

## **Annex**

### **MEASURES TAKEN BY THE ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN REGARD TO GLOBAL ANTI-TERRORISM EFFORTS**

#### **The activities of the Executive Council of the OPCW**

During the period of reporting, the Secretariat has continued to offer its support to the Council's Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism, which serves as a forum for sharing information and best practices among Member States, as well for substantive discussions on the issue of the OPCW's contribution to the global efforts in this field. The Open-Ended Working Group provides valuable guidance to the Secretariat in its activities and contacts on these issues.

The facilitators of the Open-Ended Working Group have regularly briefed the Council on the ongoing activities and future plans in the framework of their facilitation.

The Secretariat and the facilitator of the Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism have also recently held consultations with the facilitator for Article X issues, in order to discuss closer collaboration between both consultation processes. Member States have also suggested that the Open-Ended Working Group review the implementation of EC-XXVII/DEC.5.

#### **Cooperation with the United Nations**

OPCW ties with the United Nations are regulated by the Relationship Agreement signed in 2000, which formalises a close working relationship between the two organisations, whilst at the same time it specifically recognises the independent status of the OPCW.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon, and the Director-General of the OPCW have agreed to strengthen the existing cooperation between their two organisations in order to promote the international community's goals in the field of international peace and security.

The OPCW, through its cooperation with the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, is contributing to the implementation of the UN's global counter-terrorism strategy. The OPCW, which has considerable expertise on issues related to possible use of toxic chemicals by terrorists, supports the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force by providing advice and by assisting in the elaboration of policies related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The OPCW is participating in the work of the Task Force as a member of the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks. The Working Group's mandate is "to improve coordination in planning a response to a terrorist attack using nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons or materials, in particular by reviewing and improving the effectiveness of the existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms for assistance delivery, relief

operations and victim support, so that all States can receive adequate assistance” (resolution 60/288 (2006), II.17).

On 18 June 2009, the Director-General addressed the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Director-General recalled that, shortly after the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), on 11 December 2001 the OPCW Executive Council at its Twenty-Seventh Session recognised that the full and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Convention in and of itself makes a significant contribution to global counter-terrorism efforts. The Director-General then reviewed the progress that the OPCW has made in these areas and the challenges that lie ahead. He highlighted the OPCW’s cooperation with the United Nations and relevant regional and international organisations, and the support that the Secretariat provides to OPCW Member States for putting in place the necessary rules and regulations to fully implement the Convention at the national level.

On 16 September, Mr Jean-Paul Laborde, Director of the CTITF, visited the OPCW Headquarters. Mr Laborde expressed his appreciation for the OPCW’s contribution to the work of the Task Force in assisting in the development and implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. He further agreed to address one of the upcoming sessions of the Council’s Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism.

From 14 to 18 December 2009, at the invitation of the Director of the CTITF, a representative of the Secretariat participated in a training programme at the offices of the Task Force in New York.

On 16 December 2009, in a letter to the OPCW Director-General, the Secretary-General of the United Nations underlined the fact that the OPCW, through its leadership and participation in various working groups and initiatives of the United Nations CTITF, particularly in the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks, has made a very valuable contribution to the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. The Secretary-General also stated that the continued active participation of the OPCW in the CTITF will be critical to the accomplishment of the CTITF’s objectives.

On 29-31 March 2010, the OPCW representatives participated in the workshop organised by the UN CTITF WMD working Group - “International Response and Mitigation of a terrorist Attack using Nuclear and Radiological Weapons or Materials”, held in Vienna at the IAEA Headquarters.

On 31 March 2010, Mr Jean-Paul Laborde, Director of the CTITF, visited the OPCW Headquarters and met with the Director-General of the OPCW to discuss further the cooperation between the UN CTITF and the OPCW. The upcoming plans include the participation of the Director of CTITF in the work of the OPCW Executive Council Open-ended working group on terrorism. Mr Jean-Paul Laborde will be invited to address one of the upcoming sessions of the group.

### **Activities in the area of resolution 1540 (2004)**

The OPCW is also encouraged by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004), and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1810 (2008), both of which “encourage the 1540 Committee to engage actively with States and relevant international, regional, and subregional organisations to promote the sharing of experience and lessons learned in the areas covered by Resolution 1540 (2004) and to liaise on the availability of programmes which might facilitate the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004)”.

