

**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL****STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE X
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017****1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report covers the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. 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 32 assistance and protection-related activities were carried out by the Secretariat, also with the generous support of hosting and donor States Parties and organisations, resulting in a total of 568 individuals receiving a broad range of expertise and training in areas supporting the implementation of Article X.
- 1.3 In 2017, the Secretariat continued to successfully implement 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, the conduct of specialised training, the performance of evaluation practices, and the tailored approach to specific regions, has resulted in an efficient and sustainable use of the available 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, as well as regional organisations with a role in chemical emergency response.
- 1.5 The number of States Parties reporting national protection programmes registered a modest increase in comparison with the previous reporting period, as did contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance.



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 and improvement of the OPCW’s assistance and protection data bank;
- (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) 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);
- (f) 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; and
- (g) the holding of informal consultations on Article X issues and the fostering of other exchange platforms to further strengthen the framework for the full implementation of Article X.

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

2.2 Between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2017, the following 71 States Parties had provided information on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, New Zealand,

Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, and Zambia. Of these, 14 declared that they had no national programmes for protection against chemical weapons.

- 2.3 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 30 June 2017, 158 out of 192 States Parties submitted information on their national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. In order to increase the number of submissions from the States Parties and to achieve universal compliance with the obligation under paragraph 4 of Article X, the Secretariat has repeatedly reminded, collectively and individually, those States Parties that were not meeting the deadline for submission of information on national programmes. The Secretariat also 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. Annex 1 reflects the status of submissions between 30 December 2010 and 30 June 2017.

Maintenance and improvement of the OPCW's assistance and protection data bank (paragraph 5 of Article X)

- 2.4 At its First Session, the Conference adopted a decision requesting the Secretariat to establish and maintain a data bank 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 data bank on protection, as required under paragraph 5 of Article X of the Convention. Since December 2006, a version of the data bank has been available for the use of National Authorities and Permanent Representatives to the OPCW through the OPCW extranet, with password-protected access. This data bank maintains its original structure and is kept up to date on the basis of any new information that is received from States Parties. During the period under review, the Secretariat issued a Note on the content of the assistance and protection data bank and its use (EC-85/S/3, dated 16 June 2017).
- 2.5 After a comprehensive analysis with regard to the efficacy of the assistance and protection data bank in serving Article X objectives, the Secretariat engaged in a process to further develop the data bank, involving the incorporation of a number of recommendations made by States Parties, as well as statistics accumulated from use of the database between its inception date and December 2016. The Assistance and Protection Branch (APB) expects to conclude this work in 2018.

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

- 2.6 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).

2.7 As at 30 June 2017, 47 States Parties had made contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance, which had reached a total of EUR 1,557,973.99 (Annex 3).

2.8 During the reporting period, the Organisation did not conclude any new bilateral agreements concerning the procurement of assistance. To date, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Peru 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 (paragraph 5 of Article X)

2.9 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 2016

2.10 A regional training cycle for police first responders that started in 2015 in Malaysia continued from 4 to 8 July 2016 in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, with an advanced assistance and protection training course for the same group of trainees.

2.11 As a follow-up to the aforementioned course, an assistance and protection exercise with strong focus on chemical evidence sampling was jointly organised in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, by the Secretariat and the Malaysian National Authority. The exercise was conducted from 16 to 21 October 2016, and was attended by 14 experts.

2.12 With the support of the Government of Switzerland, a basic assistance and protection course targeted at first responders from all geographical regions took place in Stans, Switzerland, from 18 to 22 July. Twenty-three experts received relevant basic knowledge and skills for chemical response during this course.

2.13 A workshop targeted at States Parties that belong to the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) was conducted in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 25 to 26 July, with an attendance of 20 experts. The workshop participants performed

an assessment of the national protective capabilities and emergency response preparedness of partner States of the subregional group.

