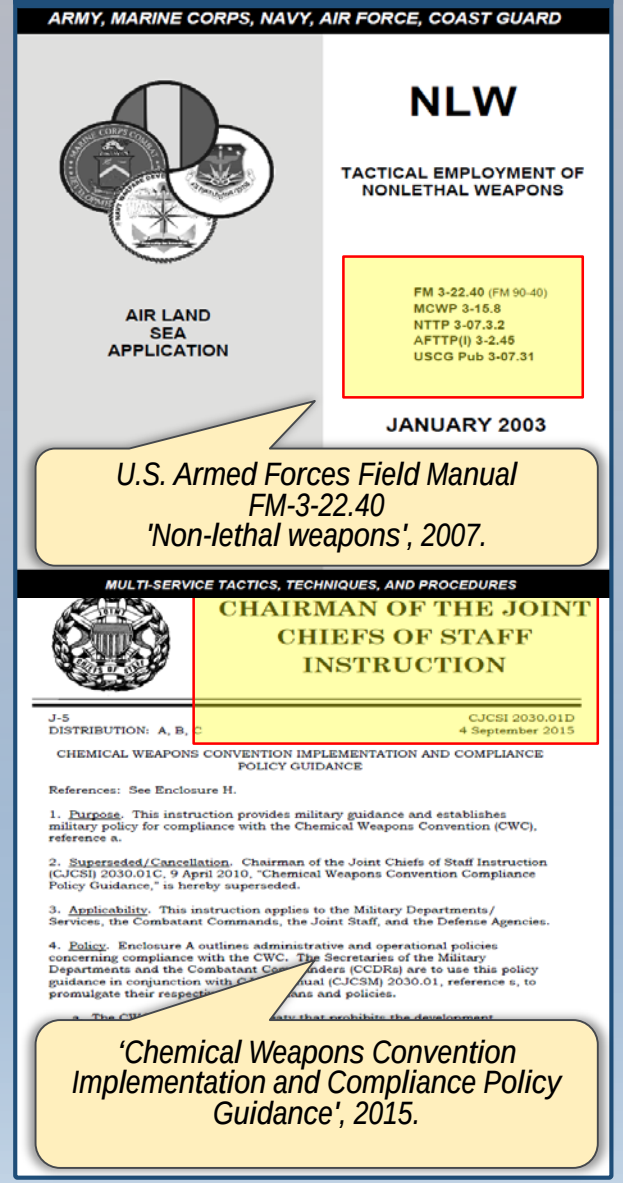
International legal instruments that form the basis of the chemical weapons non-proliferation regime

Name	Field of application	Amount of State parties	Year of adoption
Geneva Protocol	*Use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases in war, as well as the use of bacteriological methods of warfare*	*146*	*Signed: 1925 Entered into force: 1928*
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	*Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction*	*193*	*Signed: 1993 Entered into force: 1997*
Australian group	*Export of materials, technologies and software that can contribute to development of chemical and biological weapons*	*43*	*1985*
Missile Technology Control Regime	*Export of unmanned aerial vehicles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction*	*35*	*1987*
Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons	*Investigation of any alleged use of chemical and biological weapons at the request from any UN Member State*	*193*	*1987*
Resolution 1540 adopted by UN Security Council	*Control of the activities of non-State actors that can develop, acquire, manufacture, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons*	*193*	*2004*
Resolution 2325 adopted by UN Security Council	*Preventing terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction*	*193*	*2016*

Legalisation of U.S. use of chemical weapons



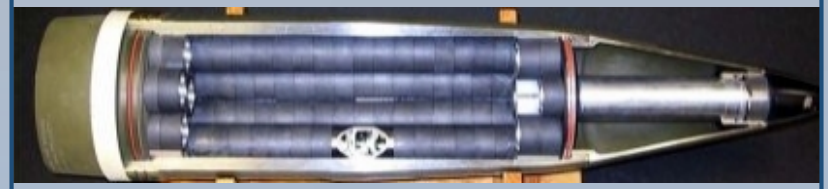
U.S. Armed Forces Field Manual FM-3-22.40 'Non-lethal weapons', 2007.

'Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation and Compliance Policy Guidance', 2015.

