

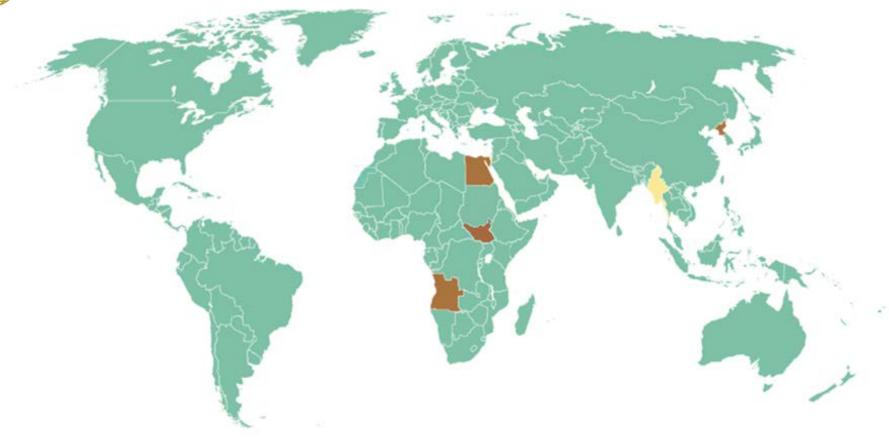
The OPCW and the ban on chemical weapons: achievements and challenges

Chemical Weapons Destruction Conference

London
3-5 June 2015

Philippe Denier
Director of Verification
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Working together for a world free of chemical weapons



190 States Parties

2 Signatories - Israel, Myanmar 4 Non-Signatories - Angola, DPRK, Egypt, South Sudan



Treaty Implementation

> 90% of declared stockpiles destroyed (progress from 1997 – 2015)



The Chemical Weapons Convention







Verification:

~ 17,000 "inspector days" in 2014

> 240,000 since 1997





Destruction progress

- 90% of declared CW destroyed
- > 4,000 metric tonnes in 2014
- ~ 10,000 metric tonnes left within 8 years
- Unprecedented international effort on SAR CW and facilities



