

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016****1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report covers the period from 30 June 2015 to 30 June 2016. All dates provided herein fall within that period, unless otherwise noted.
- 1.2 As set out in this report, the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) has continued to assist States Parties in implementing the provisions of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) throughout the reporting period. A total of 35 assistance and protection-related events were carried out by the Secretariat, also with the generous support of hosting and donor States Parties and organisations, resulting in a total of 604 individuals receiving a broad range of expertise and training in areas supporting the implementation of Article X.
- 1.3 In 2016, the Secretariat successfully consolidated its full training cycle approach at the regional and subregional levels. This approach was combined with the Instructor Development and Exchange Programme, which is aimed at expanding and integrating the knowledge and skills obtained in the area of assistance and protection within and amongst the different geographical regions. This, in association with the “train the trainers” approach and the performance of evaluation practices, has resulted in a more efficient and sustainable use of OPCW resources.
- 1.4 The Secretariat has also achieved tangible results in other areas related to the implementation of Article X. It has continued to engage with other international organisations with a role in chemical emergency response, such as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the European Union (EU), INTERPOL, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and others. Furthermore, the Secretariat has engaged with organisations at the regional level. Interaction with these organisations included active engagement in the training and programmes of related organisations.



- 1.5 The number of States Parties reporting national protection programmes registered a modest increase in comparison with the previous reporting period, and contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance also registered a modest increase. In addition, the Secretariat has continued to maintain the assistance and protection databank. Finally, the trust fund for the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons continued to grow and a number of significant project activities were organised.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X

- 2.1 In accordance with the Programme and Budget of the OPCW and the relevant decisions of the policy-making organs, including the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter the “Third Review Conference”), the activities of the OPCW in relation to Article X of the Convention during the period under review were focused on the following main areas:
- (a) information submitted by States Parties on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons;
 - (b) maintenance of the OPCW’s assistance and protection databank;
 - (c) mobilisation of the international contributions for the enhancement of States Parties’ capabilities to respond to chemical weapons-related incidents through the use of offers by States Parties, including those related to international training courses on assistance and protection;
 - (d) support for States Parties in developing and improving their national capabilities in relation to protection against chemical weapons, including the provision of technical advice;
 - (e) activities within the framework of the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Africa Programme”);
 - (f) assistance in the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) entitled “The Establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and the Establishment of a Voluntary Trust Fund for this Purpose” (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011);
 - (g) engagement with relevant international organisations with mandates relating to assistance and protection in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons, as provided for in paragraph 9 of Article X;
 - (h) the holding of informal consultations on Article X issues and the fostering of other exchange platforms to further strengthen the conceptual framework for the full implementation of Article X;

- (i) strengthening of evaluation practices to determine and enhance the effectiveness of Article X programmes; and
- (j) the main features of Article X implementation as at 30 June 2016.

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

- 2.2 Between 1 January 2015 and 30 June 2016, the following 65 States Parties had provided information for 2015 on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Viet Nam. Of these, 13 declared that they had no national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. Annex 1 reflects the status of submissions between 30 December 2010 and 30 June 2016. Relevant information between entry into force of the Convention and December 2009 can be retrieved from Annex 1 of EC-80/DG.8 (dated 31 August 2015) and Corr.1 (dated 2 October 2015).
- 2.3 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 30 June 2016, 156 out of 192 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. In order to increase the number of submissions from the States Parties and to achieve universal compliance with the obligation under paragraph 4 of Article X, the Secretariat has repeatedly reminded, collectively and individually, those States Parties that were not meeting the deadline for submission of information on national programmes. The Secretariat continues to approach States Parties in a tailored manner in order to assist them in complying with this important confidence-building provision of the Convention.

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

- 2.4 At its First Session, the Conference adopted a decision requesting the Secretariat to establish and maintain a databank containing freely available information on various means of protection against chemical weapons (C-I/DEC.53, dated 16 May 1997). Pursuant to that decision, the Secretariat established the databank on protection, as required under paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention. Since December 2006, a version of the databank has been available for the use of National Authorities and Permanent Representatives to the OPCW through the OPCW extranet, with password-protected access. This databank maintains its original structure and is kept up to date on the basis of any new information that is received from the States Parties. During the period under review, the Secretariat issued a Note on the content of the assistance and protection databank and its use (EC-82/S/2, dated 7 June 2016).