U.S. breach of obligations on the Non-Proliferation of Chemical Weapons

U.S. development of samples of riot control agents

The mine (based on the M853A1 illuminating mine) is designed to deliver 14 light-noise or chemical non-lethal cassettes. Used at ranges of 450–1,500 metres. The impact area is up to 30 square metres



The U.S.-made 155-mm XM-1063 cluster artillery shell is designed to restrain the actions of enemy manpower in an area of up to 1 hectare. Used at ranges of up to 28 km. The ammunition contains 152 striking elements and can be used by M109 self-propelled howitzers, M777 towed howitzers, and NLOS-C self-propelled howitzer

The U.S.-made 120-mm M1028 tank shrapnel shell projectile is equipped with spherical-shaped striking elements, sub-munitions with liquid receptors of irritating and smelling substances. Used at distances of up to 700 m

Abandoned U.S. ammunition, filled with toxic substances

AN-M64 aerial bomb (Panama)

Mk82 aerial bomb (Cambodia)

CS bomb (Cambodia)

Mk82 aerial bomb (Cambodia)

Reaction Mass Retention Sites

US supplies of chemical agents to other countries

Non-lethal chemical agents:
CS gas, pepper spray, etc.

Price depending on the type

Amount
depending on the type

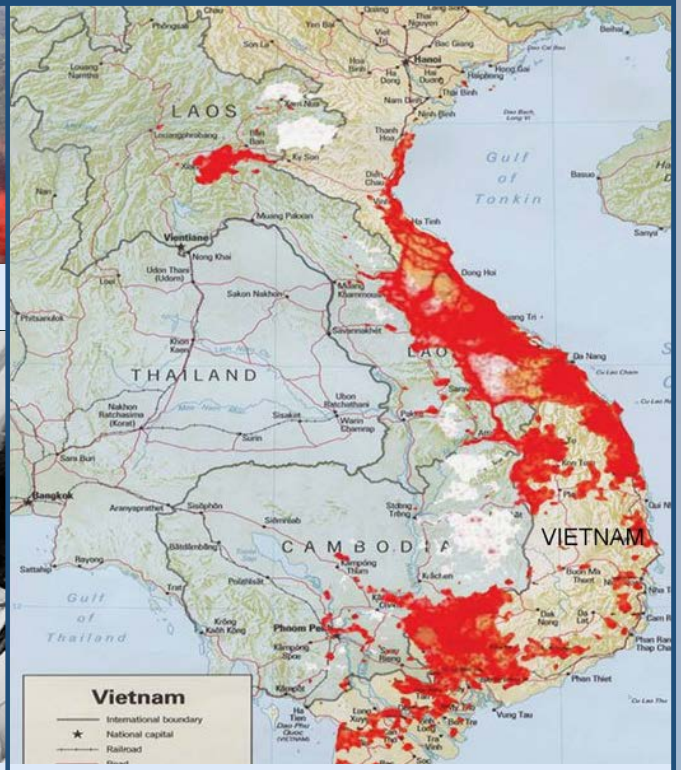
Total cost of procurement
$10,000,000

Facts of use of Chemical Weapons by the United States of America

U.S. Army's use of herbicides during the Vietnam War

Use of defoliants in Vietnam's mangrove forests

Consequences of the application of Agent Orange in Vietnam



Areas of Agent Orange deployment

TABLE 3-4 Major Herbicides Used in Operation Ranch Hand: 1962-1971

Herbicide Code Name	Formulation	Purpose	No. of Gallons Sprayed	Period of Use
Purple	2,4-D; 2,4,5-T	General defoliation	145,000	1962-1964
Blue (Phytar 560-G)	Cacodylic acid	Rapid defoliation, grassy plant control, rice destruction	1,124,307	1962-1971
Pink	2,4,5-T	Defoliation	122,792	1962-1964
Green	2,4,5-T	Crop destruction	8,208	1962-1964
Orange, Orange II	2,4-D; 2,4,5-T	General defoliation	11,261,429	1965-1970
White (Tordon 101)	2,4-D; picloram	Forest defoliation, long-term control	5,246,502	1965-1971

Main herbicides used by the U.S. Armed Forces during the Ranch Hand operation

Use of white phosphorous munitions in Iraq

Incendiary munition strike pattern

At the time of entry of the U.S. troops to Iraq (April 2003), non-lethal chemical munitions were in the service of U.S. military police, military aviation, and ground troops deployed in the region