The OPCW participated in all regional and subregional workshops related to Resolution 1540, and delivered presentations on the OPCW’s work in the sphere of national implementation, including physical protection, effective national implementation, provision of assistance in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons, and toxic chemicals.

In 2009, the OPCW’s Secretariat co-organised and supported important events aimed at discussing how implementing the Convention contributes to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the area of chemical weapons, and how the OPCW can enhance the promotion of effective national standards and practices in the chemical domain. During the reporting period the “International Seminar on National Implementation of Non-proliferation Obligations: the OPCW as an Example of Effective Assistance in National Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention” was held in Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 22 and 23 June 2009.

From 30 September to 2 October 2009, the Secretariat participated in the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), held in New York. The Secretariat updated the 1540 Committee about the implementation of the Convention and how its support and capacity-building programmes contribute to the OPCW Member States’ ability to implement the Convention, thereby also strengthening their capacity to deal with the obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), and ultimately with the issue of terrorism.

H.E. Mr Jorge Urbina, the Chairman of the 1540 Committee, paid a visit to the OPCW Headquarters on 12 October 2009 and met with the Director-General. Director-General Pfirter provided Mr Urbina with an overview of the OPCW’s activities, focussing on its efforts to strengthen implementation of the Convention at the national level. As examples, the Director-General highlighted the technical assistance that the OPCW provides to States Parties in drafting their national legislation to implement the Convention, and to national customs authorities to improve their capacity for monitoring transfers of scheduled chemicals. Mr Urbina commended the OPCW for its significant contribution to global non-proliferation efforts, in particular for its achievements in fostering effective implementation of the Convention at national level.

### **Contacts with other United Nations bodies, international organisations, conferences, and meetings**

The Secretariat has established and maintained channels of communication with a number of regional, subregional, and international organisations and agencies in the field of counter-

terrorism. The aim of these contacts has been to identify ways in which these organisations can assist one another, pursuant to relevant mandates, by exchanging information, knowledge, and expertise as needed, and by coordinating programme activities that relate to action against terrorism.

During the reporting period, on 2 and 3 December 2009, at the invitation of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Secretariat participated in a workshop for Central Asian countries on non-proliferation and international legal cooperation against biological, chemical, and nuclear terrorism, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

The Secretariat participated in the Asia-Pacific Seminar on Developments in Chemical Safety, Security and Chemical Counter-Terrorism held in Canberra, Australia, from 10 to 12 June 2009. The seminar explored developments in this area, with a focus on scientific, technical, and policy considerations.

The Secretariat continued to support the programme of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), “Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking and Criminal Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Substances and Weapons”. The Secretariat has participated in various workshops organised by UNICRI in the framework of the above undertaking.

### **Safety and Security at Chemical Plants**

The Second Review Conference reaffirmed concerns expressed at the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention that chemical facilities may become subject to attacks or other incidents that could lead to the release or theft of toxic chemicals. The Second Review Conference welcomed the fact that some States Parties had taken measures to minimise such risks and encouraged States Parties to exchange experiences and discuss related issues (paragraph 9.94 of RC-2/4).

Following these concerns, the Secretariat continues to encourage States Parties to exchange experiences and discuss issues relevant to this challenge. The Secretariat estimates that the OPCW will continue to develop relations and partnerships, as appropriate, with relevant regional and international organisations, including international organisations related to chemical safety, chemical industry associations, and the private sector and civil society, in order to promote awareness of the objectives and purposes of the Convention. The OPCW’s contribution to enhancing the security of chemical facilities will rely principally on resources and assistance from and through States Parties.

In 2009, for the first time, the Annual Meeting of National Authorities, which was held from 27 to 29 November, included a segment dedicated to the issue of safety and security at chemical plants. The participants provided information on their national and regional programmes related to chemical safety and security, and expressed support for the work conducted by the Secretariat in this field.

On 13-14 September 2010, the Secretariat is to conduct a table-top exercise on reducing the risks of toxic chemicals being acquired or used for terrorist purposes, to be held in Poland. The overall objective of the exercise is to support the development of national capabilities and regional and international cooperation between States Parties to reduce risks related to terrorism with use of chemical weapons or release of toxic chemicals as a result of an attack at a chemical plant. The exercise will examine cross-government decision-making and information exchange, and the conditions to be met in order for relevant national and international organisations to offer assistance.