- 2.14 The fifth training of trainers course on assistance and protection for African States Parties was jointly organised and conducted with the Government of South Africa from 15 to 26 August at the Ditholo facility of the South African Defence Force. This two-week intensive training course was attended by 27 experts from 17 States Parties of the region. This course is specifically tailored to the African context and prepares participants for the provision of chemical emergency response training to responders in their countries of origin.
- 2.15 The fifth edition of the OPCW training course for instructors took place in The Hague and Vught, the Netherlands, from 31 August to 7 September. Nineteen experts from all geographical regions received training as instructors as part of OPCW efforts to increase the sustainability of capacity building in subjects related to chemical emergency response and Article X implementation.
- 2.16 States Parties are also encouraged to carry out national emergency response training. In this context, the Secretariat provided support to the Sudan in the conduct of a national basic course on chemical emergency response for first responders, which took place in Khartoum, the Sudan, from 18 to 22 September.
- 2.17 A laboratory course on analysis of chemical warfare agent samples was conducted from 3 to 7 October in Rijswijk, the Netherlands. This introductory course focused on the sampling and analysis aspect of chemical emergency response and was held for first time at the OPCW Laboratory for the benefit of nine experts from all geographical regions.
- 2.18 A regional advanced course and exercise on assistance and protection for Arabic-speaking States Parties was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Jordanian Armed Forces. The training was the closing stage of a cycle designed for Arabic-speaking States Parties in the Middle East and North Africa and took place in Amman, Jordan, from 17 to 21 October for the benefit of 19 first responders.
- 2.19 A part of the Secretariat's efforts to strengthen chemical emergency response planning and management by States Parties that are members of ECOWAS, a national workshop on assistance and protection against chemical weapons was conducted from 31 October to 4 November in Abuja, Nigeria, and was attended by 25 representatives from relevant national agencies.
- 2.20 At the request of the Lebanese Commission for the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Secretariat assisted Lebanon in the design and conduct from 1 to 4 November of a basic training course on emergency response to chemical incidents for 32 first responders from various national agencies.
- 2.21 The fourth regional exercise in assistance and protection for States Parties from the GRULAC¹ region closed a new full training cycle and was jointly conducted by the Secretariat and the Government of Colombia from 7 to 11 November in the city of

¹ GRULAC = Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Bogotá, Colombia. As a result of this cycle, a new reference team of 19 first responders against chemical weapons was created for the GRULAC region.

- 2.22 After long and comprehensive preparation, the first operational training course for States Parties from the East African Community (EAC) took place from 14 to 18 November in the city of Jinja, Uganda. This training benefited from the support of the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and targeted a group of 50 first responders and emergency management personnel.
- 2.23 Also from 14 to 18 November, an 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 of the Defence Scientific & Technology Organisation of Pakistan. Eighteen participants from all geographical regions benefited from this course.
- 2.24 During the intersessional period and in line with an offer made by Switzerland in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention, another edition of the Swiss specialised laboratory course was conducted in the city of Spiez, Switzerland, from 21 to 25 November for the benefit of 10 chemical experts.
- 2.25 The sixteenth workshop to coordinate assistance and protection under Article X of the Convention was jointly organised with the National Committee for the Prohibition of Weapons of Qatar and was held in the city of Doha, Qatar, from 13 to 15 December. Discussions aimed at how best to implement the provisions of Article X were held among States Parties from all geographical regions.

Activities conducted in the first trimester of 2017

- 2.26 Article X implementation activities conducted in the first quarter of 2017 are reflected in paragraphs 18 to 28 of the Note by the Secretariat S/1504/2017 (dated 16 June 2017) "Update on Events Organised by the Technical Secretariat in the Area of International Cooperation and Assistance – January to April 2017".