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

- 2.5 In accordance with Article X, each State Party has the right to request and receive assistance and protection in the event of use or threat of use of chemical weapons. The OPCW must, therefore, be ready to mobilise the international response that would be required in such a situation. Since entry into force of the Convention, 80 States Parties have provided assistance through the Organisation under paragraph 7 of Article X in one or several of the following modalities, namely:
- (a) contributing to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance;
 - (b) concluding an agreement with the Organisation concerning the procurement of assistance; or
 - (c) declaring the kind of assistance they might provide in response to a request to the Organisation (Annex 2).
- 2.6 As at 30 June 2016, 47 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, which had reached a total of EUR 1,542,576.12 (Annex 3).
- 2.7 During the reporting period, the Organisation did not conclude any new bilateral agreements concerning the procurement of assistance. The Islamic Republic of Iran and Peru are the only two States Parties that have signed such an agreement.

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

- 2.8 During the reporting period and in cooperation with States Parties, the Secretariat continued to organise capacity-building activities aimed at the development and improvement of national protection capabilities against chemical weapons. Other activities associated with the implementation of Article X also took place in this period. Cooperation received from States Parties included the hosting of events, the sharing of specialised facilities and expertise, and the provision and exchange of instructors, as well as other national resources that were put at the disposal of the Organisation.

Activities conducted in the second half of 2015

- 2.9 A basic assistance and protection course was conducted from 13 to 17 July 2015 at the Peacekeeping Training Centre in Stans-Oberdorf, Switzerland. The course provided the participants with an introduction to the equipment included in Switzerland's offer of assistance under paragraph 7 of Article X and with the fundamentals of chemical emergency response.
- 2.10 The second advanced regional assistance and protection course on chemical emergency response for participants from States Parties from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) region was jointly organised by the

Secretariat and the Costa Rican National Authority from 3 to 7 August in the city of San José, Costa Rica. The training was the second stage of a regional assistance and protection full training cycle project.

- 2.11 A subregional assistance and protection course for Asian States Parties organised jointly with the Government of China took place from 14 to 25 September in Beijing, China. The course covered both the basic and advanced training package for participants from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, preparing them for roles in first response, civil protection, and decontamination during incidents involving chemical weapons and toxic industrial chemicals.
- 2.12 Two emergency response exercises on assistance and protection were held to confirm the skills acquired by participants during their previous training courses. A first exercise for Russian speakers was organised with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan in the city of Taraz, Kazakhstan, from 15 to 17 July. The event was co-funded by the EU.
- 2.13 A similar exercise for Portuguese speakers took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 24 to 28 August, with the cooperation of the Brazilian National Authority and the Ministry of Defence. This exercise was the closing stage of a training cycle that began in 2013 and included the participation of trainees from Angola as an outreach component.
- 2.14 The inaugural basic assistance and protection course for Russian-speaking instructors was held in Svetlaya Roshcha, Belarus, from 24 to 28 August. Twelve selected participants from the 2015 training cycle for Central Asia had an opportunity to further develop their skills and prepare for their role as instructors. The training benefitted from funds provided by the EU.
- 2.15 At OPCW Headquarters, the Secretariat held the fourth edition of the OPCW assistance and protection course for instructors from 26 August to 1 September. Dissemination of knowledge of OPCW inspectors and staff, as well as skills in the teaching of the incident command system approach, were the focus of this programme designed for 25 first responders and trainers from all geographical regions.
- 2.16 The fourth training programme for trainers in assistance and protection for African States Parties was jointly organised and conducted with the Government of South Africa from 31 August to 11 September at the Ditholo facility of the South African Defence Force. This two-week intensive training programme, which was attended by 20 experts from 10 States Parties from the region, is specifically tailored to the African context and prepares participants for providing chemical emergency response training to responders in their countries of origin.
- 2.17 The first assistance and protection course for police first responders was organised in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 28 September to 2 October with the generous financial support of Greece and New Zealand. Twenty-five participants from 15 States Parties were provided with knowledge and skills in matters of first response to incidents involving chemical warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals.