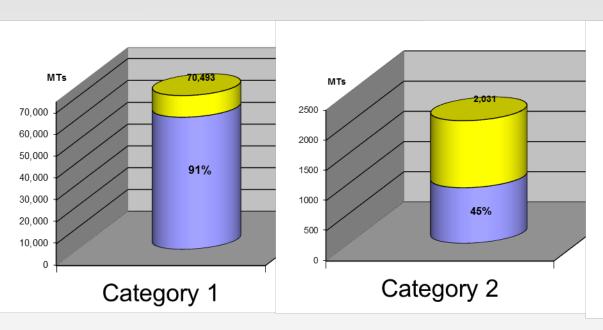


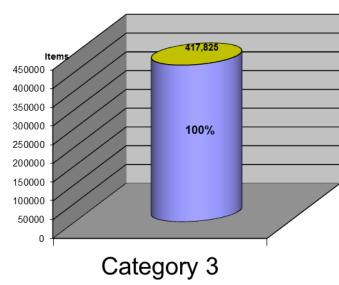




CW - overview of declared figures

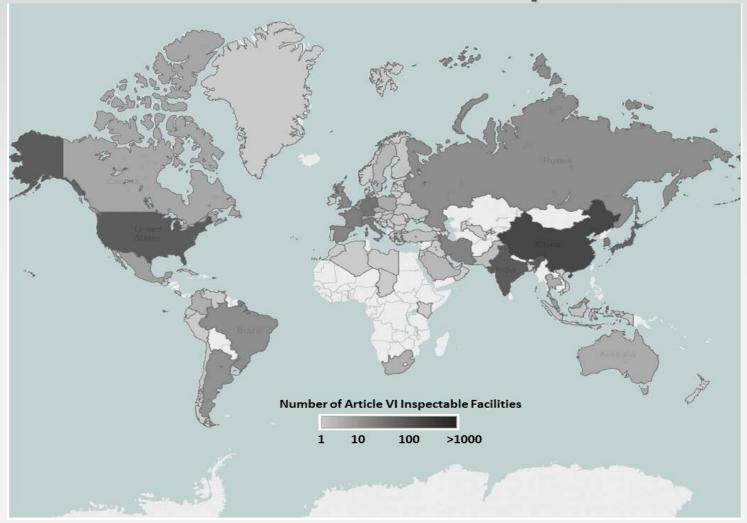
8 SPs declared CW





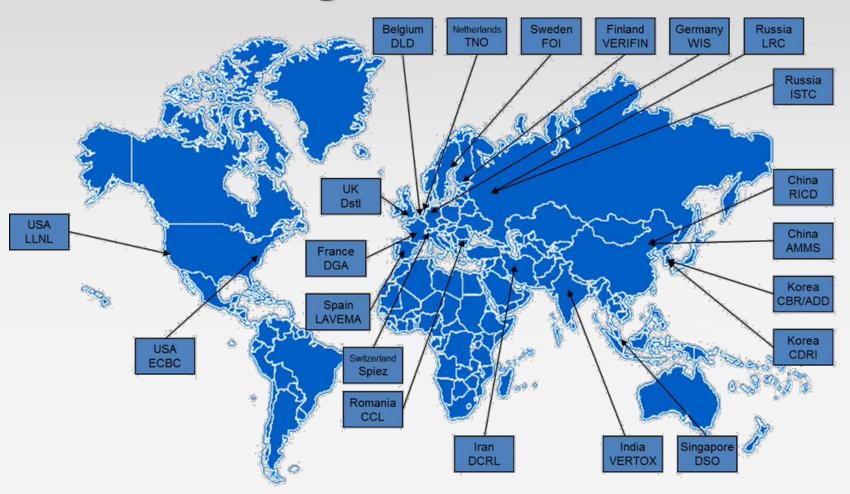


World-Wide Industrial Inspections





Designated Laboratories





Looking Ahead: Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

- Adapting verification to a changing world
 - Nature of armed conflict
 - Structural and technological changes in the chemical industry
 - Advances in science and technology
- Changing balance of our work
 - Disarmament → preventing re-emergence

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Comments /

May 26, 2015, 7::

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Last Updated M

NEW YORK -airliners Monda In mid-March, retwo planes at Ke helicopter and r authorities said.

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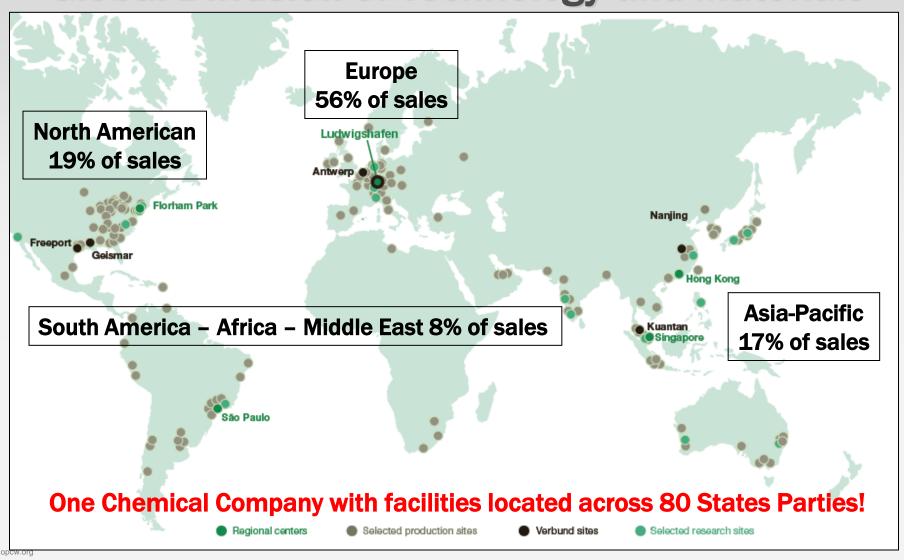




Britain is facing a growing threat of chlorine attack on its soil by Arms, Science, Syria, Terrorism, UK UK jihadists returning home from Syria and Iraq, chemical warfare experts warn. Bombs containing chlorine are said to be the "chemical weapon of choice" for terrorists.