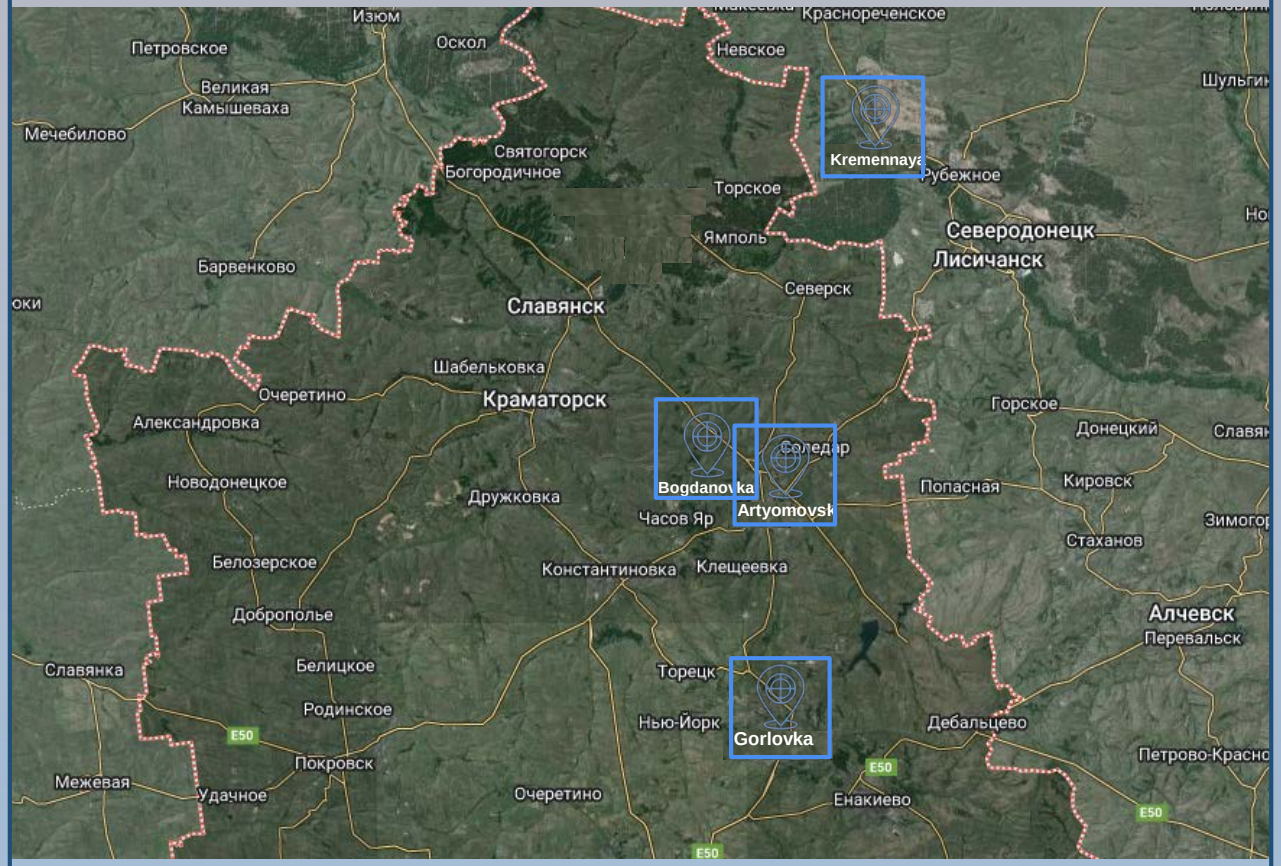
Area struck by munition with white phosphorous

Use of chemical agents during the war on the Korean Peninsula

From February 1952 to June 1953, more than 100 cases of chemical munitions were reported, resulting in 145 deaths and more than 1,000 poisonings.

The facts of Ukraine's use of chloropicrin and phosgene

Cases of use by the Ukrainian side of chloropicrin irritant agent



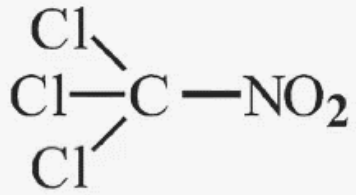
Numerous cases of use by the Ukrainian side of chloropicrin irritating substance have been recorded near Donetsk, Bogdanovka, Gorlovka, Kremennaya, and Artyomovsk.