- 2.18 In the event of a request for assistance under Article X of the Convention, the Secretariat's Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) could be tasked with establishing relevant facts related to the request and determining the type and scope of any supplementary assistance needed. In this context, an ACAT training course was held at OPCW Headquarters in October 2015. The objective of the course was to provide participants, selected from the OPCW staff as potential ACAT members, with an in-depth understanding of key issues they are likely to face on such a mission, including relations and coordination with other international actors, preparation of the operational plan of action, interaction with local emergency management authorities, safety and security, communications, and logistical aspects of the deployment.
- 2.19 A new reference team of 15 first responders from the GRULAC region finished their full training cycle at an assistance and protection exercise that took place in Bogotá, Colombia, from 2 to 6 November, organised with the support of the National Authority of Colombia and other national institutions. The training was co-funded by the EU.
- 2.20 In coordination with the National Authority of Slovakia, a field laboratory course for nine analytical chemists from Eastern and Western Europe was held in Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia, from 2 to 12 November.
- 2.21 A new international advanced assistance and protection course was conducted in Islamabad, Pakistan with the support of the National Authority of Pakistan and in conjunction with the Chem-Bio Defence Cell and the Defence Science and Technology Organization of Pakistan from 16 to 20 November. Twenty-four participants from all geographical regions benefitted from this course.
- 2.22 In line with the offer made by Switzerland in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention, a specialised laboratory course was conducted in Spiez, Switzerland, in November 2015 for the benefit of six experts from all geographical regions.
- 2.23 The full training cycle for Arabic-speaking countries initiated in Algiers, Algeria, in May 2015 was closed in Doha, Qatar, in December 2015 with an advanced course and an exercise in which 15 trainees from the Middle East and North Africa consolidated their previously acquired knowledge and skills.

Activities conducted in the first half of 2016

- 2.24 From 15 to 18 February 2016, in Rakitje, Croatia, the Secretariat, together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre, organised the twelfth annual seminar on the implementation of the Convention for States Parties of South Eastern Europe. The seminar was attended by 22 participants representing military and civilian agencies from this subregion.
- 2.25 The 2016 training cycle for GRULAC States Parties started with a basic assistance and protection course held for a group of 20 first responders from 7 to 11 March in Lima, Peru, with the support of the Peruvian National Authority to the Convention and the Volunteer Firefighters Corps of Peru.

- 2.26 A new reference team of 31 first responders from 15 GRULAC States Parties finished their full training cycle during the third regional exercise on chemical emergency response that took place in Bogotá, Colombia, from 4 to 8 April, organised with the support of the National Authority of Colombia, the National Directorate of Firefighters, and the Colombian National Police.
- 2.27 A regional advanced course and field exercise on emergency response against chemical weapons was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, also from 4 to 8 April. The event, co-organised by the Government of Indonesia in cooperation with the Indonesian Army, was the last stage of a full training cycle and attracted the participation of 26 first responders from the Asian region.
- 2.28 A joint basic and advanced training course on assistance and protection for Russian-speaking States Parties was jointly organised by the Government of Belarus and the Secretariat from 18 to 27 April at the Institute for Retraining and Professional Development (IRPD) in Svetlaya Roshcha, Belarus. The training was attended by 16 participants from States Parties from Eastern Europe and Central Asia and initiated a full training cycle for these participants.
- 2.29 Thirty-five first-response specialists from Arabic-speaking States Parties from the Middle East and North Africa attended a basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons from 24 to 28 April in Muscat, Oman. The course was offered in conjunction with the Government of Oman and the Sultan's Armed Forces.
- 2.30 The 2016 full training cycle for GRULAC States Parties continued from 25 to 29 April with the fifth advanced course on chemical emergency response, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- 2.31 In coordination with the National Authority of Slovakia, a new edition of the international assistance and protection training for experts was held in Zemianske Kostol'any, Slovakia, from 2 to 12 May.
- 2.32 Seventeen instructors participated in a train-the-trainers course organised by the Civil Defence Institute in Lázně Bohdaneč, Czechia, from 18 to 25 May.
- 2.33 The subregional assistance and protection project for Central America and Mexico initiated in 2013 concluded with an exercise on chemical emergency response jointly organised by the Secretariat and the National Authority of Mexico and was conducted in Guadalajara, Mexico, from 16 to 20 May 2016. A team of 16 first responders from nine GRULAC States Parties graduated from this course.
- 2.34 An international basic course on assistance and protection was conducted from 30 May to 3 June in Ankara, Turkey, for a group of 21 sponsored participants from different geographical regions.
- 2.35 The fourth edition of the specialised training course in conducting sampling and analysis in a highly contaminated environment was co-organised by the Secretariat and the National Authority of Poland in close collaboration with different national institutions and was held from 6 to 11 June in the city of Częstochowa, Poland, for a group of 16 participants from all geographical regions.

