



Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons



**TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL
WEAPONS CONVENTION INVOLVED IN FULFILLING
ARTICLE VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)
DOHA REGIONAL CENTRE FOR CBRN TRAINING**

**DOHA, QATAR
22 - 24 MARCH 2016**



**Major General Staff (Pilot)
Nasser Mohammed Al-Ali
Chairman of NCPW**

The State of Qatar which enjoys, thank God, security, peace and stability, is highly keen to maintain international peace and security. Hence, comes its accession to all the conventions of humanitarian nature, including Chemical Weapons Convention. Since accession to that Convention, Qatar spares no effort in supporting the implementation of the Convention, promoting its activities and achieving its objectives. Qatar's keenness, in this regard, was manifested in hosting the training events of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). These events were numerous and diversified at both the regional or sub regional level. In December 2012, the “Doha Regional Centre for CBRN Training” was opened. Training services are provided through the Centre, not only in respect of the Chemical Weapons Convention, but also cover all WMD conventions.

The sixth Article of the Chemical Weapons Convention strikes the balance between the security requirements and the development programs. It has legalized the use of materials relevant to Chemical Weapons in peaceful applications for the service of humanity. At the same time, it developed a mechanism to ensure no diversion of these materials to non-peaceful uses. That is represented in the obligation of States parties to submit annual declarations to the OPCW, on the transfer, production, consumption, export and import of these materials.

To qualify human cadres for the preparation of declarations, the Organization has prepared this training course for representatives of National Authorities of the CWC State Parties. The course is annually hosted by the State of Qatar, in the framework of the events of “Doha Regional Centre for CBRN training”.

I have the pleasure to welcome all the participants and wish them all success.

I would also like to extend my appreciation to the OPCW and its Director General for their constructive cooperation and their efforts to maintain international peace and security.



Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü

Message from the Director General

I am pleased to welcome you to the Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention Involved in Fulfilling Article VI Declaration Requirements of the Chemical Weapons Convention being held at the Doha Regional Centre for CBRN Training. The course is being organised with the gracious support of the Government of the State of Qatar.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is hailed as one of the most successful disarmament instruments in the world. The number of States Parties to the CWC today stands at 192 reflecting a near-universal acceptance of the Convention. Much of the credit for the successful implementation of the CWC goes to National Authorities and the many other stakeholders who provide the foundation for effective implementation of the Convention.

National implementation is an important objective of the CWC. The goals of the CWC can only be achieved through its full and effective implementation by all States Parties. Hence, the Technical Secretariat continues to provide support to States Parties through various means including courses such as this, in order to help their efforts to implement the Convention. Article VI declarations constitute one of the important requirements under the Convention. It is therefore essential that the National Authorities have a good understanding of the requirements of the Convention in order to implement this important provision. This course seeks to enhance the knowledge of the participating officials and provide them with hands-on training for preparation of Article VI declarations as well as on transfers provisions of the Convention. It is also aimed at facilitating the sharing of experiences and best practices besides creating networks between the National Authorities in the region. The Secretariat remains available to provide any further support and assistance that may be required by National Authorities in this endeavour.

I wish to thank Major-General Staff (Pilot) Nasser Mohammad Al-Ali, Chairman, Qatar National Committee for the Prohibition of Weapons and all the members of his team as well as H.E. Mr. Khalid Fahad Al-Khater, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the OPCW for their valuable support and contribution to this meeting.

I wish you a pleasant and fruitful stay in Doha.

(Ahmet Üzümcü)

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**DOHA REGIONAL CENTRE FOR CBRN TRAINING
DOHA, QATAR, 22 –24 MARCH 2016**

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Time	Activity
<i>Tuesday, 22 March 2016</i>	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:15	Opening of the training course
09:15 – 09:45	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
09:45 – 10:30	Status of implementation of the CWC
10:30 – 11:15	Chemicals to be monitored under the CWC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals covered by the CWC • Principal uses of scheduled chemicals
11:15 – 12:00	Tools to assist in the identification of scheduled chemicals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handbook on Chemicals • Online Scheduled Chemicals Database • Generally used or traded scheduled chemicals brochure
12:00 – 12:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
12:30 – 13:15	General review of Article VI declaration requirements
13:15 – 14:00	Key decisions taken by the Executive Council and the Conference of the States Parties in relation to the transfer provisions of the CWC
<i>Wednesday, 23 March 2016</i>	
08:00 – 08:45	Identification of declarable activities
08:45 – 09:30	Declaration exercise 1: Identification of declarable activities
09:30 – 10:00	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
10:00 – 10:45	Declaration exercise 1: Identification of declarable activities (continued)
10:45 – 11:30	Tools assisting the preparation of declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration Handbook • Electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA version 2.5)
11:30 – 12:15	Common problems in making Article VI plant-site declarations
12:15 – 12:45	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>

Time	Activity
12:45 – 13:30	Practical issues and common problems in declaring imports and exports of scheduled chemicals
13:30 – 14:00	Roundtable discussion of Article VI declaration issues
<i>Thursday, 24 March 2016</i>	
08:00 – 08:45	Declaration exercise 2: Filling in declaration forms (for transfers of chemicals)
08:45 – 09:30	Declaration exercise 2: Filling in declaration forms (for transfers of chemicals) (continued)
09:30 – 10:00	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
10:00 – 10:45	Declaration exercise 3: Filling in declaration forms (for facilities)
10:45 – 11:30	Declaration exercise 3: Filling in declaration forms (for facilities) (continued)
11:30 – 12:15	Demonstration of the EDNA (version 2.1)
12:15 – 13:15	Panel discussion on the work of National Authorities during the declaration process
13:15 – 14:00	Evaluation and feedback, and closing of training course

Presentation

Status of Implementation

2016

1

Universality



Global Statistics	
Total	192
Africa	52
Asia	53
Eastern Europe	25
GRULAC	33
WEOG	29

States non Parties: South Sudan, Egypt, North Korea and Israel
Non-UN member states: the Cook Islands, the Holy See, Niue

National Authorities

- 189 with 3 still to be created (East Timor, Angola and Somalia)
- Technical assistance visits
- Capacity building tools
- Mentorship/partnership programme
- Basic course, Article VI courses
- Cooperation with other stakeholders
- Chemical industry, Education & Outreach

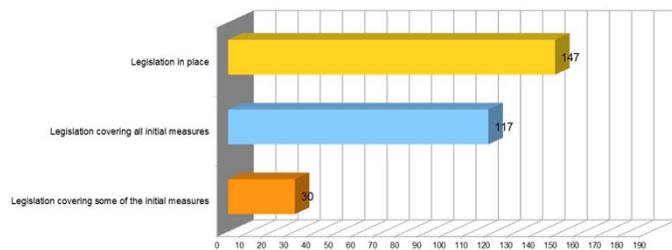
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Status of national implementation of Convention

- As at 20 October 2015, 147 (77 %) States Parties have adopted implementing legislation
- 117 (61%) States Parties have legislation covering all initial measures
- 30 (16%) States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures
- Since July 2014, 6 States Parties (including Uganda) have adopted legislation that covers all initial measures

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Number of States Parties with legislation in place



5

Electronic tools

- LAST
- EDNA and SIX
- E-learning courses
- EMS
- NIPS

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Education and Outreach

- Fires movies
- Education and Outreach Regional Meetings
- The Hague Ethical Guidelines
- The OPCW Day (29 April), The Day of Remembrance for All Victims of Chemical Warfare (30 November/the first day of the CSP), The Open Day (September)
- Advisory Board on Education and Outreach

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Destruction



- As of May 2015, 90% of chemical weapons destroyed
- CW declared by Albania, India, Iraq, Libya, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, the United States, a State Party
- Destruction of CWs in the Syrian Arab Republic completed in January 2016

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Chemical Industry Inspections



- To ensure that chemical weapons are never produced again
- 3,000 inspections by August 2015
- About 240 inspections annually

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Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM)



- 7 August 2015, UNSC Resolution 2235 unanimously adopted to establish JIM
- To identify those involved in the use of CW in Syria
- JIM is an independent body based in New York, with a component in The Hague.
- The JIM staff includes 24 experts in addition to a 3-member Leadership Panel based on equitable geographic representation
- OPCW is to provide specific technical and analytical expertise
- First report: expected in the end of February 2016

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The way forward - I

- The operating environment of the OPCW will change significantly over the coming decade
 - Nature of armed conflict, increasing threats from the non-state actors
 - Structural and technological changes in the chemical industry
 - Advances in science and technology
- Activities will have to be shifted from disarmament of chemical weapons to preventing their re-emergence
- New investments in a widening range of activities related to verification, capacity development, stakeholder engagement, and governance of the Organization will be required

The way forward - II

- A viable **industry verification regime** will be maintained and OPCW's analytical capabilities enhanced
- **National implementation** of the CWC and assistance and **protection measures** against CW will remain core business; efforts to enhance **chemical security** will gain in importance
- **Better outreach** to and engagement with States not Parties, international organizations, industries, academia, NGOs will be strengthened and broader partnerships formed
- OPCW's **management and governance** tools in administration, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology will be developed; based on Results Based Management approach

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DOHA, QATAR 22- 24 March 2016

Chemicals to be monitored under CWC

Declarations Branch/Verification Division

1183

Objectives

- By the end of this session participants should:
 - Be aware of the key CWC definitions of a chemical weapon and a toxic chemical
 - Understand the concept of the dual use nature of chemicals
 - Be familiar with the 3 Schedules of chemicals monitored by the CWC
 - Be familiar with some of the uses of the most common scheduled chemicals

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What is a chemical weapon?



?



Chemical Weapon

(Article II, Para 1)

Means the following, together or separately:

- Toxic chemicals and their precursors**, except where intended for purposes not prohibited under this Convention (*)
- Munitions and devices**, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in paragraph a)
- Any equipment** specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions and devices specified in paragraph b)

(*) General purpose criterion defined by purpose and not by properties

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Toxic Chemicals

(Article II, Para 2)

TOXIC CHEMICAL means **any chemical** which through its chemical action on life processes can **cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals**. This includes **all such chemicals**, regardless of their origin or of the method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities , in munitions or elsewhere.