Chloropicrin is a colourless liquid with a characteristic odour. Causes irritation of mucous shells of the eyes and upper respiratory tracts. At high concentrations, causes reflexive reactions in the form of nausea and vomiting

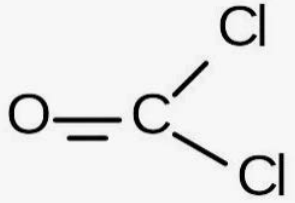
The siege of the Labour Union House in Odessa on 2 May 2014

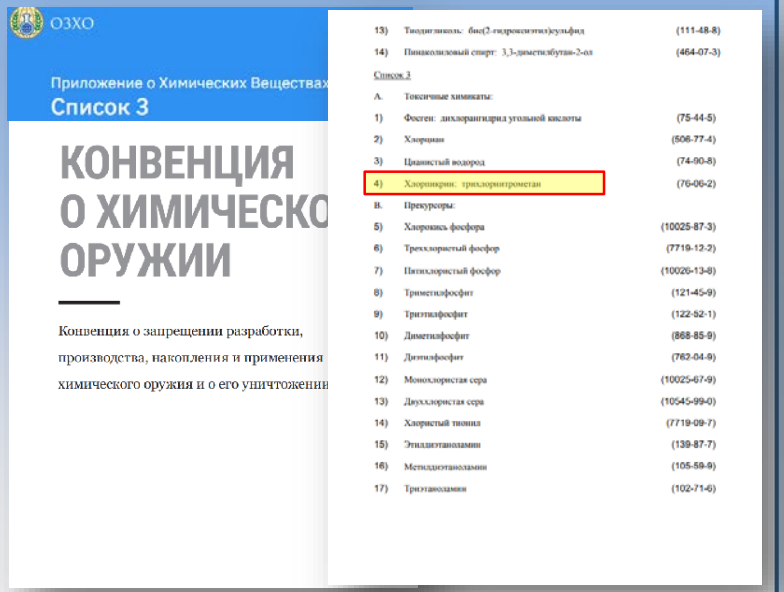
One of the main causes of the mass deaths in the fire at the Labour Union House in Odessa on 2 May 2014 may have been the pre-planned use of chloropicrin by the Ukrainian authorities.

Chloropicrin



Phosgene





When heated to 400-500°C, chloropicrin decomposes with phosgene

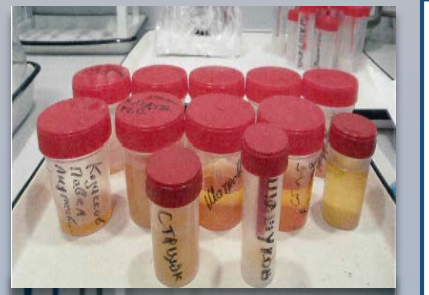
Use of chemical weapons by Ukraine during the special military operation

U.S. munitions supplies containing the CS substance to Ukraine

On 28 December 2023, grenades with CS agent were used against Russian troops positions in Krasny Liman direction

ALSG272CS is a hand-held aerosol grenade. It sprays the chemical in about 30–40 seconds. The grenade's adverse factor is an irritant of a complex action - CS

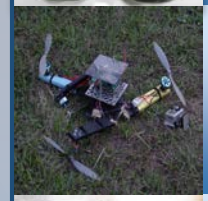
Use of BZ chemical agent substance analogue



Samples taken from Russian servicemen who have been poisoned **on 19 August 2022**
The analysis revealed the presence of a BZ chemical agent substance analogue in the samples (included in Schedule 2 of the OPCW)

Use of toxic chemicals by AFU

Hand grenades with chemical substances marked Teren-6 dropped at positions of Russian troops on 7 and 21 April 2023 Ukrainian quadcopters



A kamikaze UAV with a plastic tank without an explosive device with an unknown substance was used on the positions of the Russian troops on 15 June 2023 close to Rabotino

(Zaporozhye region)

Munitions filled with chemical irritating substances used on 3 and 11 August 2023, Russian military positions close to Rabotino of Zaporozhye region

Attempts by Ukrainian nationalists to destroy chemically hazardous facilities on the territory of the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics

Bombardment of the Zarya industrial plant in Rubezhnoye, 5 April 2022

Strikes against industrial zone close to Dolgenkoye 11 May 2022

Attack on the Azot industrial plant in Severodonetsk, May 2022

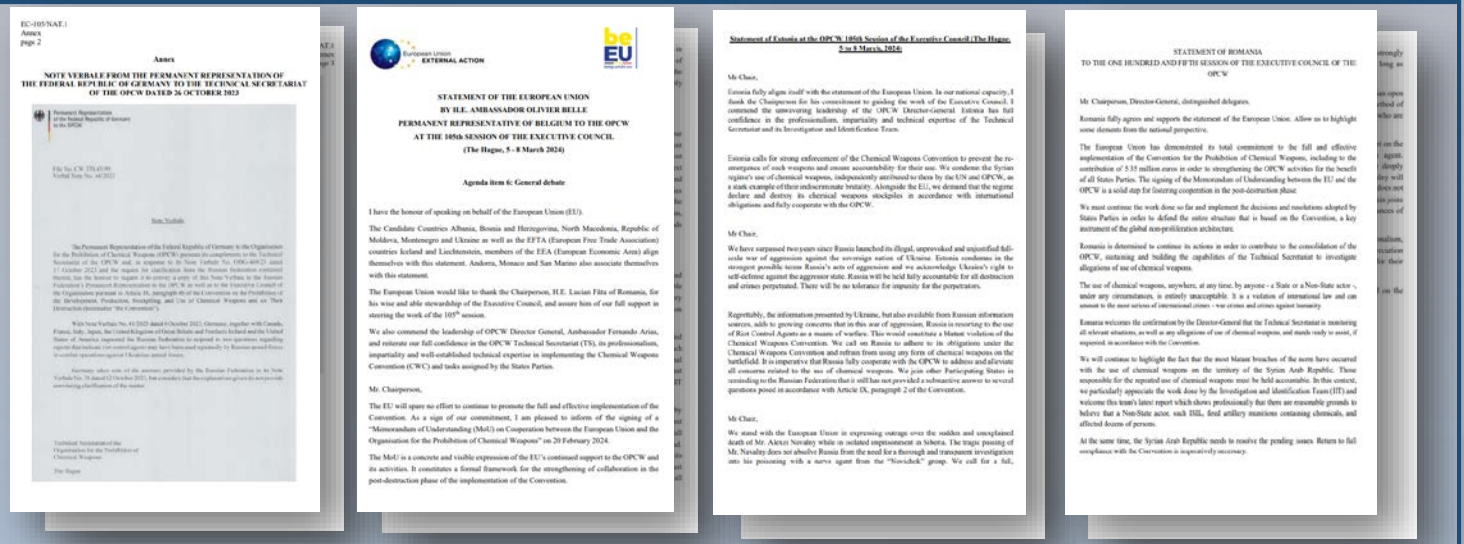
Bombardment of the KoksoKhim plant in Avdeyevka on 11 June 2022

Demolition of an ammonia pipeline near Maksitovka, 5 June 2023

Strikes against a plant in Donetsk, 10 August 2023

Results of the 105th Session of the Executive Board of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (5–8 March 2024, The Hague)

EU countries' aggressive campaign falsely accusing Russia of violating the Chemical Weapons Convention



EC-105/NAE.1
Annex
page 2

Annex

NOTE VERBALE FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE OPCW DATED 26 OCTOBER 2023

European Union
EXTERNAL ACTION

STATEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION BY H.E. AMBASSADOR OLIVIER BELLE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE OPCW AT THE 105th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (The Hague, 5 - 8 March 2024)

Agenda item 6: General debate

I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the European Union (EU).

The Candidate Countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro and Ukraine as well as the EFTA (European Free Trade Association) countries Iceland and Liechtenstein, members of the EEA (European Economic Area) align themselves with this statement. Andorra, Monaco and San Marino also associate themselves with this statement.

The European Union would like to thank the Chairperson, H.E. Lucian Fîta of Romania, for his wise and able stewardship of the Executive Council, and assure him of our full support in steering the work of the 105th session.

We also commend the leadership of OPCW Director General, Ambassador Fernando Arias, and reiterate our full confidence in the OPCW Technical Secretariat (TS), its professionalism, impartiality and well-established technical expertise in implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and tasks assigned by the States Parties.