Activities conducted in May and June 2017

- 2.27 The OPCW jointly organised, with the National Authority of Uruguay, a basic regional course for specialists on responding to chemical warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. The course was held from 8 to 12 May in Montevideo, Uruguay, and attracted 27 participants from 16 States Parties of the GRULAC region.
- 2.28 The Secretariat organised a planning and coordination meeting for member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) from 8 to 12 May in Lusaka, Zambia. Eleven member states of the SADC were in attendance, together with two representatives from the SADC Secretariat. Using a method developed by the APB for the assessment of regional needs, the meeting resulted in the identification of regional needs specific to the SADC region.
- 2.29 The sixth advanced regional assistance and protection course on chemical emergency response for participants from States Parties in the GRULAC region was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the National Authority of Argentina in close

cooperation with the Argentine Ministry of Security and the School of Cadets of the Federal Police. It took place from 15 to 19 May in the city of Buenos Aires and was attended by 26 participants from 17 GRULAC States Parties.

- 2.30 A new international basic-advanced course for Russian-speaking participants was jointly organised at Svetlaya Roshcha, Belarus, from 15 to 24 May. Sixteen participants from eight States Parties took part in this training.
- 2.31 A basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for Arabic-speaking States Parties targeted States Parties in the Middle East and North Africa. The training was co-organised by the Secretariat and the National Authority of Morocco and was attended by 25 participants, including 13 OPCW-sponsored participants from Algeria, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, and Tunisia, as well as 12 local participants from Morocco.
- 2.32 A train the trainers course was held in Lázně Bohdaneč, the Czech Republic, from 17 to 25 May 2017. Sixteen participants from 16 States Parties participated in the course. The course also provided training for selected participants from last year's course for States Parties from the EAC, who will act as instructors for the advanced training for EAC to be held later this year in Uganda.
- 2.33 The fifth edition of the training course on conducting sampling and analysis in a highly contaminated environment was conducted at the Polish Central School of the State Fire Service, located in the city of Częstochowa, Poland, from 28 May to 2 June. Thirteen participants from Barbados, Brazil, Italy, Malaysia, the Philippines, Poland, the Sudan, Ukraine, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela attended the course.
- 2.34 A basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for Arabic-speaking States Parties was jointly run with the Government of Serbia from 5 to 9 June. The training was co-organised by the Secretariat and the CBRN² Centre of the Serbian Ministry of Defence and was attended by 13 sponsored participants from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lebanon, and Peru, as well as local participants from Serbia.
- 2.35 As part of the ECOWAS project, a national workshop to assist Burkina Faso in the conduct of an initial needs assessment with regard to Article X was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 10 to 13 June. The outcome of the workshop, which was attended by 30 participants representing 15 relevant government agencies, was the formulation of recommendations for this project.
- 2.36 A basic-advanced subregional assistance and protection course on chemical emergency response for participants from States Parties in the GRULAC region was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Costa Rican National Authority from 12 to 17 June. Seventeen participants from GRULAC States Parties attended the training.
- 2.37 A new international course on medical aspects of assistance and protection against chemical weapons was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Government of Spain at the NBC Military Defence School in Madrid, Spain, from 20 to 23 June, to

² CBRN = chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear.

train 20 international medical responders in the field of emergency medical response to chemical incidents.

- 2.38 The seventeenth annual workshop on coordination of assistance and protection under Article X took place at OPCW Headquarters from 28 to 30 June. The workshop was held in the framework of the twentieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and engaged 21 international participants in discussions regarding the implementation of Article X, the main results obtained, and recommendations for the way ahead.
- 2.39 The sixth regional basic course on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for Asian States Parties was held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, from 29 June to 2 July. The course was jointly organised by the Secretariat and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for 24 experts from the Asia region.

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”

- 2.40 During the reporting period, contributions to the voluntary trust fund of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons have been received from Andorra and the Republic of Korea. At the closing date of this report, the balance of the fund stood at EUR 154,511.
- 2.41 The “Guidebook for Practitioners on Medical Management of Chemical Warfare Casualties” is now downloadable in English from the OPCW website and is available in Arabic thanks to a voluntary contribution from Qatar. The Guidebook was also translated into Turkish by their authorities and a link to the Turkish translation of the Guidebook will be made available soon.