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Article VI of CWC

- Establishes the right of a State Party to **manufacture and use toxic chemicals and their precursors** for activities not prohibited under the Convention
- Creates legal bases for **Declaration, Verification and Transfer regimes** related to such chemicals, facilities and activities.

Verification Annex Parts VI to IX

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Activities not Prohibited under the Convention

(Article II, P9)

- Industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical or other peaceful purposes
- Protective purposes
- Military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons
- Law enforcement including riot control purposes

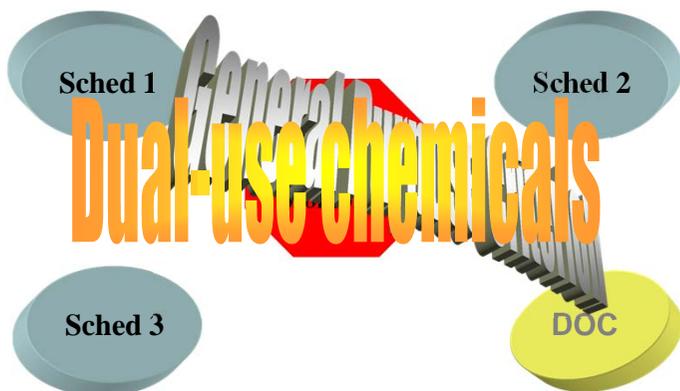
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Dual Use Nature of Chemicals

- Many chemicals covered by CWC can be used for **legitimate peaceful purposes** as well as **chemical weapons (CW)** purposes.
- Cannot just define a list of “banned” chemicals.
 - Need to define chemicals and activities to be monitored
- The CWC does **not just cover toxic chemicals** but also many **non-toxic precursors** that can be used to **make toxic chemicals for CW purposes**.

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CHEMICALS ROUTINELY MONITORED UNDER CWC



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Guidelines on Schedules

- **Schedule 1:**
 - Developed / used as CW
 - Poses a **High Risk** to object & purpose of CWC
 - Structure / Toxicity closely related to CW
 - Precursor in final stage of CW production
 - **Little or no use for purposes not prohibited by CWC**
- **Schedule 2:**
 - Poses a **Significant Risk** to object & purpose of CWC
 - Could be used as CW
 - Precursor to Schedule 1 chemicals
 - **Not produced in large commercial quantities for purposes not prohibited by CWC**

Guidelines on Schedules

- **Schedule 3:**
 - Poses a **Risk** to object & purpose of CWC
 - Used / could be used as CW
 - Precursor for Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals
 - **May be produced in large commercial quantities for purposes not prohibited by CWC**

Discrete Organic Chemicals (Category, not a Schedule)

- All carbon containing compounds with some exceptions
- **Subcategory of DOCs containing the elements P, S or F (PSF chemicals)**
- Vast range of chemicals – interest in capabilities of plants producing them rather than chemicals themselves
- **Hence no import/export provisions only production monitored.**
- **Will not discuss this category further in this course**

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Chemicals

- 12 families or individual chemicals
 - Theoretically over 2 million individual chemicals
 - approx 1300 individual chemicals declared to OPCW
 - Produced and traded in very small amounts (often grams or less)
- Schedule 1A: toxic chemicals
 - Includes well known chemical weapons agents such as
 - Sarin, Soman, VX
 - Sulfur and nitrogen mustards
 - Toxins -Ricin and Saxitoxin
- Schedule 1B - key precursors
 - e.g. methylphosphonic difluoride (DF) or chlorosarin

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Uses of Schedule 1 Chemicals

- No large scale uses
- Ricin
 - Anticancer research
- Saxitoxin
 - Diagnostic kits for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning
- Nitrogen Mustard
 - Small quantities for skin cancer treatment
- Sarin – Sulfur Mustard – VX
 - Small quantities used for developing protection and detection methods



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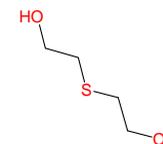
Schedule 2 Chemicals

Schedule 2 Chemicals

- 14 families or individual chemicals
 - Theoretically millions of individual chemicals
 - 477 individual chemicals declared to OPCW
- Most Schedule 2 chemicals only ever produced on research scales but several Schedule 2 chemicals produced in thousands of tonnes per year.
- ~32 regularly traded in moderate volume

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Examples of Uses of a Specific Schedule 2 Chemical



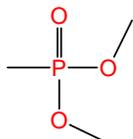
Thiodiglycol

- Carrier for Dyes in Textile & Printing Industry
- Co-solvent in Water-based Pen Inks
- Manufacture of Some Types of Plastics, Resins and Adhesives
- Lubricant Additive

BUT 1 STEP FROM MUSTARD GAS

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Examples of Uses of a Specific Schedule 2 Chemical



Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP)

- Used as flame retardant for foamed polyurethane plastics and as flame retarding impregnant e.g. for textiles
- Several other chemicals from Schedule 2B04 used in similar applications (e.g. diethyl ethylphosphonate)

BUT KEY PRECURSORS FOR THE NERVE AGENTS

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Schedule 3

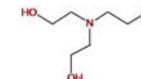
Schedule 3 Chemicals

- 17 individual chemicals
- Most produced on relatively large scale, some in millions of tonnes per year (hydrogen cyanide and phosgene).
- 15 regularly traded - some very large volume
 - Other 2 not generally traded but produced and used onsite (hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride)

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Examples of Uses of a Specific Schedule 3 Chemical

Triethanolamine (102-71-6)



- Desulfurisation in Petroleum Refining
- Intermediate in manufacture of Surfactants, Textile Specialties, Waxes, Polishes, Herbicides, Petroleum Emulsifiers, Cement Additives, Cutting Oils
- Making Emulsions with Mineral & Vegetable Oils, Paraffin & Waxes
- Solvent for Dyes

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Examples of Uses of a Specific Schedule 3 Chemical

Triethanolamine

Manufacture of Synthetic Resins

- Increasing Penetration of Organic Liquids into Wood & Paper
- Production of Lubricants for the Textile Industry
- PH balancer in cosmetics

BUT 1 STEP FROM NITROGEN MUSTARD

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Most Traded Schedule Chemicals with specific HS code

- Specific 6-digit HS code has been assigned to 33 most traded CWC Scheduled chemicals by the Customs Co-operation Council of the WCO
<http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2014/july/~//media/WCO/Public/Global/PDF/Media/Newsroom/Press/2014/HS%202017%20RECOMMENDEDED%20AMENDMENTS.ashx>

The following slides show the list of the 33 most traded Scheduled chemicals with specific HS code assigned in HS 2017

No	Sch	CAS	Chemical name	HS 2012	HS 2017
1	2B04	170836-68-7	Mixtures and preparations consisting mainly of (5-ethyl-2-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-5-yl)methyl methyl phosphonate and bis[(5-ethyl-2-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-5-yl)methyl] methyl phosphonate	3824.90	3824.91
2	2B04	18755-43-6	Dimethyl propylphosphonate	2931.90	2931.32
3	2B04	41203-81-0	(5-Ethyl-2-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-5-yl) methyl methyl phosphonate	2931.90	2931.36
4	2B04	42595-45-9	Bis[(5-ethyl-2-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-5-yl)methyl] methyl phosphonate	2931.90	2931.37
5	2B04	68957-94-8	2,4,6-Tripropyl-1,3,5,2,4,6-trioxatriphosphinane 2,4,6-trioxide	2931.90	2931.35
6	2B04	756-79-6	Dimethyl methylphosphonate	2931.90	2931.31
7	2B04	78-38-6	Diethyl ethylphosphonate	2931.90	2931.33
8	2B04	84402-58-4	Mixture: 50% Methylphosphonic acid / 50% (Aminoiminomethyl)urea	2931.90	2931.38
9	2B04	84962-98-1	Sodium 3-(trihydroxysilyl)propyl methylphosphonate	2931.90	2931.34
10	2B08	76-93-7	2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid (benzilic acid)*	2918.19	2918.17
11	2B10	4261-68-1	2-(N,N-Diisopropylamino)ethylchloride hydrochloride	2921.19	2921.14
12	2B10	4584-46-7	2-(N,N-Dimethylamino)ethylchloride hydrochloride	2921.19	2921.12
13	2B10	869-24-9	2-(N,N-Diethylamino)ethylchloride hydrochloride	2921.19	2921.13
14	2B11	96-80-0	2-(N,N-Diisopropylamino)ethanol	2922.19	2922.18
15	2B12	100-38-9	2-(N,N-Diethylamino)ethanethiol	2930.90	2930.60
16	2B13	111-48-8	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide (Thiodiglycol) (INN)	2930.90	2930.70

No	Sched	CAS	Chemical name	HS 2012	HS 2017
17	3A01	75-44-5	Carbonyl dichloride	2812.10	2812.11
18	3A02	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride	2853.00	2853.10
19	3A03	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	2811.19	2811.12
20	3A04	76-06-2	Trichloronitromethane	2904.90	2904.91
21	3B05	10025-87-3	Phosphorous oxychloride	2812.10	2812.12
22	3B06	7719-12-2	Phosphorous trichloride	2812.10	2812.13
23	3B07	10026-13-8	Phosphorous pentachloride	2812.10	2812.14
24	3B08	121-45-9	Trimethyl phosphite	2920.90	2920.23
25	3B09	122-52-1	Triethyl phosphite	2920.90	2920.24
26	3B10	868-85-9	Dimethyl phosphite	2920.90	2920.21
27	3B11	762-04-9	Diethyl phosphite	2920.90	2920.22
28	3B12	10025-67-9	Sulfur monochloride	2812.10	2812.15
29	3B13	10545-99-0	Sulfur dichloride	2812.10	2812.16
30	3B14	7719-09-7	Thionyl chloride	2812.10	2812.17
31	3B15	139-87-7	Ethyl-diethanolamine	2922.19	2922.17*
32	3B16	105-59-9	Methyl-diethanolamine	2922.19	2922.17*
33	3B17	102-71-6	Triethanolamine	2922.13	2922.15

* HS code 2922.17 Provided for Methyl-diethanolamine and Ethyl-diethanolamine

Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals not yet assigned specific 6-digit codes in HS

(INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE HARMONIZED COMMODITY DESCRIPTION AND CODING SYSTEM)

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16 Most Traded CWC scheduled Chemicals to be included in HS 2022

N	CAS	Chemical Name	Schedule	HS 2012 / WCO Recommendation code
1	108-02-1	2-(N,N-Dimethylamino)ethanethiol	2B12	2930.90
2	129788-86-9	Product from the reaction of Methylphosphonic acid and 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine	2B04	2931.90
3	1619-34-7	3-Quinuclidinol	2B09	2933.39
4	25333-42-0	R-(-)-3-Quinuclidinol	2B09	2933.39
5	3001-98-7	3,9-Dimethyl-2,4,8,10-tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecane 3,9-dioxide	2B04	2931.90
6	4708-04-7	Propylphosphonic dichloride	2B04	2931.90
7	676-97-1	Methylphosphonic dichloride	2B04	2931.90
8	7526-26-3	Diphenyl methylphosphonate	2B04	2931.90
9	849-29-6	O-(3-chloropropyl) O-[4-nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] methylphosphonothionate	2B04	2930.90
10	993-13-5	Methylphosphonic acid	2B04	2931.90
11	99580-93-5	Product from the reaction of methylphosphonic acid and 1,2-ethanediamine	2B04	2931.90
12	294675-51-7	Phosphonic acid, methyl-, polyglycol ester (Exolit OP 560 TP)	2B04	
13	663176-00-9	Phosphonic acid, methyl-, polyglycol ester (Exolit OP 560)	2B04	
14	363626-50-0	Bis(polyoxyethylene) methylphosphonate	2B04	3907.20
15	63747-58-0	Poly(1,3-phenylene methyl phosphonate)	2B04	3911.90
16	70715-06-9	Dimethylmethylphosphonate, polymer with oxirane and phosphorus oxide	2B04	3824.90

**Additional
Commercial Uses of schedule 2 & schedule 3
Chemicals**

Examples of Sch 2 Commercial Uses

Amiton	Was a commercial pesticide withdrawn due to toxicity
PFIB	Waste Constituent
BZ	Pharmaceuticals, Medical Research
Schedule 2B4 Family	Flame retardants, Anti-Foam agents, Gasoline/Oil Additives Viscosity depressants, Textiles, Drugs,
Dialkylphosphoramidic Dihalides Family	None
Dialkyl N,N-dialkyl-Phosphoramidates Family	Polyamide Fibers, Fireproofing agents

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Examples of Sch 2 Commercial Uses

Arsenic Trichloride	Purifying Arsenic, Semiconductor manuf. Catalyst in CFC Manuf. Organoarsines/Chloroarsines
Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid	Polishing stainless steel, Catalyst for Urethanes, Hydantoin manufacture Antichigger Clothing Treatment
Quinuclidin-3-ol	Organic Ammonium Bromides Drug Research Laboratory Reagent/Catalyst
N,N-Dialkylaminoethane-2-ols Family	Manufacturing organic thiols
N,N-Dialkylaminoethane-2-thiols Family	Drugs, Food Flavourings, Antibacterials

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Examples of Sch 2 Commercial Uses

N,N-Dialkylaminoethyl-2-chlorides Family	Drugs, Agrochemicals, Dyes, Calcium Filler for Paper/Plastics
Thiodiglycol	Wetting agent in textile dyeing, Dye solvent, Antioxidant, Anticorrosives, Inks, Epoxy resins, Fabrics
Pinacolyl alcohol	Organic synthesis

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Examples of Sch 3 Commercial Uses

Phosgene	Polyurethanes, Polycarbonates, Drugs, Perfumes, Fumigants, Dyes, Chlorinating agent
Cyanogen chloride	Herbicides, Dyes, Vitamins, Rubber vulcanization, Laboratory reagent
Hydrogen cyanide	Adiponitrile, Acetone cyanohydrin, Drugs, Sodium Cyanide, Cyanuric chloride, Methionine, Plastics, Pesticides, Bleaches, Sanitizers, Fumigants
Chloropicrin	Fumigants, Rodenticides, Antioxidants

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Examples of Sch 3 Commercial Uses

Phosphorus oxychloride	Flame retardants, Plasticizers, Plastics, Elastomers, Surfactants, Pesticides, Lube Oils, Greases, Catalyst
Phosphorus trichloride	
Phosphorus pentachloride	Catalyst, Chlorinating agent, Polymers, Flame retardants, Surfactants, batteries
Trimethyl phosphite	Insecticides, Adhesives, Polyolefins, Flame retardants, Other phosphites
Triethyl phosphite	Pesticides, Plastic additives, Antioxidants, Flame retardants, Corrosion inhibitors, Viscosity depressant
Dimethyl phosphite	Corrosion Inhibitor, Antioxidant, Stabilizer, Adhesives, Pesticides, Antifungals, Fire retardants

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Examples of Sch 3 Commercial Uses

Diethyl phosphite	Catalyst, Antifungals, Insecticides, Lube oil additives, Color preventative
Sulfur monochloride	Vulcanizing rubber, Lube oil additives, Antioxidants, Crosslinking, Solvent, Catalyst
Sulfur dichloride	Chlorinating agent, Antibiotics, Pesticide, Lube oil additives, Antioxidants, Fungicide
Thionyl chloride	Acid chlorides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Fumigants, Thermoplastics, Surfactants, Drugs, Vitamins, Dyes, Catalyst, Batteries, Chlorinating agent, Photography

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Examples of Sch 3 Commercial Uses

Ethyl-diethanolamine	Surfactants (cosmetics, detergents, cleaners) Gas Purification Electroplating Lubricants Derusting Pickling steel Coagulants Softening agents Antistatic agents Synthetic fibers Flame retardants Urethanes Pesticides Propellants
Methyl-diethanolamine	
Triethanolamine	

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Key Points (1)

- Chemicals which can be used as CW or to make CW often **have other important peaceful uses (e.g. industrial, medical, agricultural)**
- CWC does not ban any chemical but requires routine monitoring and control of production, use and trade in toxic chemicals and precursors set out in three lists of individual chemicals and chemical families:
 - Schedule 1 – high risk chemicals with little peaceful use, e.g Sarin, ricin or mustard gas
 - Schedule 2 – significant risk and not produced in large commercial quantities for peaceful purposes, e.g. thiodiglycol used for textile dyeing or DMMP as a flame retardant

Key Points (2)

- Schedule 3 – pose a risk but produced (and traded) in large commercial quantities for peaceful purposes, e.g. phosgene used for plastics or triethanolamine for cosmetics/toiletries and cement
- Schedule 3 chemicals in particular are widely traded



TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES INVOLVED IN FULFILLING ARTICLE
VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

DOHA, QATAR 22-24 March 2016

Tools to Assist in the Identification of Scheduled Chemicals: Handbook on Chemicals

Murat Gülay
Declarations Branch/Verification Division

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Objectives

- By the end of this session participants would:
 - Be acquainted with how to use **Handbook on Chemicals** and **Online Scheduled Chemicals Database**
 - Be able to identify scheduled chemicals using **Handbook on Chemicals** and **Online Scheduled Chemicals Database**

Handbook on Chemicals

- Facilitates the identification of scheduled chemicals

Contains:

- Chemical names as used by IUPAC and CAS and other synonyms, trade names and military designations and HS Codes
- UN Number for selected chemicals
- CAS number or OPCW key
- Chemical structures and molecular formulas

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Handbook on Chemicals

2014 Version: recently released (October 2014)

- **1800 Scheduled chemicals**
 - 1306 Schedule 1 chemicals
 - 477 Schedule 2 chemicals
 - 17 Schedule 3 chemicals
- All chemicals included have been declared
- NOT a list of all declarable chemicals
- Based on information from declarations

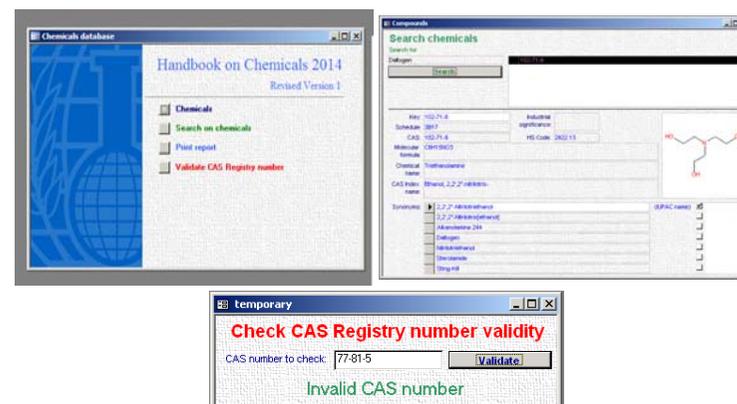
56

The structure of the Handbook on Chemicals

- Hard copy
 - Ordered by Schedule
 - Ordered by CAS or Key if CAS is not assigned
- Electronic version

57

The electronic version



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Handbook on Chemicals (Electronic Version)

- Search by
 - Chemical name (full or partial)
 - Trade name
 - Military designator / code name
 - CAS number
 - HS code
 - Molecular formula
 - Schedule number (e.g., 2B04)
- Check validity of CAS numbers

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How to get a copy of the Handbook on Chemicals

- Hard copies are available at the OPCW Document Counter, or can be mailed to you upon request
- Can download from the OPCW's Web site, www.opcw.org
<http://www.opcw.org/our-work/national-implementation/declarations-adviser/>
- Electronic version is available on CD-ROM upon request

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ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

home visit stamp contact English

About OPCW **Our Work** Chemical Weapons Convention Protection Events Media Corner Documents Jobs / Interns

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons / The work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) / Non-proliferation / Declarations Adviser

Inside

- Declarations Requirements for Scheduled Chemicals
- Determining Declarable Activities
- Declarations Handbook
- Handbook on Chemicals
- Scheduled Chemicals Database
- Most traded Scheduled Chemicals
- EDNA
- Secure Information Exchange (SIX) System
- Non-proliferation
- Our Work
- OPCW Home

Declarations Adviser

Below are OPCW's documents and tools that have been developed to facilitate the efforts of National Authorities in implementing national requirements of the Convention.

