW Financial Statements.

Annex 11

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
FROM 1 JANUARY 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2015**

International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 397	Agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding the Registration of Interns who have been Accepted by the OPCW into its Internship Programme	OPCW Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands	10-02-15 10-02-15	10-02-15
IAR 398	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 24-27 February 2015 in Italy (Rieti)	OPCW Technical Secretariat National Authority of Italy	19-02-15 18-02-15	19-02-15
IAR 399	Memorandum of Understanding between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the United Nations Office for Project Services, and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for the Provision of Medical Services and Emergency Medical Evacuation Services	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	03-02-15 09-02-15 22-02-15	22-02-15
IAR 400	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Chemical Analysis Laboratory of the Agency for Defense Development of the Republic of Korea regarding the Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Agency for Defense Development of the Republic of Korea	12-03-15 17-12-14	12-03-15
IAR 401	Technical Agreement between OPCW-TS and Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies & NBC Protection WIS Laboratory – concerning Sample Preparation for the 37 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies & NBC Protection WIS Laboratory, Germany	12-03-15 03-02-15	12-03-15
IAR 402	Exchange of Letters: Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to Support to Chemical Weapons Verification Project	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26-03-15 26-03-15	26-03-15

International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 403	Technical Agreement between OPCW-TS and the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) concerning Evaluation of the Results for the 37 th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), the Netherlands	02-04-15 18-03-15	02-04-15
IAR 404	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 Assistance and Protection Workshop for States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention	OPCW Technical Secretariat Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Turkey	29-05-15 13-05-15	29-05-15
IAR 405	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Defence Medical & Environmental Research Institute, DSO National Laboratories, Singapore regarding the Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Verification Laboratory, Defence Medical & Environmental Research Institute, DSO National Laboratories, Singapore	21-05-15 07-05-15	21-05-15
IAR 406	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the State Educational Establishment "The Institute for Retraining and Professional Development" of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus concerning "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 Ministry for Emergency Situations, Belarus	05-06-15 05-06-15	05-06-15
IAR 407	Memorandum of Understanding between the Technical Secretariat for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations on Procedures for Safeguarding and Handling of the Certified True Copy of Physical and Electronic Records of the UN Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations	10-06-15 09-06-15	10-06-15

International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 408	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 the NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostolany	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovakia	19-05-15 22-05-15	22-05-15
IAR 409	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Chile	26-06-15 26-06-15	26-06-15
IAR 410	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 Training of Personnel of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the Training and Testing Center of the NBC Protection in Zemianske Kostolany (22 June to 3 July 2015)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Slovakia	16-06-15 18-06-15	18-06-15
IAR 411	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Georgia	05-06-15 02-07-15	[not yet in force, awaiting instrument of ratification]
IAR 412	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Instituto Nacional De Técnica Aeroespacial "Esteban Terradas" Concerning Evaluation of the Results for the 38th Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Technical Secretariat Instituto Nacional De Técnica Aeroespacial "Esteban Terradas", Spain	25-08-15 29-07-15	25-08-15
IAR 413	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences People's Republic of China Regarding Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat China	20-08-15 20-08-15	20-08-15
IAR 414	License Agreement on the E-Learning Modules between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Customs Organization	OPCW Technical Secretariat World Customs Organization	02-09-15 17-09-15	17-09-15

International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 415	Memorandum of Understanding between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Amicales des Fonctionnaires de l'INRAP (Institut National de Recherche et d'Analyse Physicochimique), Tunisia	OPCW Technical Secretariat Amicales des Fonctionnaires de l'INRAP (Institut National de Recherche et d'Analyse Physicochimique), Tunisia	07-09-15 17-08-15	07-09-15
IAR 416	Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Libyan National Authority for the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention concerning the Donation of Equipment	OPCW Technical Secretariat Libya	10-09-15 07-09-15	10-09-15
IAR 417	Exchange of Letters: Arrangement for assistance by the OPCW to the IAEA for the purpose of facilitating the conduct of an IAEA mission to the Syrian Arab Republic from 26 to 30 September	OPCW International Atomic Energy Agency	23-09-15 24-09-15	24-09-15
IAR 418	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Federal Ministry of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany Regarding Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat Federal Ministry of Defence, Germany	23-09-15 23-09-15	23-09-15
IAR 419	Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Germany	04-12-15 04-12-15	04-12-15
IAR 420	Memorandum of Understanding between the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism Established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2235 (2015) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Regarding the Provision of Access, Storage and Handling of Information	OPCW OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism	26-11-15 26-11-15	26-11-15
IAR 421	Technical Arrangement 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 Regarding the Off-Site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	03-12-15 17-10-15	03-12-15
IAR 422	Supplementary Arrangement Concerning the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2235 (2015) between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW United Nations	20-11-15 18-11-15	20-11-15