- 2.36 A new group of 16 Russian-speaking first responders graduated from an assistance and protection exercise held from 7 to 9 June at the IRPD in Svetlaya-Roshcha, Belarus, which concluded the full training cycle.

Activities within the framework of the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention.

- 2.37 As part of the third phase of the Africa Programme, the Secretariat launched an initiative to improve and strengthen the protection capabilities of States Parties of the Regional Economic Communities in Africa. Within this framework, a capacity-building project for the East African Community (EAC) was piloted in 2015. This programme enjoys the technical and financial support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and has resulted in:
- (a) the development of an action plan for the EAC region and its Partner States;
 - (b) the assessment of chemical threats and hazards for Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda; and
 - (c) the development of a draft national protection programme for the aforementioned countries.
- 2.38 The implementation of the project for the EAC has continued with the support of the governments of Czechia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and consists of the preparation of an operational assistance and protection training course to be delivered in Uganda in November 2016 for the benefit of all EAC Partner States.
- 2.39 Also within the framework of the Africa Programme, a workshop to develop a work plan and a detailed implementation strategy for chemical emergency response in Western Africa was organised in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States and the National Authority of Côte d'Ivoire. The workshop took place in Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire, from 15 to 22 August 2015 and has resulted in the design of a counter-chemical threat and hazard capability development plan for the region.
- 2.40 Under the initiative of the facilitator for informal consultations on assistance and protection against chemical weapons under Article X, a side event entitled "Regional Capacity-Building Programmes under Article X – Opportunities for all States Parties" was organised on 1 December 2015 in the margins of the Twentieth Session of the Conference. This side event, which focused on the project for EAC Partner States as a case study, was attended by donors and beneficiary Partner States of the EAC.

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

- 2.41 The Secretariat undertook the development of the "Guidebook for Practitioners on Medical Management of Chemical Warfare Casualties", which was completed by 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, and was launched during the Twentieth Session of the Conference. The electronic version of the medical guidebook has been made available on the OPCW website to be used by medical professionals around the world.

- 2.42 Following his selection for the OPCW-The Hague Award in 2015, Dr Alastair Hay of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland donated the EUR 45,000 cash prize to the voluntary trust fund for the International Support Network for the Victims of Chemical Weapons. As at 30 June 2016, the balance of the trust fund stood at EUR 98,019.

Engagement with relevant international organisations with mandates relating to assistance and protection in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance to the States Parties concerned in cases of use or serious threat of use of chemical weapons (paragraph 9 of Article X)

- 2.43 The Secretariat continued its close cooperation with relevant international and regional organisations, including the EU, the OSCE, UNICRI, UNOCHA, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, INTERPOL, and other relevant international agencies.
- 2.44 Preparations for the participation of an OPCW team in the TRIPLEX 2016 exercise to be held in September in Norway, currently being organised by the International Humanitarian Partnership and UNOCHA, continued during the reporting period.

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

- 2.45 The facilitator for Article X issues, Mr Szymon Bocheński from Poland, called for informal consultations to discuss issues related to the response to requests of assistance under Article X of the Convention as well as the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X as at 30 June 2015 (EC-80/DG.8 and Corr.1).
- 2.46 A new facilitation took place in March 2016, in which a review of activities conducted in 2015 was presented and an update on activities in 2016 was provided. A follow-up to the side event on capacity-building programmes in East Africa that took place during the Twentieth Session of the Conference was also discussed with the audience.
- 2.47 During informal consultations carried out in June 2016, States Parties received updated information on Article X implementation activities in 2016 and were briefed on the status of unilateral offers of assistance in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article X.

Strengthening of evaluation practices to determine and enhance the effectiveness of Article X programmes

- 2.48 Further to a recommendation by the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention to

evaluate the effectiveness of current programmes undertaken under Article X, the Secretariat issued a Note on the evaluation of the effectiveness of these programmes (EC-55/S/2, dated 28 January 2009; Corr.1, dated 6 March 2009; and Corr.2, dated 16 April 2009).