Select a link to learn more:

Participants at a course on preparing declarations for National Authorities in Madrid, June 2008

[Declarations Requirements for Scheduled Chemicals](#)
An overview of the declarations requirement for scheduled chemicals.

[Determining Declarable Activities](#)
General Guidelines for the National Authority.

[Declarations Handbook](#)
A guide for the preparation of the States Parties' declarations.

[Handbook on Chemicals](#)
A reference tool for National Authorities, Customs Authorities and industry in the identification on chemicals.

[Scheduled Chemicals Database](#)
[Scheduled Chemicals Database](#) tool to facilitate the identification of scheduled chemicals by National Authorities, Customs authorities, and the chemical industry for the purposes of implementing the declaration and transfer provisions of the CWC

[Most traded Scheduled Chemicals](#)
A selection of the most traded Scheduled Chemicals.

[EDNA](#)
Information about the Electronic Declarations software for National Authorities (EDNA).

[Secure Information Exchange \(SIX\) System](#)
A system for the secure exchange of information between States Parties and the Secretariat.

Did You Know?

The non-proliferation component of the Convention will be ineffectual if the authorities of all States Parties have not promulgated [implementing legislation](#) as required under the Convention, through appropriate procedures, in order to ensure that relevant information regarding its chemical industry is gathered and declared to the OPCW.

ONLINE SCHEDULED CHEMICALS DATABASE

- Available on the OPCW website since 29 May 2009 : <http://www.opcw.org/our-work/national-implementation/declarations-adviser/>
- Aimed at facilitating the identification of scheduled chemicals by National Authorities, Customs Authorities and the Chemical Industry
- Contains same information of the Handbook on Chemicals plus all scheduled chemicals that had been assigned Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Numbers as at 01 October 2014
- Although the database contains information on 32,000 scheduled chemicals, it does not contain all possible scheduled chemicals

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ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OPCW Home > Scheduled Chemicals Database Login

Scheduled Chemicals Database

Login

Email:

Password:

Login

[New user?](#) | [Forgot your password?](#)

 [Search chemicals](#)

 [Send a comment](#)

Disclaimer | OPCW

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ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OPCW Home > Scheduled Chemicals Database > New user? Login

Scheduled Chemicals Database

Account information

Email:

Password:

Confirm Password:

First Name:

Family Name:

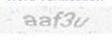
Country:

Organisation Type:

 [Search chemicals](#)

 [Send a comment](#)

Word verification



Type the characters you see in the picture

Terms and conditions

I agree to the [Terms and Conditions and the Privacy Statement](#)

Only returns up to 20 chemicals per search

ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OPCW Home » Scheduled Chemicals Database » Search

Shimelis.Biru@opcw.org
My profile | Logout

Scheduled Chemicals Database

thiodig Search

How to search

This search returns too many chemicals (30). Please, refine your search criteria.

Search chemicals

Send a comment

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OPCW Home » Scheduled Chemicals Database » Search

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Scheduled Chemicals Database

thiodig Search

How to search

111-48-8
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide

Search chemicals

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OPCW Home » Scheduled Chemicals Database » Search

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Scheduled Chemicals Database

OPCW Key	111-48-8
Schedule	2B13
CAS Registry Number	111-48-8
HS Code	2930.90

Molecular Formula
C4H10O2S

Chemical Name
Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide

IUPAC Name
2,2'-Thiolethanol

Search chemicals

Send a comment

67

Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals 2014 (Brochure)

- Contains the 49 most traded Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals
 - Selection based on the declarations submitted by the States Parties 1997 to 2014.
 - Serves as a tool to assist the States Parties in the identification of scheduled chemicals
 - Contains chemical identifiers such as: Chemical Name, Schedule, CAS RN, Chemical Structure, HS code, IUPAC Name and synonyms if available.
 - Contains some examples of commercial applications and industrial uses of the chemicals
 - To be updated and revised on a regular basis
 - Also contains list of these 49 chemicals ordered by CAS RN
 - Downloadable as PDF from OPCW website

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Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals 2014



Introduction

This Brochure contains the 49 most traded Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention"). These 49 chemicals have been identified as the most traded scheduled chemicals based on the declarations submitted by the States Parties under the Article VI of the Convention since 1997 up to 2014.

The 2014 version of Brochure updates the previous 2006 version and it serves as a tool to assist the States Parties in the identification of scheduled chemicals.

The Brochure contains several identifiers for each chemical e.g. Chemical Name, Schedule, CAS RN, CAS Index Name, Chemical Structure, HS code, CAS Index Name, IUPAC Name and synonyms if available. The Brochure also covers some examples of commercial applications and industrial uses of the chemicals obtained from the open sources.

The chemicals in the Brochure are arranged in increasing order of schedule number (Schedule 2 and Schedule 3), then in increasing order of entry number in each Schedule (e.g. 2B04, 2B05, 2B06, etc.), and by CAS Registry Number (CAS RN) in each entry of the schedule.

The Brochure is to be updated and revised on a regular basis to incorporate new most traded scheduled chemicals identified in the future declarations submitted by the States Parties.

Download:

- [Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals 2014](#) [PDF - 504 KB]
- [Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals ordered by CAS RN](#) [PDF - 58 KB]

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Chemical Name: Triethanolamine

CAS RN: 102-71-6

Schedule: 3B17

HS code: 2922.13

Molecular Formula: C₆H₁₅N₃O₃

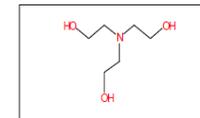
CAS Index Name: Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitrioltri-

IUPAC Name: 2,2',2''-Nitrilotriethanol

Synonyms:

Trolamine
Tri-(2-Hydroxyethyl)amine
Tri(beta-hydroxyethyl)amine
Tri(2-hydroxyethyl)amine
Triethanolamin
TEOA
TEA (amino alcohol)
TEA
Sting-Kill
Sterolamide
Nitrilotriethanol
Daltogen
Alkanolamine 244
2,2',2''-Nitrilotri[ethanol]

Chemical Structure



Commercial Applications & Industrial Uses

Production of emulsifiers, detergents, textile and leather chemicals, drilling and cutting oils (impregnating materials, soaps, cosmetics and solvents), agricultural products, pharmaceuticals.
Production of cleaners: all-purpose cleaners, cleaners that involve skin contact because of the mildness of this chemical, waterless hand cleaners.
Wax formulations: cream waxes and polishes used for furniture floors and automotive car wax.
Production of cement and concrete: milling additive.
Production of adhesives: Application in coatings technology: metal coating preparations, glass coating (laminar proofing, anti-fogging, anti-fogging and dirt resistant films on glass and plastics), accelerator for photo-polymerisation coating (improves thermal properties and reduces cracking in prepared wire coatings). Used as corrosion inhibitor, gas purification processes, metal working, mining, petroleum and coal, polymers, textiles, pigment dispersion, pesticides and herbicides.

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Key Points for Individual Customs Officer (1)

- In order to control transfer in Schedule Chemicals and to collect data, customs officers should be able to use OPCW database ([Handbook on chemicals \(Electronic version\)](#) and [online scheduled chemicals database](#)) for identifying Schedule chemicals. (Other sources of information can be used.)

How to search chemicals

Search by

- CAS Registry number,
 - Chemical name,
 - Synonyms,
 - IUPAC names,
 - CAS Index Names,
 - Molecular formula,
 - Trade name or
 - HS code.
- The easiest way to search is by CAS Registry Number

DEMONSTRATION

How to search chemicals using Handbook on chemicals (Electronic version) and online scheduled chemicals database



TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES INVOLVED IN FULFILLING
ARTICLE VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

DOHA, QATAR
22- 24 March 2016

**General review of Article VI
Declarations requirements**

Declarations Branch/Verification Division

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ARTICLE VI

- Establishes the right of States Parties (SP) to manufacture and use toxic chemicals and their precursors for activities not prohibited under the Convention
- Creates legal bases for Declaration and Verification regimes related to such chemicals, facilities and activities.

The specifics of these regimes are set forth in **Parts VI to IX of the Verification Annex**

74

Dual Use Nature of Chemicals

Need to:

- Define chemicals to be monitored

and

- Define sites and activities to be monitored

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Sites to be controlled



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Facility (*definition*)

Any of the industrial sites as defined below:

- Plant Site
- Plant
- Unit

Verification Annex Part I paragraph 6

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Plant site (*definition*)

“Local integration of one or more plants, with any intermediate administrative levels, which are under one operational control, and includes common infrastructure”

(e.g. administrative offices, repair shops, medical centre, utilities, central analytical and R&D laboratories, central waste treatment, warehouse storage)

Verification Annex Part I.6 (a)

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Plant (*definition*)

“relatively self-contained area, structure or building containing one or more units with auxiliary and associated infrastructure”

(e.g. small admin area, feedstock/product storage areas, waste treatment, analytical lab, first aid section, records)”

Verification Annex Part I.6 (b)