Mr. Chairperson,

The EU will spare no effort to continue to promote the full and effective implementation of the Convention. As a sign of our commitment, I am pleased to inform of the signing of a "Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation between the European Union and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons" on 20 February 2024.

The MoU is a concrete and visible expression of the EU's continued support to the OPCW and its activities. It constitutes a formal framework for the strengthening of collaboration in the post-destruction phase of the implementation of the Convention.

Statement of Estonia at the OPCW 105th Session of the Executive Council (The Hague, 5 to 8 March, 2024)

Mr Chair,

Estonia fully aligns itself with the statement of the European Union. In our national capacity, I thank the Chairperson for his commitment to guiding the work of the Executive Council. I commend the unwavering leadership of the OPCW Director-General. Estonia has full confidence in the professionalism, impartiality and technical expertise of the Technical Secretariat and its Investigation and Identification Team.

Estonia calls for strong enforcement of the Chemical Weapons Convention to prevent the re-emergence of such weapons and ensure accountability for their use. We condemn the Syrian regime's use of chemical weapons, independently attributed to them by the UN and OPCW, as a stark example of their indiscriminate brutality. Alongside the EU, we demand that the regime declare and destroy its chemical weapons stockpiles in accordance with international obligations and fully cooperate with the OPCW.

Mr Chair,

We have surpassed two years since Russia launched its illegal, unprovoked and unjustified full-scale war of aggression against the sovereign nation of Ukraine. Estonia condemns in the strongest possible terms Russia's acts of aggression and we acknowledge Ukraine's right to self-defense against the aggressor state. Russia will be held fully accountable for all destruction and crimes perpetrated. There will be no tolerance for impunity for the perpetrators.

Regrettably, the information presented by Ukraine, but also available from Russian information sources, adds to growing concerns that in this war of aggression, Russia is resorting to the use of Riot Control Agents as a means of warfare. This would constitute a blatant violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We call on Russia to adhere to its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention and refrain from using any form of chemical weapons on the battlefield. It is imperative that Russia fully cooperate with the OPCW to address and alleviate all concerns related to the use of chemical weapons. We join other Participating States in reminding to the Russian Federation that it still has not provided a substantive answer to several questions posed in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

Mr Chair,

We stand with the European Union in expressing outrage over the sudden and unexplained death of Mr. Alexei Navalny while in isolated imprisonment in Siberia. The tragic passing of Mr. Navalny does not absolve Russia from the need for a thorough and transparent investigation into his poisoning with a nerve agent from the "Novichok" group. We call for a full,

STATEMENT OF ROMANIA
TO THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE OPCW

Mr Chairperson, Director-General, distinguished delegates,

Romania fully agrees and supports the statement of the European Union. Allow us to highlight some elements from the national perspective.

The European Union has demonstrated its total commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, including to the contribution of 535 million euros in order to strengthening the OPCW activities for the benefit of all States Parties. The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the EU and the OPCW is a solid step for fostering cooperation in the post-destruction phase.

We must continue the work done so far and implement the decisions and resolutions adopted by States Parties in order to defend the entire structure that is based on the Convention, a key instrument of the global non-proliferation architecture.

Romania is determined to continue its actions in order to contribute to the consolidation of the OPCW, sustaining and building the capabilities of the Technical Secretariat to investigate allegations of use of chemical weapons.

The use of chemical weapons, anywhere, at any time, by anyone - a State or a Non-State actor -, under any circumstances, is entirely unacceptable. It is a violation of international law and can amount to the most serious of international crimes - war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Romania welcomes the confirmation by the Director-General that the Technical Secretariat is monitoring all relevant situations, as well as any allegations of use of chemical weapons, and stands ready to assist, if requested, in accordance with the Convention.