- 2.49 The Council at its Fifty-Sixth Session requested the Secretariat to “make the evaluation of the effectiveness of the current Article X programmes an integral part of the status of implementation reports, taking into account the views expressed by and the needs of the States Parties” (EC-56/4, dated 24 April 2009).
- 2.50 The Third Review Conference encouraged the Secretariat to “include in its annual report on the status of implementation of Article X an evaluation of the results of its programmes under Article X” (subparagraph 9.118(1) of the report of the Third Review Conference (RC-3/3*, dated 19 April 2013)). An updated assessment of the implementation of evaluation practices of the current Article X programmes is presented in the following paragraphs.
- 2.51 The Secretariat strengthened its focus on the training of individuals, preferably instructors, with an appropriate background in emergency first-response activities (chiefly personnel from the army, police, fire and rescue services, and emergency medical and civil-defence units). Although eligibility of suitable candidates has remained difficult to establish due to the fact that nominated individuals do not always fulfil the necessary requirements, an overall improvement in the initial qualifications of trained personnel could be observed in the reporting period.
- 2.52 Following new approaches for the evaluation and assessment of results of assistance and protection capacity-building activities (EC-80/DG.8 and Corr.1), a pilot evaluation of selected 2014 regional training cycles in the Africa, Asia, and GRULAC regions was performed in view of their growing importance within the overall Assistance and Protection Branch (APB) training programme (work plan) and the budget allocated to them.
- 2.53 The following objectives were set when assessing the effectiveness of assistance and protection regional capacity-building training cycles:
 - (a) improving the outcomes of the regional capacity-building projects;
 - (b) ensuring the most efficient use of resources (financial, human, and material) in the implementation of the regional strategy; and
 - (c) supporting the implementation of results-based management practices by the OPCW.
- 2.54 As part of the pilot evaluation, a desk study was performed that covered relevant information such as: initial project document, call for nominations, Secretariat Note, training programme, course evaluation results, and interviews with relevant project management officers. Inputs also included structured questionnaires that were sent to a sample of National Authorities and participants in the selected 2014 programmes.
- 2.55 The aforementioned pilot evaluation generated specific recommendations for projects to be implemented in each of the three geographical regions concerned, as well as

general recommendations applicable to all Article X capacity-building activities. Some of these general recommendations and conclusions are listed below:

- (a) The provision of expert advice in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article X through the activities organised by the Secretariat continues to be an important element of the assistance provided to Member States for the development and enhancement of their national protective capabilities.
- (b) Needs assessment is a key component in the shaping of the capacity-building activities of the Secretariat. In order to achieve the most complete possible country profile in terms of needs, States Parties should make every possible effort to comply with obligations under paragraph 4 of Article X, as this is still insufficient. In addition, technical assessment visits by the Secretariat should be performed when necessary.
- (c) For a higher impact of capacity-building activities, States Parties should also make every possible effort to nominate their most qualified candidates in accordance with States Parties' training needs and the objectives of the specific programmes.
- (d) The full training cycles introduced by the APB are now consolidated as they increasingly meet the expectations of targeted regions and ensure more efficient use of available resources. The average level of retention of participants throughout the cycle in the reporting period stands at 83%.
- (e) The Instructor Development and Exchange Programme and the OPCW train-the-trainer courses continue to enjoy wide acceptance and support, as they contribute to increased sustainability of capacity-building efforts by promoting the creation and use of expertise available in-country, in accordance with the requirements of the different capacity-building activities. The conduct of such courses should be increased whenever possible and feasible.
- (f) With regard to knowledge gained by participants, the implementation of pre- and post-evaluation tests helps to streamline and improve the education process of selected individuals and should be pursued in all capacity-building modalities, as appropriate.
- (g) Further possible options that would lead to increased efficiency in the use of resources are related to logistics and should be further explored and implemented as appropriate.
- (h) Support of national capacity-building efforts by States Parties should be considered whenever possible, as it contributes to increasing sustainability and reducing costs.

2.56 Recommendations from the 2014 pilot evaluation were taken into consideration during the development of the 2016 APB work plan, which is now ongoing and has a diversified range of activities that better covers States Parties' needs.

2.57 The APB is also engaged in the consideration and implementation of a number of internal recommendations formulated by the Office of Internal Oversight relating to, amongst others, the continuous improvement of Article X implementation programmes.