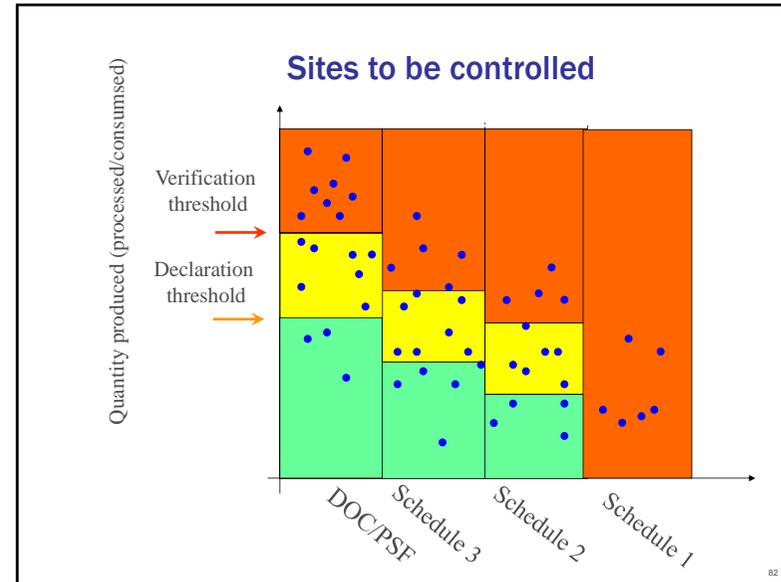
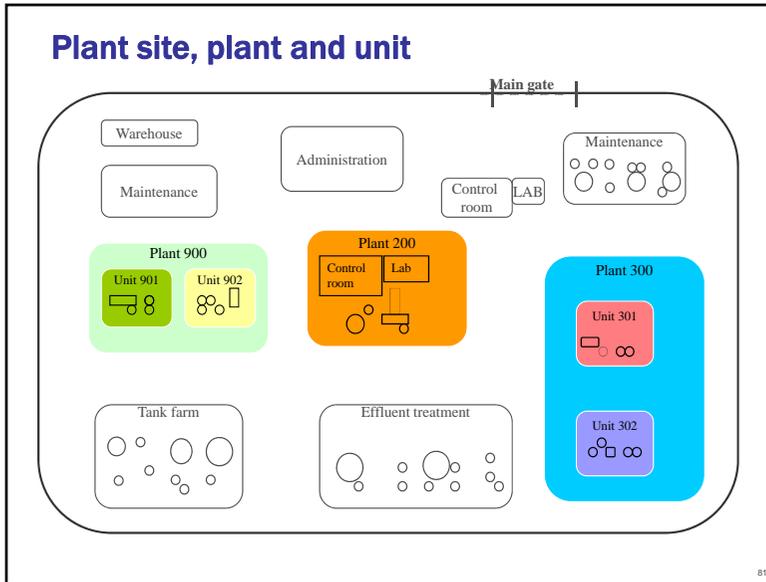
79

Unit (*definition*)

“combination of those items of equipment, including vessels and vessel set up, necessary for the production, processing or consumption of a chemical”

Verification Annex Part I.6 (c)

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DECLARABLE SITES

83

- ### Schedule 1
- Production permitted for **research, medical, pharmaceutical or protective purposes only**
 - Max aggregate of 1 tonne** stored at any time or produced in any 1 year in State Party
- 84

S1 Facility Declarations

- SSSF: 1 only per SP, **production** up to 1 tonne (Remember: 1 tonne limit for SP)
- Other protective purposes facility: **production 0 – 10 kg** (1 only per SP)
- Other facilities for research, medical or pharmaceutical purposes : **production 100 g – 10 kg**
- Below 100 g no declaration



Declarable S2 Plant Sites

- Plant sites with 1 or more plants that **produced, processed or consumed** S2 chemicals above thresholds in any of last 3 years or anticipated to do so in the next year
- Plant sites with 1 or more plants that produced Schedule 2 chemicals for CW purposes since 1 January 1946

Schedule 2 Thresholds

- Declaration Thresholds
 - A Schedule 2A* - 1 kg
 - A Schedule 2A - 100 kg
 - A Schedule 2B - 1 tonne
- Verification Thresholds
 - A Schedule 2A* - 10 kg
 - A Schedule 2A - 1 tonne
 - A Schedule 2B - 10 tonnes

S2 Plant Site Declaration (1)

- Name, owners/operators, location of plant site
- No of S3 plants within plant site
- For each declarable plant
 - Name, owners/operators, location within plant site
 - Main activities
 - Produces, processes, or consumes S2 chemicals
 - Dedicated or multipurpose
 - Other activities related to S2 chemicals (e.g. storage)
 - Production capacity

S2 Plant Site Declaration (2)

- For each S2 chemical above threshold
 - Chemical and trade name, structural formula, CAS no.
 - Amount produced, processed or consumed
 - Initial – last 3 calendar years
 - Annual past – previous calendar year
 - Anticipated – next calendar year
 - Purpose
 - use on site (specify product types)
 - sale or transfer within SP (to whom, for what end product),
 - direct export (to which SP)
 - Other (specify)

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Declarable S3 Plant Site

- Plant sites with 1 or more plants that **produced/will produce** S3 chemicals in previous year or following year above threshold
- Plant sites with 1 or more plants that produced Schedule 3 chemicals for CW purposes since 1 January 1946

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Schedule 3 Thresholds

- Declaration threshold: 30 tonnes
- Verification threshold: 200 tonnes

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S3 Plant Site Declaration (1)

- Name, owners/operators, location of plant site
- No of S2 plants within plant site
- For each declarable plant
 - Name, owners/operators, location within plant site
 - Main activities

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S3 Plant Site Declaration (2)

- For each S3 chemical above threshold
 - Chemical and trade name, structural formula, CAS no.
 - Approximate amount of production in ranges (30-200, 200-1000, 1000-10000, >10000 tonnes)
 - Initial & Annual – last calendar year
 - Anticipated – next calendar year
 - Purpose of production

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Declarable DOC/PSF Plant Sites

- Plant sites that produce by synthesis aggregate >200 tonnes of DOC in previous calendar year
- Plant sites with 1 or more plant which produced >30 tonnes of a PSF chemical in previous calendar year
- Facilities that **exclusively** produce explosives or hydrocarbons excluded

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DOC/PSF Thresholds

■ Declaration Thresholds:

- ✓ DOC/PSF > 200 t
- ✓ PSF > 30 t

■ Verification Threshold:

- ✓ - DOC/PSF > 200 t

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OCPF (DOC/PSF) Declarations

- Initial list of OCPF sites which produced above threshold in last calendar year
 - ✓ Name, owners/operators, location of plant site
 - ✓ Main activities
 - ✓ Approximate number of plants producing DOCs/PSF
 - ✓ Approximate aggregate amount of production of DOCs in ranges (<1000, 1000 to 10000, >10000 tonnes)
 - ✓ Number of PSF plants and aggregate amount of PSF chemicals produced by each PSF plant in ranges (<200, 200-1000, 1000 to 10000, >10000 tonnes)
- Annual update of list

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Import and Export and AND declarations
under the CWC



Article I Prohibitions

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes **never under any circumstances:**
 - a) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or **transfer, directly or indirectly**, chemical weapons to anyone;
 - b) To use chemical weapons;
 - c) To engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons;
 - d) To **assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone** to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention. ...

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S1 Transfers

Notifications and Declarations

- Both SPs shall notify Technical Secretariat 30 days before transfer
 - exemption for 5mg or less Saxitoxin for medical/diagnostic purposes (test kits for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning) – notification at time of transfer
- Each state party shall make a detailed annual declaration regarding transfers during the previous year.

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S2 Aggregate National Data

- Annual declaration of AND for the previous calendar year on the quantities produced, processed, consumed, **imported and exported** of each Schedule 2 chemical,
- plus quantitative specification of import and export for each country involved

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S2 Transfers to States

Not Party (C-V/DEC.16, May 2000)

- Schedule 2 chemicals shall **only** be transferred to or received from States Parties (as of 29 April 2000) except
 - products containing one percent or less of a Schedule 2A or 2A* chemical;
 - products containing 10 percent or less of a Schedule 2B chemical
 - products identified as consumer goods packaged for retail sale for personal use or packaged for individual use

101

S3 Aggregate National Data

- Annual declaration of AND for the previous calendar year on the quantities produced, **imported and exported** of each Schedule 3 chemical
- plus quantitative specification of import and export for each country involved.

102

S3 Transfers to States not Party

- End-Use Certificate (EUC) required for transfers to States not Party from “competent government authority” in the State not Party (not importer)
- EUC should state for the transferred chemical:
 - That they will only be used for purposes not prohibited under the Convention
 - That they will not be retransferred
 - Their types and quantities
 - Their end-use(s)
 - The name(s) and address(es) of the end-user(s)

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S3 Transfers to States not Party

NO EUC required for (C-VI/DEC.10, May 2001):

- Products containing 30 % or less of a Schedule 3 chemical
- Products identified as consumer goods packaged for retail sale for personal use, or packaged for individual use

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Guidelines for Aggregate National Data (AND) Declarations

C-7/DEC.14 dated 10 October 2002

- AND shall include activity by natural and legal persons transferring a declarable chemical (includes traders – not limited to declarable plant sites)
 - A Sch 2 and Sch 3 chemical shall be included if the total AND for the year for that activity (e.g. import or export) is more than the threshold specified in Verification Annex for that chemical
 - 1 kg for S2A* (BZ)
 - 100 kg for S2A
 - 1 tonne for S2B
 - 30 tonnes for S3
- E.g. if total imports of a S2 or S3 chemical in a year for the country as a whole (not individual shipments or imports by a single company) goes above threshold must declare

105

Guidelines for Aggregate National Data (AND) Declarations (2)

C-7/DEC.14 dated 10 October 2002

- When reporting the breakdown of imports and exports by country involved if a quantity reported for a country in this particular declaration is less than the threshold, the quantity should be expressed as “< threshold quantity”
- This decision only regulates how data is aggregated and reported, not collected

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 Form 3.1 Aggregate National Data: Declaration of Schedule 3 Chemicals		Country Code: Section: Page n of n pages: Date (ccyy-mm-dd):
Confid. mark	Please complete one form for each Schedule 3 chemical.	Secretariat use
	IUPAC chemical name: Triethanolamine	
	If chemical is not contained in handbook for chemicals, please identify attachment for structural formula.	
	CAS registry number:	
	Unit of weight:	
	Aggregate quantity for the previous calendar year:	
	Produced:	
	Imported: 100	
	Exported: 10	
 Form 3.1.1 Aggregate National Data: Specification of Imports or Exports of the Schedule 3 Chemical by Country		Country Code: Section: Page n of n pages: Date (ccyy-mm-dd):
Confid. mark	Please complete this form for each Schedule 3 chemical.	Secretariat use
	IUPAC chemical name: Triethanolamine	
	CAS registry number:	
	Unit of weight: <input type="checkbox"/> Tonne <input type="checkbox"/> Kg	
	Please repeat the following block(s) of information as many times as necessary to declare all import and export quantities of this chemical for all countries involved in the previous calendar year.	
	Country code (see Appendix 1): MER	
	Quantity imported (by Declaring State Party): 25	
	Quantity exported (by Declaring State Party):	
	Country code (see Appendix 1): SAT	
	Quantity imported (by Declaring State Party): 75	
	Quantity exported (by Declaring State Party): 10	