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)

- 2.42 The Secretariat continued its close cooperation with relevant international and regional organisations, including the European Union (EU), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), INTERPOL, and other relevant international agencies.
- 2.43 From 24 to 30 September 2016, a joint team of APB and Inspectorate staff members participated in the TRIPLEX exercise organised in Lista, Norway, by the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP). The Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team deployed by the Secretariat joined teams from a significant number of other participating organisations, including UNOCHA, the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team, the WHO, and EU Civil Protection, in the Lista area of southern Norway. The team had the opportunity for extensive training in inter-agency coordination for the delivery of assistance in field conditions.
- 2.44 Participation in this exercise was funded by the EU and allowed the OPCW to demonstrate its unique role. The team was exposed to the issues and challenges of

working in a multi-organisational environment, underwent training in coordination with potential partners in a real scenario, and had the opportunity to test internal procedures.

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 Martin Brož from the Czech Republic, convened informal consultations in September 2016, in which the contents of the 2016 report on the status of implementation of Article X (EC-83/DG.4/Rev.1, dated 5 September 2016) were discussed. An update on progress related to activities in Africa and the assistance and protection data bank was provided to States Parties.
- 2.46 Another facilitation took place in February 2017, in which a review of activities conducted in 2016 was presented and an update on forthcoming activities in 2017 was provided. Information with regard to the participation of an APB team in the TRIPLEX exercise held in Norway in September 2016 and updates were provided on progress made with the assistance and protection data bank and the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons.
- 2.47 During informal consultations convened in June 2017, States Parties received updated information on Article X implementation activities in 2016 and were briefed on the status and prospects regarding the assistance and protection data bank.

Current status and considerations

- 2.48 Following the recommendations of the Third Review Conference (subparagraph 9.118(l) of RC-3/3*, dated 19 April 2013), and as a result of the pilot evaluation conducted in 2016 by the APB, evaluation practices continued to be performed during the reporting period. These were aimed at improving the outcomes of the regional capacity-building projects, ensuring the most efficient use of resources (financial, human, and material) in the implementation of all capacity-building activities, and the support of the implementation of results-based management practices by the OPCW.
- 2.49 The aforementioned pilot evaluation generated specific recommendations for projects to be implemented, as well as general recommendations applicable to all Article X capacity-building activities, which became guidelines during the reporting period, namely:
- (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 profiles, States Parties should make every possible effort to comply with their obligations under paragraph 4 of Article X. Technical assistance visits and other information-gathering modalities such as coordination workshops or meetings should be performed when necessary and suitable.

- (c) For a higher efficiency and impact of capacity-building activities, States Parties should make every possible effort to nominate qualifying candidates in accordance with States Parties' training needs and the objectives of the specific programmes.
- (d) The regional full training cycles continue to meet the expectations of targeted regions and ensure a more efficient use of available resources. The average level of retention of participants throughout the cycle in the reporting period stands above 80%.
- (e) Following recent experiences, organisation of regional training in a back-to-back format, wherever possible and suitable, brings additional efficiency and raises the networking and teambuilding impact.
- (f) The Instructor Development and Exchange Programme and the OPCW training courses for instructors continue to enjoy wide acceptance and support, as they contribute to the enhancement of individual preparation and to an increased sustainability of the Organisation's capacity-building efforts. The conduct of courses should be increased whenever possible and feasible.
- (g) Support of national capacity-building efforts by States Parties should be considered whenever possible and suitable, as it contributes to increasing sustainability and reducing costs. Examples of this include the bilateral cooperation in Article X capacity building established between the Czech Republic and Paraguay, as well as the support provided by the Secretariat to Lebanon and the Sudan.

2.50 Substantial progress was made during the reporting period in order to advance the objectives of Article X, namely to improve States Parties' capabilities to respond to chemical attacks and other incidents involving toxic chemicals and to maintain and increase the level of readiness of the Organisation to respond to a request for assistance from a State Party. In this respect, some facts can be highlighted:

- (a) From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, a total of 637 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 continue to be 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) During the reporting period, five regional training cycles were initiated and four were concluded, all of which were tailored according to the regional and subregional needs.
- (d) The Instructor Development and Exchange Programme continued to be expanded, both regionally and internationally, and proved to be an important tool to achieve the goals set under the provisions of Article X.