Main features of Article X implementation as at 30 June 2016

2.58 Based on the objectives set for Article X, the following features can be highlighted:

- (a) From 30 June 2015 to 30 June 2016, a total of 604 slots for capacity-building activities related to Article X implementation were made accessible to States Parties and funded by available resources, both from the regular budget and voluntary contributions.
- (b) The regional full training cycles are an integral part of Article X capacity-building programmes. States Parties are encouraged to contribute to increasing the level of retention of participants throughout the cycles.
- (c) The Instructor Development and Exchange Programme continued to be expanded, both regionally and internationally, and proved to be an important tool for capacity building through the dissemination of knowledge and the fostering of international networking, which are of key importance to the attainment of goals set under the provisions of Article X.
- (d) The new capacity-building strategy within the Africa Programme will yield its first results before the end of 2016.
- (e) Despite some resource limitations, the technical scope of APB capacity-building programmes continued to expand, in order to better meet the needs of States Parties.
- (f) There is a constant need for engagement with the States Parties in order to help them comply with basic Article X obligations, particularly with respect to submissions of information concerning national protective programmes against chemical weapons (paragraph 4 of Article X).
- (g) The Secretariat plans to engage in a comprehensive review of the current unilateral offers of assistance (paragraph 7 of Article X), which are a key component in the preparedness of the Organisation to respond to requests for assistance.
- (h) The practice of evaluation of Article X implementation activities has allowed the APB to improve the quality of its capacity-building programmes and their consistency with the achievement of Article X goals at all levels, and should be further pursued and improved.
- (i) Cooperation offered by States Parties in the hosting of events, the sharing of specialised facilities and expertise, the provision and exchange of instructors, and the provision of voluntary contributions for different programmes is indispensable to ensuring the realisation and success of Article X implementation programmes.

- (j) The launching of the “Guidebook for Practitioners on Medical Management of Chemical Warfare Casualties” in 2015 constitutes an important milestone in the work of the Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons.
- (k) Cooperation and coordination activities with other international organisations such as UNOCHA, the EU, the WHO, the ICRC, the 1540 Committee, UNICRI, INTERPOL, and the OSCE are to be continued.
- (l) The strengthening of cooperation with regional organisations is an integral part of the Organisation’s approach to ensuring preparedness and emergency response in cases of chemical attacks or incidents with toxic chemicals at the regional and subregional levels and should be further explored and implemented when feasible.

Annexes (English only):

- Annex 1: Declarations of National Protection Programmes, by Year, in Accordance with Paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention, Between 31 December 2010 and 30 June 2016
- Annex 2: Assistance Measures Adopted by States Parties Pursuant to Paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention as at 30 June 2016
- Annex 3: Contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance as at 30 June 2016

Annex 1

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 4 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION, BETWEEN 31 DECEMBER 2010 AND 30 JUNE 2016¹

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Afghanistan				✓	X		
2.	Albania			✓	✓			
3.	Algeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro ²	
4.	Andorra			X	X	X	X	X
5.	Angola							
6.	Antigua and Barbuda							
7.	Argentina	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	Res ³
8.	Armenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
9.	Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.	Austria		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11.	Azerbaijan	X	✓	✓				
12.	Bahamas	X		X				
13.	Bahrain				X	X		
14.	Bangladesh	X		X	X	X	X	X
15.	Barbados		X	X	X		X	
16.	Belarus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17.	Belgium	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
18.	Belize						X	X
19.	Benin				X			
20.	Bhutan							
21.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X	X	X		X	
22.	Bosnia and Herzegovina		✓					
23.	Botswana							
24.	Brazil		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25.	Brunei Darussalam	✓	✓	✓		✓		
26.	Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an "X", that the submission stated that no programme was in place.

² 'Pro' indicates that the information in the State Party's annual report on its national protection programme is protected.

³ 'Res' indicates that the information in the State Party's annual report on its national protection programme is restricted.