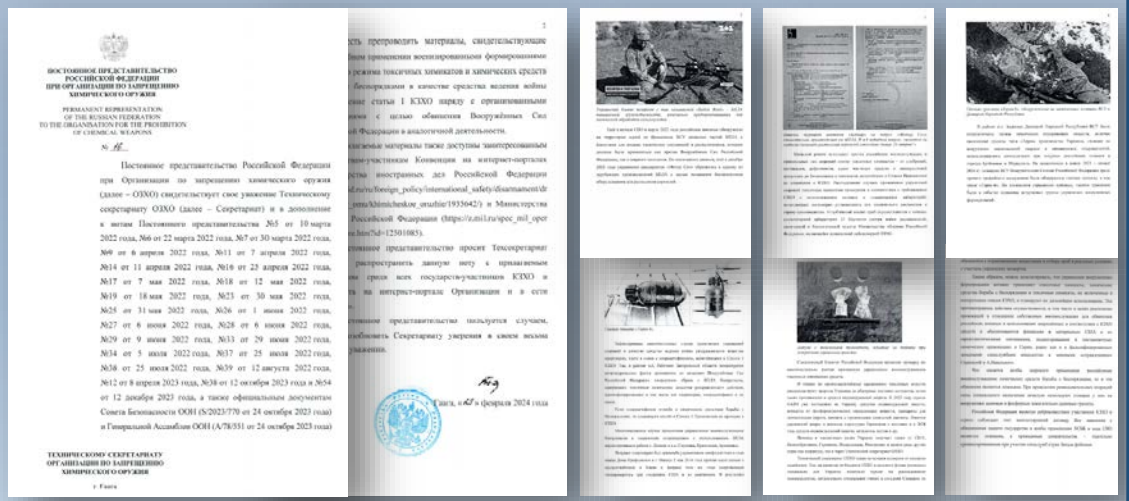
We will continue to highlight the fact that the most blatant breaches of the norm have occurred with the use of chemical weapons on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic. Those responsible for the repeated use of chemical weapons must be held accountable. In this context, we particularly appreciate the work done by the Investigation and Identification Team (IIT) and welcome this team's latest report which shows professionally that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a Non-State actor, such ISIL, fired artillery munitions containing chemicals, and affected dozens of persons.

At the same time, the Syrian Arab Republic needs to resolve the pending issues. Return to full compliance with the Convention is imperatively necessary.

Special drills in Slovakia

The OPCW organised special drills on handling toxic substances and collection of samples in real-life conditions with the participation of Ukrainian representatives

Investigation materials transmitted by the Russian Federation to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons



ПОСТОЯННОЕ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПО ЗАПРЕЩЕНИЮ
ХИМИЧЕСКОГО ОРУЖИЯ

PERMANENT REPRESENTATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TO THE ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION
OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

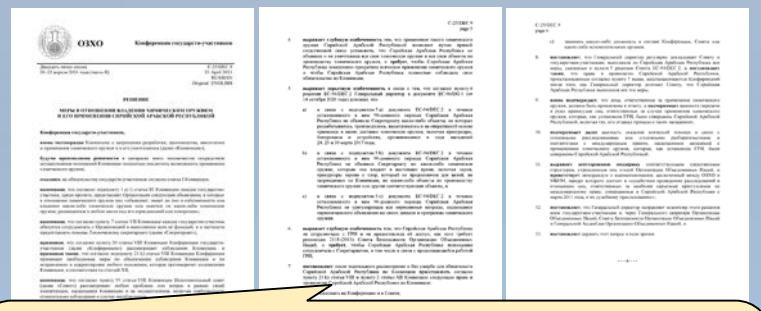
№ 46

Постоянное представительство Российской Федерации при Организации по запрещению химического оружия (далее – ОЗХО) свидетельствует свое уважение Техническому секретариату ОЗХО (далее – Секретариат) и в дополнение к нотам Постоянного представительства №5 от 10 марта 2022 года, №6 от 22 марта 2022 года, №7 от 30 марта 2022 года, №8 от 6 апреля 2022 года, №11 от 7 апреля 2022 года, №14 от 11 апреля 2022 года, №16 от 25 апреля 2022 года, №17 от 7 мая 2022 года, №18 от 12 мая 2022 года, №19 от 18 мая 2022 года, №23 от 30 мая 2022 года, №25 от 31 мая 2022 года, №26 от 1 июня 2022 года, №27 от 6 июня 2022 года, №28 от 6 июня 2022 года, №29 от 9 июня 2022 года, №33 от 29 июня 2022 года, №34 от 5 июля 2022 года, №37 от 25 июля 2022 года, №38 от 25 июля 2022 года, №39 от 12 августа 2022 года, №42 от 8 апреля 2023 года, №38 от 12 октября 2023 года и №54 от 12 декабря 2023 года, а также официальным документам Совета Безопасности ООН (S/2023/770 от 24 октября 2023 года) и Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН (A/78/551 от 24 октября 2023 года)