- (e) The Secretariat continued to engage with the States Parties in order to assist them in complying with basic Article X obligations, particularly with respect to submissions of information concerning national protective programmes against chemical weapons (paragraph 4 of Article X).
- (f) The Secretariat has started a comprehensive and continuous review of the current unilateral offers of assistance (paragraph 7 of Article X), which are a vital component of the preparedness of the Organisation to respond to requests for assistance.
- (g) The practice of evaluation of Article X implementation activities has allowed APB to improve the quality of its capacity-building programmes and their consistency with the achievement of Article X goals at all levels, and creates the possibility for further improvements to be implemented.
- (h) 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 continues to be indispensable for the realisation and success of Article X implementation programmes.
- (i) Activities within the Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons continued during the reporting period and preparations are commencing for an international event in furtherance of the network's prime objective, namely, to mitigate the suffering of victims of chemical weapons.
- (j) Cooperation and coordination activities with other international organisations such as UNOCHA, the EU, WHO, INTERPOL, IHP, and other international organisations are to be continued.
- (k) The strengthening of cooperation with regional organisations is an integral part of the Organisation's approach to ensuring preparedness and emergency response in the event 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 2017
- Annex 2: Assistance Measures Adopted by States Parties Pursuant to Paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention as at 30 June 2017
- Annex 3: Contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance as at 30 June 2017

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 2017³**

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Afghanistan				✓	X			
2.	Albania			✓	✓				✓
3.	Algeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro ⁴		Pro
4.	Andorra			X	X	X	X		X
5.	Angola								
6.	Antigua and Barbuda								
7.	Argentina	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	Res ⁵	✓
8.	Armenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
9.	Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Res
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	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

³ A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an “X”, that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months in which the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

⁴ “Pro” indicates that the information in the State Party’s annual report on its national protection programme is protected.

⁵ “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	2017
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		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Res
25.	Brunei Darussalam	✓	✓	✓					
26.	Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27.	Burkina Faso	✓	X	✓		✓			X
28.	Burundi		X	X	X	X	X		
29.	Cambodia			✓	✓		✓		
30.	Cameroon				X	X		X	X
31.	Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32.	Cabo Verde								
33.	Central African Republic								
34.	Chad								
35.	Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36.	China	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Pro	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		X
43.	Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
44.	Cuba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45.	Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X		X	
46.	Czech Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
65.	Ghana						X		
66.	Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓			Res	
67.	Grenada	X							
68.	Guatemala ⁶	X		X				Pro	

⁶ Guatemala's submission of 2010 covers the period from 2007 to 2010.

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
69.	Guinea								
70.	Guinea Bissau								
71.	Guyana		X		✓			X	
72.	Haiti								
73.	Holy See				✓				
74.	Honduras	X		X					
75.	Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
76.	Iceland		X	X					
77.	India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	High Pro ⁷	High Pro	High Pro
78.	Indonesia								✓
79.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	Res	✓	High Pro	✓	High Pro
80.	Iraq				✓				✓
81.	Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82.	Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
83.	Jamaica								X
84.	Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
85.	Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Pro
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							

⁷ "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	2017
94.	Lesotho								
95.	Liberia								
96.	Libya								
97.	Liechtenstein		X	X	X	X	Res	X	
98.	Lithuania		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
99.	Luxembourg			X	X	X		X	X
100.	Madagascar						X		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	Pro
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	X
118.	Nauru								
119.	Nepal				X				

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
120.	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓		✓	Res	✓	
121.	New Zealand		✓ ⁸	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
122.	Nicaragua								X
123.	Niger		X	X		X	X		
124.	Nigeria								
125.	Niue								
126.	Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
127.	Oman		X	✓					✓
128.	Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	Res	✓	✓	✓	Pro
129.	Palau			✓					
130.	Panama								✓
131.	Papua New Guinea								
132.	Paraguay	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
133.	Peru	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
134.	Philippines			X					
135.	Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
136.	Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro		Res
137.	Qatar			✓	Res	✓	✓	Res	Pro
138.	Republic of Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓				
139.	Republic of Moldova				✓	✓			
140.	Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
141.	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
142.	Rwanda			✓	X				
143.	Saint Kitts and Nevis					X			