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
27.	Burkina Faso	✓	X	✓		✓		✓
28.	Burundi		X	X	X	X	X	
29.	Cabo Verde							
30.	Cambodia			✓	✓		✓	
31.	Cameroon				X	X		X
32.	Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33.	Central African Republic							
34.	Chad							
35.	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36.	China	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Pro
37.	Colombia			✓			✓	✓
38.	Comoros			X				
39.	Congo							
40.	Cook Islands			X				
41.	Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
42.	Côte d'Ivoire	X			✓		X	
43.	Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
44.	Cuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45.	Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X		X
46.	Czechia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47.	Democratic Republic of the Congo					X	✓	
48.	Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
49.	Djibouti							
50.	Dominica	X	X	X	X	X	X	
51.	Dominican Republic		X					
52.	Ecuador		X			X	X	X
53.	El Salvador	X	X	X			X	X
54.	Equatorial Guinea							
55.	Eritrea							
56.	Estonia	✓		✓	✓			✓
57.	Ethiopia				✓	✓	✓	
58.	Fiji							
59.	Finland		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
60.	France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Res
61.	Gabon					X		
62.	Gambia							
63.	Georgia				✓			
64.	Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
65.	Ghana						X	
66.	Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓			Res
67.	Grenada	X						
68.	Guatemala ⁴	X		X				Pro
69.	Guinea							
70.	Guinea-Bissau							
71.	Guyana		X		✓			X
72.	Haiti							
73.	Holy See				✓			
74.	Honduras	X		X				
75.	Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76.	Iceland		X	X	X			
77.	India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	High Pro ⁵	High Pro
78.	Indonesia							
79.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	High Pro	✓
80.	Iraq				✓			
81.	Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
82.	Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
83.	Jamaica							
84.	Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
85.	Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
86.	Kazakhstan			X	X			
87.	Kenya		X	✓		X	X	
88.	Kiribati							
89.	Kuwait	✓						
90.	Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
91.	Lao People's Democratic Republic				✓			
92.	Latvia		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
93.	Lebanon	X						
94.	Lesotho							
95.	Liberia							
96.	Libya							
97.	Liechtenstein		X	X	X	X	Res	X
98.	Lithuania		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

5 'High Pro' indicates that the information in the State Party's annual report on its national protection programme is highly protected.

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
99.	Luxembourg			X	X	X		X
100.	Madagascar						X	
101.	Malawi	X						
102.	Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
103.	Maldives							
104.	Mali							
105.	Malta	X		X	X	X		
106.	Marshall Islands							
107.	Mauritania							
108.	Mauritius	✓		✓				
109.	Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
110.	Micronesia (Federated States of)							
111.	Monaco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
112.	Mongolia		✓		✓		✓	
113.	Montenegro			✓	✓			
114.	Morocco			X				
115.	Mozambique							
116.	Myanmar							Res
117.	Namibia		X	X	X	X	X	X
118.	Nauru							
119.	Nepal				X			
120.	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓		✓	Res	✓
121.	New Zealand		✓ ⁶	✓	✓		✓	✓
122.	Nicaragua							
123.	Niger		X	X		X	X	
124.	Nigeria							
125.	Niue							
126.	Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
127.	Oman		X	✓				
128.	Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
129.	Palau			✓				
130.	Panama							
131.	Papua New Guinea							
132.	Paraguay	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
133.	Peru	✓		✓			✓	✓
134.	Philippines			X				

⁶ In April 2011, New Zealand submitted three declarations covering the calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
135.	Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
136.	Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro	
137.	Qatar			✓	✓	✓	✓	Res
138.	Republic of Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓			
139.	Republic of Moldova				✓	✓		
140.	Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
141.	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
142.	Rwanda			✓	X			
143.	Saint Kitts and Nevis					X		
144.	Saint Lucia				X			
145.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X						
146.	Samoa			X				
147.	San Marino					X		
148.	Sao Tome and Principe							
149.	Saudi Arabia	✓		✓	✓	✓		Res
150.	Senegal							
151.	Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Res	✓
152.	Seychelles				X			
153.	Sierra Leone							
154.	Singapore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro	Pro
155.	Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
156.	Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
157.	Solomon Islands							
158.	Somalia							
159.	South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro	Pro
160.	Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Res	
161.	Sri Lanka				✓	✓		
162.	Sudan						✓	✓
163.	Suriname			✓		X		
164.	Swaziland							
165.	Sweden		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
166.	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
167.	Syrian Arab Republic							
168.	Tajikistan	✓	X	X		X		
169.	Thailand		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Res