International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 423	Technical Arrangement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czeszochowa, Poland concerning the Training Course in Conducting Sampling and Analysis in a Highly Contaminated Environment on 4-8 May 2015 at the Central School of the State Fire Service, Czeszochowa, Poland	OPCW Technical Secretariat Central School of the State Fire Service Czeszochowa, Poland	09-04-15 24-03-15	09-04-15
IAR 424	Sublease Agreement between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Sublease of Office Space at the OPCW Headquarters to the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism	OPCW United Nations	17-12-15 04-01-16	24-11-15
IAR 425	Article VIII(50) privileges and immunities agreement	OPCW Hungary	03-12-15 03-12-15	[not yet in force, awaiting instrument of ratification]

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 342(a)	Rider no. 1 to Voluntary Contribution Agreement for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union	05-01-15 19-12-14	05-01-15

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 381(b)	Amendment no. 2 to the Agreement between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	19-12-14 06-01-15 11-01-15	11-01-15
IAR 362(b)	Amendment no. 2 to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union	27-03-15 20-03-15	27-03-15
IAR-INS 21(c)	Amendment to the Long Term Arrangement for the Training Courses for Personnel of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the NBCD Personnel Advancement Centre in Kruševac	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence, Serbia	22-05-15 22-05-15	22-05-15
IAR 381(c)	Amendment no. 3 to the Agreement between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	29-05-15 04-06-15 15-06-15	15-06-15
IAR253(c)	Amendment no. 3 to the Contribution Arrangement between Canada and the OPCW (Libya)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Canada	30-06-15 30-06-15	30-06-15
IAR 292(a)	Amendment no. 6 to UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreement	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Nations Office for Project Services	06-07-15 06-07-15	06-07-15
IAR253(d)	Amendment no. 4 to the Contribution Arrangement between Canada and the OPCW (Libya)	OPCW Technical Secretariat Canada	20-07-15 24-07-15	24-07-15
IAR 260(b)	Amendment 2 to Memorandum of Understanding between the OPCW and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) on Joint Inter-Agency Fire and Safety Training	OPCW Special Tribunal for Lebanon	03-08-15 03-08-15	03-08-15
IAR 318(c)	Amendment no. 3 to the Arrangement between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Minister of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands	14-08-15 14-08-15	14-08-15

Amendments to International Agreements Registered in 2015				
OPCW Registration Number	Subject of agreement/instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR 392(b)	Amendment no. 1 to the Grant Arrangement between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as Represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning the Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat Canada	31-08-15 28-08-15	31-08-15
IAR 381(d)	Amendment no. 4 to the Agreement between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW United Nations Office for Project Services Syrian Arab Republic	02-10-15 22-10-15 31-10-15	31-10-15
IAR 362(c)	Amendment no. 3 to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the European Union and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of the Syrian Arab Republic	OPCW Technical Secretariat European Union	17-11-15 09-11-15	17-11-15
IAR-INS 21(d)	Amendment to the Long Term Arrangement for the Training Courses for Personnel of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the NBCD Personnel Advancement Centre in Kruševac	OPCW Technical Secretariat Ministry of Defence, Serbia	09-11-15 17-11-15	17-11-15
IAR 419(a)	Amendment 1 to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Germany	10-12-15 11-12-15	11-12-15
IAR 313(a)	Exchange of Letters: Amendment to the Voluntary Contribution Agreement for Activities Related to the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27-10-15 16-12-15	16-12-15
IAR 318(d)	Amendment no. 4 to the Arrangement between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW Technical Secretariat Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands	18-12-15 17-12-15	18-12-15