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	✓	✓	✓	Res	✓	Pro	Pro	Pro
155.	Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
156.	Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
157.	Solomon Islands								
158.	Somalia								
159.	South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pro	Pro	Pro
160.	Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Res	✓	
161.	Sri Lanka				✓	✓			
162.	Sudan						✓	✓	
163.	Suriname			✓		X			X
164.	Swaziland								
165.	Sweden		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
166.	Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
167.	Syrian Arab Republic								
168.	Tajikistan	✓	X	X		X		X	
169.	Thailand		✓	✓		✓	✓	Res	✓

	State Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	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								X
192.	Zimbabwe								
Subtotal for protection programmes		56	58	70	73	58	46	41	57
Total number of declarations		78	79	101	97	83	74	66	71

Annex 2

**ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONVENTION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

(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.	Brazil	March 2017			✓
12.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007 Jan 2008			✓ ✓ ✓
13.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
14.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
15.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
16.	China	Sept 1999			✓
17.	Colombia	Nov 2006			✓
18.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
19.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006			✓ ✓
20.	Cyprus	Oct 2010	✓		
21.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997 Dec 2012	✓		✓
22.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
23.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
24.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
25.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
26.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
27.	France	Oct 1997			✓
28.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
29.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
30.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
31.	Guatemala	Aug 2006			✓
32.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
33.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007			✓ ✓
34.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		
35.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
36.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
37.	Italy	Oct 1997 July 2006 Oct 2014 May 2016	✓		✓ ✓ ✓
38.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006 Jun 2008	✓		✓ ✓
39.	Jordan	May 2006			✓
40.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
41.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
42.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
43.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
44.	Lesotho	Nov 2012	✓		
45.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
46.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
47.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
48.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008 Sept 2011 Sept 2015	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
49.	Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
50.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007			✓ ✓
51.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
52.	Netherlands	July 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		✓
53.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
54.	Nigeria	May 2006			✓
55.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
56.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
57.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009	✓		✓ ✓
58.	Peru	Apr 1998 Sept 2009 Oct 2011	✓	✓	✓
59.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
60.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006 Apr 2010			✓ ✓ ✓
61.	Qatar	Aug 2012	✓		
62.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
63.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006	✓		✓
64.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009			✓ ✓ ✓
65.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
66.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006 Jan 2007			✓ ✓ ✓

	Member State	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
67.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008			✓ ✓
68.	Slovakia	Nov 1997 Dec 2013			✓ ✓
69.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008 Apr 2010	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
70.	South Africa	Nov 1997 (expired) 2005			Expired ✓
71.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 200 Jul 2009			✓ ✓ ✓
72.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
73.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007	✓		✓ ✓
74.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
75.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
76.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
77.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
78.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006 May 2008			✓ ✓ ✓
79.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	✓		✓
80.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
81.	Uruguay	Apr 2006			✓
82.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
	TOTAL	82	48	2	46

Annex 3

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017⁹**

State Party		Amount Contributed (in euros)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Burundi	3,049.80
5.	Canada	22,689.01
6.	Chile	9,153.88
7.	Cyprus	3,500.00
8.	Czech Republic	9,873.00
9.	Denmark	7,454.25
10.	Estonia	2,000.00
11.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
12.	Fiji	4,920.00
13.	Finland	25,333.86
14.	Greece	36,344.51
15.	Hungary	4,410.34
16.	Indonesia	6,868.13
17.	Ireland	11,344.51
18.	Italy	172,442.18
19.	Japan	45,378.02
20.	Kenya	2,942.00
21.	Kuwait	45,378.02
22.	Lesotho	60,240.00
23.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
24.	Lithuania	2,328.42
25.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
26.	Malta	2,490.30
27.	Mexico	57,185.16
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		1,209,135.05
Accumulated interest as at end of 2016		348,838.94
Total		1,557,973.99

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