 Form 3.1 Aggregate National Data: Declaration of Schedule 3 Chemicals		Country Code: Section: Page n of n pages: Date (ccyy-mm-dd):
Confid. mark	Please complete one form for each Schedule 3 chemical.	Secretariat use
	IUPAC chemical name: Triethanolamine	
	If chemical is not contained in handbook for chemicals, please identify attachment for structural formula.	
	CAS registry number:	
	Unit of weight:	
	Aggregate quantity for the previous calendar year:	
	Produced:	
	Imported: 100	
	Exported: <input type="text" value=""/>	
 Form 3.1.1 Aggregate National Data: Specification of Imports or Exports of the Schedule 3 Chemical by Country		Country Code: Section: Page n of n pages: Date (ccyy-mm-dd):
Confid. mark	Please complete this form for each Schedule 3 chemical.	Secretariat use
	IUPAC chemical name: Triethanolamine	
	CAS registry number:	
	Unit of weight: <input type="checkbox"/> Tonne <input type="checkbox"/> Kg	
	Please repeat the following block(s) of information as many times as necessary to declare all import and export quantities of this chemical for all countries involved in the previous calendar year.	
	Country code (see Appendix 1): MER	
	Quantity imported (by Declaring State Party): 25	
	Quantity exported (by Declaring State Party): <30	
	Country code (see Appendix 1): SAT	
	Quantity imported (by Declaring State Party): 75	
	Quantity exported (by Declaring State Party):	

Exports not declarable as total <30 tonnes

LOW CONCENTRATION LIMITS FOR DECLARATIONS OF SCHEDULE 2/3

- Chemicals mixtures containing 30% or less of a Schedule 2B or 3 chemical are not subject to any declarations obligations (C-V/DEC.19, May 2000)
- More complex rules for chemicals mixtures containing Schedule 2A or 2A* chemical but for import-export purposes mixtures containing less than 1% are not subject to any declarations obligations (C-14/DEC.4, December 2009)

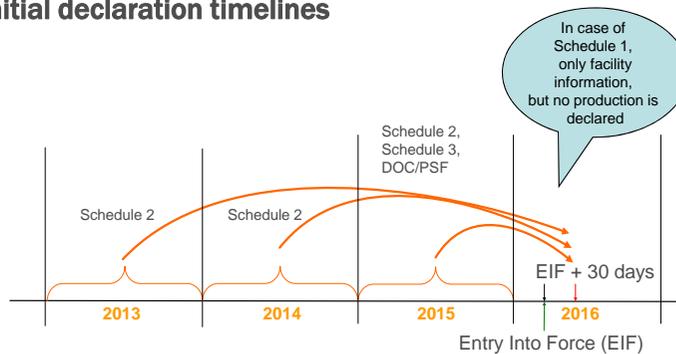
109

Declaration Requirements

- Initial Declarations
 - Must be submitted by all States Parties, even by those who have nothing to declare
 - S1 facilities, S2/3 plant sites, S2/S3 AND, OCPF initial list
- Annual declarations of past activities
 - S1 facilities, S1 transfers, S2/3 plant sites, S2/S3 AND, OCPF updates only - however encouraged to entirely update declarable OCPFs each year (EC-53/DG.11)
- Annual declarations of anticipated activities
 - S1 facilities, S2/3 plant sites
- Declaration on Additionally Planed Activities
 - S2/3 plant sites

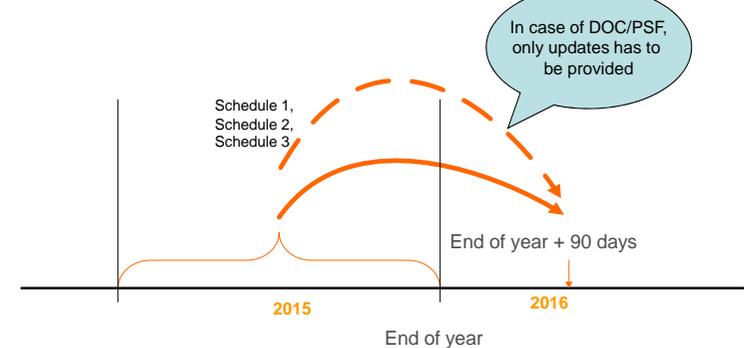
110

Initial declaration timelines



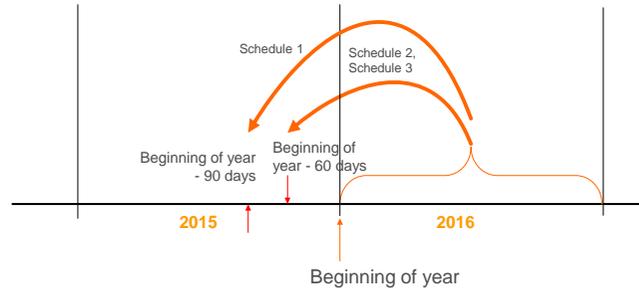
111

Annual declarations of past activities



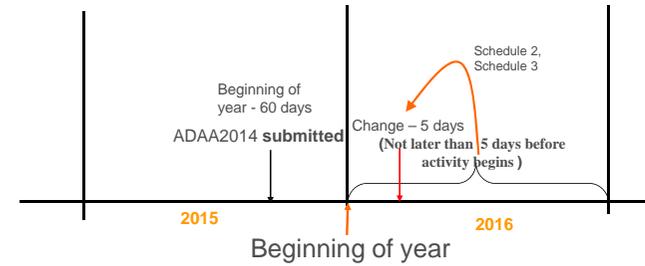
112

Annual Declarations of Anticipated Activities



113

Declaration on Additionally Planned Activities



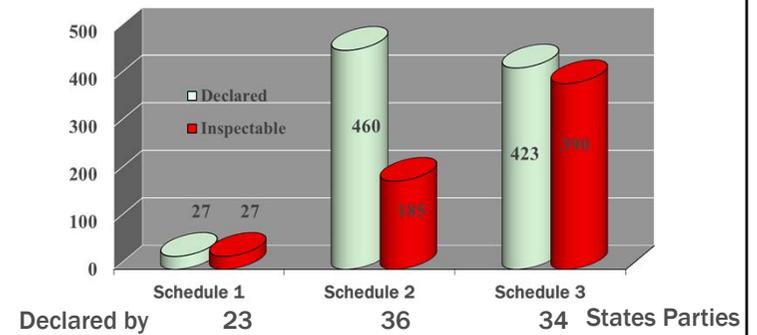
114

Some Statistics Declared & Inspectable Article VI Facilities

115

S1,S2&S3 Industrial Facilities

(as at 31 December 2015)

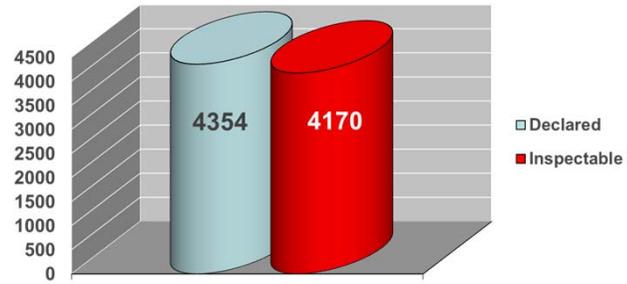


116

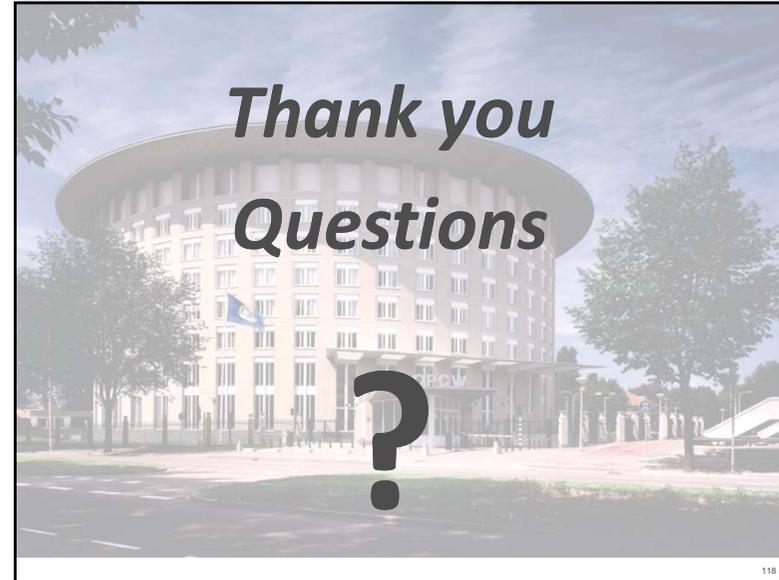
DOC/PSF

(as at 31 December 2015)

Declared by 81 States Parties



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TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES INVOLVED IN FULFILLING
ARTICLE VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

DOHA, QATAR 22-24 March 2016

Key decisions in relation to Declarations

Shimelis W. Biru
Declarations Branch/Verification Division

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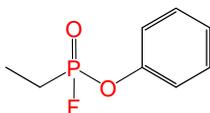
GENERAL DECISIONS

122

Scope of "Alkyl" in Schedules

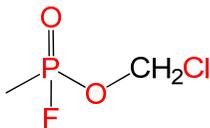
(C-I/DEC.35, dated 16 May 1997)

- In relation to the families, the terms alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylated, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or isopropyl understood literally, i.e. not substituted.



Phenyl ethylphosphonofluoridate

2B04 not 1A01



Chloromethyl methylphosphonofluoridate

123

Sub-distribution and packaging

(C-I/DEC.36, dated 16 May 1997)

- Activities of sub-distribution and packaging are not to be considered as processing of scheduled chemicals and are therefore not subject to declaration
- Some inspections have been taken place in S2 facilities having these type of non-declarable activities

124

Rounding Rules

(EC-XIX/DEC.5, dated 07 April 2000)

1,486 tonnes

- For declarations all quantities to be declared to 3 figures
 - quantities with more than 3 figures are to be rounded to 3; (1,49 t or 1.49 t)
 - quantities having fewer than 3 figures are to be extended to 3 by the addition of zeros; and
 - zeros in front of the first non-zero digit are not counted.