ТЕХНИЧЕСКОМУ СЕКРЕТАРИАТУ
ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПО ЗАПРЕЩЕНИЮ
ХИМИЧЕСКОГО ОРУЖИЯ

г. Гаага

Politising the work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons



ОЗХО
Конференция государств-участников

РЕШЕНИЕ
МЕРЫ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ВЛАДЕНИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКИМ ОРУЖИЕМ И ЕГО ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СИРИЙСКОЙ АРАБСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ

'...The Conference of States Parties
decides, after careful consideration and without prejudice to the obligations of the Syrian Arab Republic under the Convention, to suspend, under article VIII, paragraph 21 (c), and article XII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the following rights and privileges of the Syrian Arab Republic under the Convention:

(a) To vote in the Conference and in the Council,
b) To stand for election to the Council;
c) To hold any office in the Conference or in the Board of any subsidiary bodies;...'

Media Reaction

Defense Mirror

DEFENSE MIRROR.COM
Make Information A Strategic Asset

Russia Accuses Ukraine of Using American Chemical Munitions Against Russian Troops

In a press briefing today, Lieutenant General Igor Kirillov, head of the Russian Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Protection (RCBZ) troops, accused the Ukrainian Armed Forces of deploying American-made chemical munitions against Russian troops.

The allegations include the use of gas gren… …ning the CS (Tear gas) substance and other irritant chemicals, violating the Chemical Weapons Convention. Kirill… …ng to a specific event on December 28, 2023, in the Krasnolimansky tactical direction.

Russia accuses Ukraine of using American chemical munitions against Russian troops. The charges include the use of gas grenades containing CS (trear-gas) and other irritants, in violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

China's CGTN television and radio company

CGTN
See the difference

Russia accuses Ukraine of using American chemical munitions during airstrike

Lieutenant General I… …Russian Ministry of Defense claimed that Ukrainian

Russia accuses Ukraine of using American chemical munitions during air strikes. During the briefing, the Chief of the NBC Protection Troops, I.Kirillov stated that, during the special military operation, Armed Forces of Ukraine used U.S.-made chemical ammunition.

Australian National Review

jamiemcintyre
@jamiemcintyre21

Ukrainian Armed Forces using toxic substances to carry out terrorist acts — Russian MoD

The head of the Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Protection Troops, Lieutenant General Igor Kirillov made these statements in a Monday briefing:

- On August 9, 2022, Kherson Governor Vladimir Saldo was hospitalized with signs of poisoning, likely ricin

- In August 2022, the AFU used the banned 'BZ' gas against Russian troops. In 2024, samples of an analogous substance were found inside abandoned Ukrainian positions

- On December 5, 2023, LPR head Leonid Pasechnik received severe poisoning from phenols

- The Ukrainian Armed Forces claimed that they have analogs of the agent Tabun, used by the Nazis in World War II

- In January, an unknown toxic chemical was used on Russian positions, which contained substances banned in the EU, which causes blindness, impaired kidney, and li… …unction

'In August 2022, the AFU used banned BZ gas against Russian troops. In 2024, samples of a similar substance were found in abandoned Ukrainian positions...'

Al Mayadeen (Lebanon)

Ukraine continues to violate fundamental principles of international law, CWC

The Russian Ministry of… …cused the Armed Forces of Ukraine on Monday of

'...the diversity of UAVs has become one of the hallmarks of the current military conflict. Ukraine's use of this type of weapon..., including in combination with prohibited ammunition, has reached its maximum...'

Global Times Chinese newspaper

GT Global Times

After 20 years, Iraqis still suffer from impact of U.S. use of banned weapons

…ilitary offensive in the Iraqi city of Fallujah, locals

Twenty years after U.S. troops attacked the Iraqi city of Fallujah, local residents are still suffering the long-term consequences of U.S. troops using internationally banned weapons.

La Repubblica Edition

Republika
Portal Srpskog telegrafa

"OTROVALI SU GA" Oglasio se načelnik ruske vojske

Ukrajinske oružane snage otrovale su fenolnim jedinjenjima načelnika **Hersonske oblasti, Vladimira Sal…**

The AFU uses toxic compounds not only in hostilities, but also to carry out terrorist attacks. For example, on 9 August 2022, the head of the administration of Kherson region, V. Saldo, was hospitalised with signs of poisoning.