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
170.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	✓			✓	✓		
171.	Timor Leste							
172.	Togo							
173.	Tonga							
174.	Trinidad and Tobago							
175.	Tunisia	X	X					
176.	Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
177.	Turkmenistan	✓		✓	✓			
178.	Tuvalu							
179.	Uganda						✓	
180.	Ukraine	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
181.	United Arab Emirates	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
182.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
183.	United Republic of Tanzania			✓				✓
184.	United States of America	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
185.	Uruguay			✓				✓
186.	Uzbekistan				X			
187.	Vanuatu							
188.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	x						
189.	Viet Nam				✓	✓	Res	✓
190.	Yemen	X	X	X	X	X		
191.	Zambia							
192.	Zimbabwe							
Subtotal for protection programmes		56	58	70	73	58	46	52
Total number of declarations		78	79	101	97	83	74	65

Annex 2

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION AS AT 30 JUNE 2016**

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

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Algeria	Dec 2011	✓		
3.	Argentina	Jan 2014			✓
4.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
5.	Australia	Oct 1997 (updated, 2006)			✓
6.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
7.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006*			✓
8.	Belarus	May 1997 July 2006 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
9.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		✓
10.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
11.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007* Jan 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
12.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
13.	Canada	Sep 1997	✓		
14.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
15.	China	Sept 1999			✓
16.	Colombia	Nov 2006*			✓
17.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
18.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006*			✓ ✓
19.	Cyprus	Oct 2010	✓		
20.	Czechia	Oct 1997 Dec 2012	✓		✓
21.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
22.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
23.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
24.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
25.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
26.	France	Oct 1997			✓
27.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
28.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
29.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
30.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
31.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
32.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
33.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		
34.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
35.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
36.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006* Oct 2014	✓		✓ ✓
37.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006* Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
38.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
39.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
40.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
41.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
42.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
43.	Lesotho	Nov 2012	✓		
44.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
45.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
46.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
47.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008 Sept 2011 Sept 2015	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
48.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
49.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
50.	Netherlands	July 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
51.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
52.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
53.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
54.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
55.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009*	✓		✓ ✓
56.	Peru	Apr 1998 Sept 2009 Oct 2011	✓	✓	✓
57.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
58.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006 Apr 2010*			✓ ✓ ✓
59.	Qatar	Aug 2012	✓		✓
60.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
61.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
62.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006*	✓		✓
63.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
64.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
65.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006* Jan 2007*			✓ ✓ ✓

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
66.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓
67.	Slovakia	Nov 1997 Dec 2013			✓ ✓
68.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008 Apr 2010	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
69.	South Africa	Nov 1997 (Expired) 2005			Expired ✓
70.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003 Jul 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
71.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
72.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007*	✓		✓ ✓
73.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
74.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
75.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
76.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
77.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006* May 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
78.	United Kingdom	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
79.	United States	Oct 1997			✓
80.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
81.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
	TOTAL	81	48	2	47

Annex 3

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016⁷**

State Party		Amount Contributed (in euros)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Burundi	3,049.80
5.	Canada	22,689.01
6.	Chile	9,153.88
7.	Cyprus	3,500.00
8.	Czechia	9,873.00
9.	Denmark	7,454.25
10.	Estonia	2,000.00
11.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
12.	Fiji	4,920.00
13.	Finland	25,333.86
14.	Greece	36,344.51
15.	Hungary	4,410.34
16.	Indonesia	6,868.13
17.	Ireland	11,344.51
18.	Italy	172,442.18
19.	Japan	45,378.02
20.	Kenya	2,942.00
21.	Kuwait	45,378.02
22.	Lesotho	60,240.00
23.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
24.	Lithuania	2,328.42
25.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
26.	Malta	2,490.30
27.	Mexico	42,185.16
28.	Netherlands	234,033.52
29.	New Zealand	7,237.43
30.	Norway	22,689.01
31.	Oman	9,257.12
32.	Pakistan	3,000.00
33.	Peru	4,628.56
34.	Poland	22,689.01
35.	Qatar	14,953.00
36.	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
37.	Romania	5,000.00
38.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00

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

State Party		Amount Contributed (in euros)
39.	Slovenia	2,299.30
40.	Sweden	11,591.82
41.	Switzerland	49,066.12
42.	Thailand	4,000.00
43.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
44.	Turkey	11,108.54
45.	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
46.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
47.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary contributions		1,194,135.05
Interest		348,260.07
Bank charges		(181.00)
Total		1,532,240.12

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