125

Applying the rounding rules and units of measure specified in EC-XIX/DEC.5

Quantities will be declared to three figures

FIGURE PROVIDED TO NATIONAL AUTHORITY	MAIN ROUNDING RULE OPTIONS
0.004 mg	0.00400 mg/4.00 µg
0.3 mg	0.300 mg/300 µg
0.8388 mg	0.839 mg/839 µg
1.674 mg	1.67 mg
1.677 mg	1.68 mg
5 mg	5.00 mg
0.002 g	0.00200 g/2.00 µg
100.5 g	101 g/0.101 kg
0.068 kg	0.0680 kg/68.0 g
266.6 kg	267 kg/0.267 t
1.66 t	1.66 t
104.4 t	104 t/0.104 kt
1004.5 t	1.00 kt
10539 t	10.5 kt

126

Mixed Plants

(C-I/DEC.40, dated 16 May 1997)

- Mixed plants: Plants which are individually covered under more than one Part of the V.A. related to Art. VI
- Mixed plants will be declared in accordance with all the appropriate Parts of the V.A related to Art. VI
- Mixed plants will be inspected according to the Part of the V.A under which the inspection was mandated.

127

Meaning of Production as defined in Art II, subparagraph 12(a)

(C-II/DEC.6, dated 5 Dec 1997)

“Production” of a chemical means its formation through chemical reaction

- Production as defined in Art II, p 12(a) should be understood to include a Scheduled chemical (S1, S2 or S3) produced by a biochemical or biologically mediated reaction

128

Schedule 1

129

Meaning of Production of S1 Chemicals

(C-I/DEC.43, dated 16 May 1997)

- a) the "acquisition" of Schedule 1 chemicals, as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part VI of the Verification Annex, includes their extraction from natural sources;
- b) for Schedule 1 chemicals that are normally not produced in the terms of the Convention but are isolated by processing (e.g. toxins), extraction and isolation of **Schedule 1 chemicals** above the declaration threshold shall be undertaken only in declared Schedule 1 facilities; and
- c) any facility that produces Schedule 1 chemicals above the declaration threshold through chemical synthesis or extraction/isolation will have to be declared and verified under Part VI of the Verification Annex.

130

Reporting of Ricin Production

(C-V/DEC.17, dated 18 May 2000)

- Castor oil processing plants not to be declared under S1.

131

S1 Captive Use

(C-10/DEC.12, dated 10 November 2005)

- Production of S1 is understood for declaration purposes to include intermediates, by-products or waste products which are produced and consumed in the process where the intermediates etc are chemically stable and could be isolated from the process stream but where this does not normally occur.

132

Schedules 2 and 3

133

Changes to Annual Declarations

(C-I/DEC.38, dated 16 May 1997)

- Changes to parts that would not normally be expected to change (e.g. name, address & location) should be communicated next time declaration is due.
- Even if there is no change to the substance of a declaration compared to a previous one, the information required under that later declaration shall be provided in full.

134

Changes to Annual Declarations

(C-I/DEC.38, dated 16 May 1997)

- 5 Days prior notice for changes to annual declarations on anticipated activities if:
 - Additional S 2 or 3 plant
 - Additional S 2 or S3 Chemical
 - Additional S2 declarable activities (production, processing consumption, direct export, sale or transfer)
 - Increase in S2 prod./process./consum. or upward change in prod. range for S3
 - Additional time period for S2 declarable activity
- Cessation of planned activities to be reported on a voluntary basis

135

S2/3 Low Conc. Limits

(C-V/DEC.19, dated 19 May 2000)

- Low concentration limits for declarations:
 - Chemicals mixtures containing 30% or less of a Schedule 2B or a Schedule 3 are not subject to any declarations obligations

136

S2A/2A* Low Concentration Limits
(C-14/DEC.4, dated 2 December 2009)

- Declarations are not required under Part VII of the Verification Annex for mixtures of chemicals containing:
 - 1% or less of a Schedule 2A or 2A* chemical;
 - >1% but less than or equal to 10% of a Schedule 2A or 2A* chemical, provided that the annual amount produced, processed, or consumed is less than the relevant verification thresholds;
- Date of implementation: As soon as practicable
- No date for implementation but TS to give detailed report in the VIR on status of implementation starting 2012 and 3rd REVCON to review progress in implementation

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In Practice – Schedule 2A

Concentration	Quantity Produced, Processed or Consumed		
	Less than or equal to 100 kg	More than 100 kg but less than or equal to 1 tonne	More than 1 tonne
Less than or equal to 1%	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection
More than 1% but less than or equal to 10%	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration required Subject to Inspection
More than 10%	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration required Not subject to inspection	Declaration required Subject to Inspection

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In Practice – Schedule 2A*

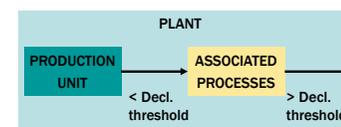
Concentration	Quantity Produced, Processed or Consumed		
	Less than or equal to 1 kg	More than 1 kg but less than or equal to 10 kg	More than 10 kg
Less than or equal to 1%	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection
More than 1% but less than or equal to 10%	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration required Subject to Inspection
More than 10%	Declaration not required Not subject to inspection	Declaration required Not subject to inspection	Declaration required Subject to Inspection

139

Understandings on S2/S3 Declarations
Boundaries of Production

(C-8/DEC.7, dated 23 October 2003)

- Production of a Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 chemical is understood, for declaration purposes, to include all steps in the production of a chemical in any units within the same plant through chemical reaction, **including** any associated processes (e.g. purification, separation, extraction, distillation, or refining) in which the chemical is not converted into another chemical. **The exact nature of any associated process (e.g. purification, etc.) is not required to be declared;**



140

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S2/S3 Captive Use

(C-9/DEC.6, dated 30 November 2004)

- Production of a Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 chemical is understood, for declaration purposes, to include intermediates, by-products, or waste products that are produced and consumed within a defined chemical manufacturing sequence, where such intermediates, by-products, or waste products are chemically stable and therefore exist for a sufficient time to make isolation from the manufacturing stream possible, but where, under normal or design operating conditions, isolation does not occur

141

S2 Waste Disposal

(C-1/DEC.37, dated 16 May 1997)

- It is understood that a plant site containing a plant in which a Schedule 2 chemical is consumed in a waste management or disposal system in quantities above the threshold for that chemical will declare this consumption in accordance with Part VII, paragraph 8.

142

DOC/PSF

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Understanding in relation to Part IX

(C-1/DEC.39 dated 16 May 1997)

- DOC/PSF do not include:
 - Oligomers and polymers
 - Chemicals only containing carbon and metal
- In definition of DOC
 - “oxides of carbon” refer to CO (Carbon monoxide) and CO₂ (Carbon dioxide)
 - “sulfides of carbon” refer to CS₂ (Carbon disulfide)
 - COS (Carbonyl sulfide) covered by both terms
- Term “hydrocarbon” includes all hydrocarbons irrespective of the number of carbons.

NOTE that hydrocarbons are DOCs

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Understanding in relation to Part IX

(C-I/DEC.39 dated 16 May 1997)

- In calculating the aggregate production of DOC at the plant site pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Part IX of the Verification Annex, the production data should be aggregated in a way that includes:
 - (a) in the case of the production of two or more unscheduled DOCs at the same plant, the aggregate of all of these unscheduled DOCs;
 - (b) in the case of multistep processes, only the quantity of the final product if it is an unscheduled DOC, or the quantity of the last intermediate in the multistep synthesis that meets the definition of an unscheduled DOC;
 - (c) in the case of intermediates meeting the definition of an unscheduled DOC and being used by another plant at the site to produce an unscheduled DOC, the amount of the intermediate and of the product manufactured from it at that other plant.

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UNDERSTANDINGS IN RELATION TO PART IX OF THE VERIFICATION ANNEX

C-I/DEC. 39

CALCULATING THE APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE AMMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF DOCs

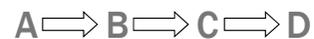
- a) Production of two or more DOCs **at the same plant:**



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CALCULATING THE APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE AMMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF DOCs

- b) Multistep processes **at the same plant**



AAP= Quantity of the last DOC produced

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CALCULATING THE APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE AMMOUNT OF PRODUCTION OF DOCs

- c) Intermediate products **being used by other
Plant at the same Plant Site**



$$QTA = Q_C + Q_E$$

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TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES INVOLVED IN FULFILLING ARTICLE
VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

DOHA, QATAR 22-24 March 2016

Identification of declarable industry activities

Shimelis W. Biru
Declarations Branch/Verification Division

149

Objectives

- By the end of this session participants should:
 - Understand the suggested approach to identifying declarable activities
 - Be aware of the different sources for collecting information available in their countries
 - Be aware on how to proceed when tracking individual traders and facilities

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Reminder of declarable activities under Article VI

- **Production** of Schedule 1,2 and 3 chemicals
- **Processing & consumption** of Schedule 2 chemicals
- **Import and export** of Scheduled Chemicals
- **Production** by synthesis of Discrete Organic Chemicals (Including PSF Chemicals)
- **Applicable weight and concentration thresholds**

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Approach to Identifying Declarable Activities

- Not one best way to do it, many factors need to be considered:
 - Size and type of industry (not just chemical industry)
 - Trade: is a port in your State Party a shipping hub for your region - possible traders in scheduled chemicals
 - Legal/administrative systems will affect what information available

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Suggested Workflow to Identify Declarable Activities

Actual or Potential Uses
of Scheduled Chemicals



Industry Sectors



Sources of Information



Individual Traders/
Facilities/Plant Sites

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Actual or Potential Uses
of Scheduled Chemicals

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Uses of Schedule 1 Chemicals

- No large scale uses

Used for

- Pesticide Development,
- Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations

- Ricin

- Anticancer research

- Saxitoxin

- Diagnostic kits for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning

- Nitrogen Mustard

- Small quantities for treatment of certain forms of cancer

- Small quantities of various Schedule 1 chemicals used for developing protection and detection methods



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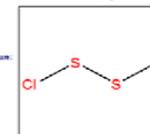
Most Commonly Used or Traded Schedule 2 and 3 Chemicals

www.opcw.org Industry Section

A SELECTION OF GENERALLY USED OR TRADED SCHEDULED CHEMICALS (Sorted by CAS)

Chemical name: Sulfur monochloride
CAS RN: 10025-67-0
Schedule: 2B12 HS Code: 281210
Molecular formula: Cl2S2
Synonyms: Disulfur dichloride (IUPAC name)
Thioarsenic dichloride
Sulfur chloride (name)
Sulfur subchloride
Sulfur monochloride
Sulfur monochloride
Sulfur chloride
Dichlorodisulfane
Chlorosulfane
Chloride of sulfur

Chemical structure:



Common use/application/Industrial uses

Used in the production of many chemical products, mainly in the manufacture of vulcanising agents for rubber, tobacco additives, gunpowder, rubber additives, rubber substitutes, sulfur dyes, azobenzene, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, paper and textile auxiliaries, plastics, and in the synthesis of various organic chemicals. The principal commercial use of this chemical is in the manufacture of lubricant additives and vulcanising agents for rubber.