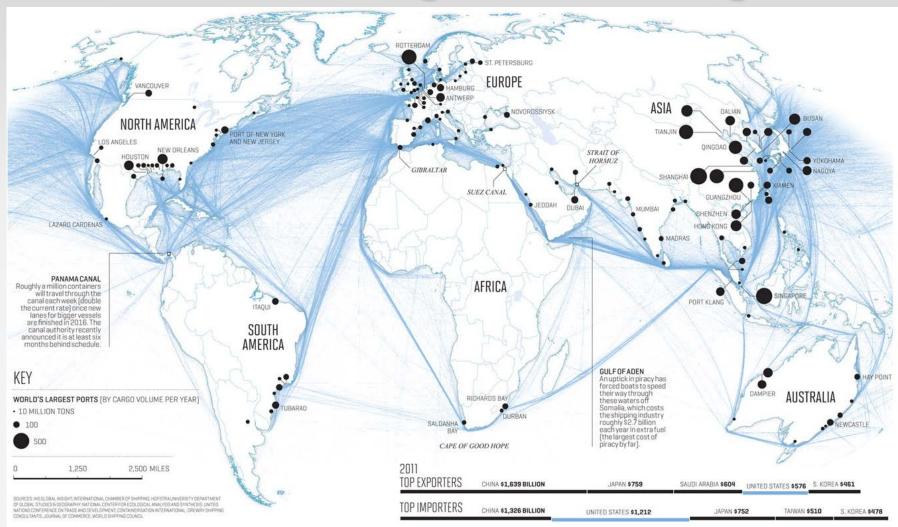


Global Diffusion of Technology and Materials



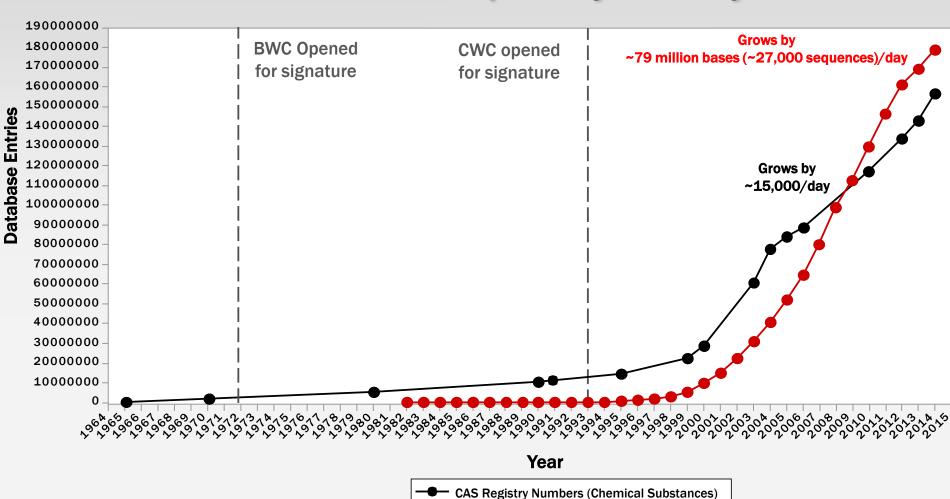


Economic Integration is Growing





Science is Multidisciplinary and Dynamic



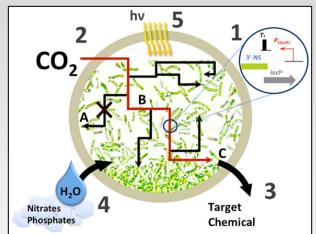
Genebank Sequences (WGA Data not included)

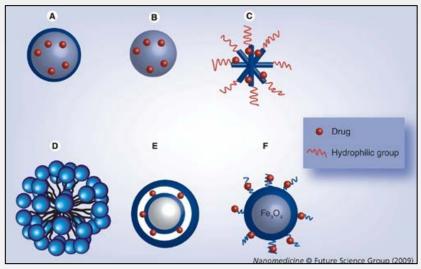


Challenges to CWC Implementation

Are there new routes to (new) toxic chemicals?

Are there new delivery methods for toxic chemicals?





Can banned activities be disguised?



How to respond?

- Constantly review S&T
- Reach out to new stakeholders
- Take advantage of technological advances to improve verification
- Support States in implementation
- Take a holistic view of the Convention
- Work towards universalisation
- Maintain and expand critical knowledge and skills



Constantly review S&T

- Key role of Scientific Advisory Board
- Technical Working Group on Verification will soon report
- Engagement increasing with other international organisations working in arms



Reach out to new stakeholders

- Proposal to create new Advisory Board on Education and Outreach
- Support for TS and States Parties
- OPCW working more closely with industry associations
- New partnerships with other organisations working in disarmament, science education



Support States in implementation

- National implementation is key
- Legal frameworks are the first step
- International cooperation programmes crucial and must target key implementers
 - National authorities
 - Customs
 - Education



Take a holistic view of the Convention

- How does the CWC respond to the non-State actor threat?
- Chemical safety and security
- A changing mandate post-destruction

Work towards universalisation

- Six States outside the Convention
- Universal CWC the best guarantor of its long-term success



Maintaining and developing capability

- Chemical weapons (Cl, IAU, O/ACW)
- Corporate knowledge
- Secure and effective handling
 & analysis of large amounts of data
- Effective data monitoring of trade



Working together for a world free of chemical weapons