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Examples of Industries Commonly Using Schedule 2 Chemicals

- Resins and polymers, e.g.
 - Various 2B04 chemicals used as flame retardants, e.g. DMMP and DEEP
 - PFIB as by-product of fluoropolymer production
- Textiles, e.g.
 - Various 2B04 chemicals used as flame retardants
 - Thiodiglycol used in dyes and as fabric softener

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Examples of Industries Commonly Using Schedule 2 Chemicals

- Pharmaceuticals and Veterinary Products
 - Production of anticholinergics, arsenicals, tranquilisers, hypotensive agents
 - Production of veterinary antibiotics
- Others
 - Dyes, inks, paints, coatings, pesticides, lubricants

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Examples of Industries Commonly Using Schedule 3 Chemicals

- Fine/speciality chemicals and pharmaceuticals
 - Several Schedule 3 chemicals used as precursors or reagents in the production of a wide variety of chemicals
- Pesticides
 - Precursors for insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides
 - As a fumigant (chloropicrin)
- Cosmetics/toiletries and Detergents
 - Production of surfactants (triethanolamine)
- Cement/Concrete
 - Cement additives (triethanolamine)

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Examples of Industries Commonly Using Schedule 3 Chemicals

- Oil and gas industry
 - Sweetening of natural gas (methyldiethanolamine and triethanolamine)
- Resins and polymers
 - Polyurethanes and polycarbonates (phosgene)
 - Acrylates (Hydrogen cyanide)
- Gold extraction
 - Production of cyanide salts (hydrogen cyanide)
- Rubber
 - Vulcanising agents (sulfur monochloride)
- Leather tanning
 - Preparation of tanning solutions (ethyldiethanolamine, triethanolamine)

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Common examples of DOCs

The list of DOCs is vast but a few examples of products covered:

- Petrochemicals
 - Hydrocarbons such as ethylene or benzene (but note exemption for sites only producing hydrocarbons)
 - Methanol and other industrial alcohols
 - MTBE as fuel additive
 - Formaldehyde, acetone, ethylene oxide, etc
- Pharmaceuticals production (not formulation)
- Pesticides production (not formulation)
- Production of urea fertilizer

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Common examples of DOCs (2)

- Production of monomers for polymerisation
- Production of linear alkyl benzene sulphonates for detergents
- Production of speciality chemicals, e.g. for
 - Flavours and food additives
 - Inks and dyes
 - Flame retardants (excluding those on Schedule 2)
- **REMEMBER THESE ARE JUST SOME EXAMPLES**

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Sources of Information

Potential Sources of Information

- Government records & databases
- Chemical & related industry associations
- Chambers of commerce
- Commercial databases & listings
- Industry/academic contacts
- Information from other States Parties, including via Secretariat - transfer discrepancies
- The Internet

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Governmental Records & Databases

- Customs records
- Import & export licenses
- Health, safety and environmental permit records
- Transportation permits/port authority permits
- Ministry of finance records
- Government enterprise records
- Patent office information

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Commercial Listings and Publications

- Chem Sources International
- Directory of World Chemical Producers
- OPD Chemical Buyers Directory
- SRI Consulting (Chemical Business Services)
- Chemical Business News

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The Internet

- Producers, suppliers (traders) and users of chemicals advertise their products and services widely on the Internet.
- Useful websites vary depending on country/region but simple searches using standard search engines can provide a lot of leads on individual companies and help identify commercial directories which may also be helpful.

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Individual Traders/ Facilities/Plant Sites

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Initial Baseline of Declarable Activities: Suggestions

- Use sources of information to identify companies within the relevant industry sectors who potentially may be involved with scheduled chemicals (**REMEMBER TRADERS**).
- Produce **initial** list of companies/entities to be contacted – perhaps in cooperation with a chamber of commerce or industry association.
- Refine the initial list to remove duplications, take account of mergers/takeovers etc after an information source was last updated.

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Initial Baseline of Declarable Activities: Suggestions (2)

- Consider the use of questionnaires to be sent to companies/entities on initial list (design needs careful thought)
- Use the opportunity to disseminate information giving reasons for the request for information
- Particularly emphasise that **NO** connection between provision of requested information and activities involving chemical weapons **IS IMPLIED**

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Initial Baseline of Declarable Activities: Suggestions (3)

- Consider the use of information seminars where those on the list of companies/entities can learn more.
- Use any information obtained through questionnaires, seminars or other contacts to refine the list to identify those you may need to have follow up contact with.
- Remember those on your list may not have declarable activities but may be aware of others who do such as traders.

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Ongoing Monitoring of Declarable Activities

- Remember industry, particularly the chemical industry, is always changing.
 - New facilities/companies start up, old ones close or are taken over
- In addition declaration requirements sometimes change due to EC/CSP decisions
- Need to keep using information sources to identify newly declarable activities or possibly those that were missed the first time round.

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Conclusion

- Identification requires extensive contacts with industry and various government agencies
- Declarable activities should be identified early and regularly revised
- Not a one off exercise – industry is continually changing hence need for continual monitoring
- Not one best way to do it – dependent on individual State Parties circumstances

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TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS
CONVENTION INVOLVED IN FULFILLING ARTICLE VI
DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE CWC

DOHA, QATAR 22 -24 MARCH 2016

Tools Assisting the Preparation and Submission of Declarations

Murat Gülay
Declarations Branch/Verification Division

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Reporting of Declarable Activities

- Identify declarable **Chemicals**
- Identify declarable **Activities**
- Identify declarable **Facilities**
- Collect data
- Prepare declarations

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Tools for Preparation and Submission of Article VI Declarations

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What tools are available?

- Declaration Handbook
 - includes the Handbook on Chemicals
- Online Scheduled Chemicals Database
- Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals Brochure
- Electronic Declaration tool for National Authorities (EDNA)
- Secure Information Exchange (SIX) System

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Common Chemical Identifiers

- **Name**
 - Many different names for same chemical e.g. *IUPAC name, CAS name, trade names, common names*
- **Molecular Formula**
- **Chemical Structure**
- **Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number**
- **Harmonized System (HS) Code**

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Declarations Handbook

Provides:

- Standardised declaration Forms
- Filling instructions
- Up to date explanation on declaration requirements including relevant EC and CSP decisions

Note: Use of Forms of Declaration Handbook is Optional

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Declarations Handbook 2013

- Revised version released in June 2014
 - Available in all official languages
- Strengthen the guidance on completing declarations
- Provides State Parties with updated guidance and detailed explanation on completion of the declaration forms, *in particular*:
 - Other Chemical Production Facilities (OCPFs), and
 - Aggregate National Data (AND)
- Incorporation of decisions and understandings reached since the last update
- Highlighting common problems and potential solutions
 - Including guidance on how to deal with transfer discrepancies
- New Product Group Codes (PGC)

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Structure of Declaration Handbook

Section A: General introduction	
<i>A2 Forms: Simplified version of declarations</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section <i>D: CW</i> <i>E: pre-1925 OCW</i> <i>F: 1925 - 1946 OCW</i> <i>G: ACW</i> <i>H: CWDF</i> <i>I: CWPF</i> <i>J: Other CW Facilities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section B: Schedule 2 Schedule 3 DOC/PSF C: Schedule 1 <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section <i>K: Riot Control Agents</i> <i>L: National Protection Programme</i> M: Confidentiality Supplement
Appendices	

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Appendices

Appendices

Codes and Code Descriptions

Appendix 1	Country Codes*
Appendix 2	Handbook on Chemicals
Appendix 3	Main Activity Codes
Appendix 4	Product Group Codes*
Appendix 5	Production Purpose Codes for a Schedule 3 Chemical Production Facility
Appendix 6	Codes of Schedule 3 Chemical Production Ranges
Appendix 7	Codes of Production Ranges for Plant Sites that Produce Unscheduled Discrete Organic Chemicals
Appendix 8	Codes for Purpose of Production, Consumption and Transfer of Schedule 1 Chemicals
Appendix 9	Common Transmission File Structure

* Updated in 2013 version

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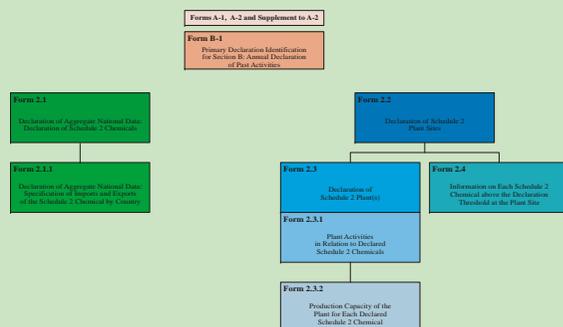
Selecting forms to be filled

- What is the type of declaration to submit?
 - ✓ Initial, Annual Past (ADPA), Annual Anticipated (ADAA)
- What are the schedule of declarable chemicals?
 - ✓ Schedule 1, Schedule 2, Schedule 3, DOC/PSF
 - ✓ Type of Activities AND, Plant Sites

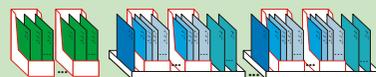
Identify chart in the Declarations Handbook!

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Flowchart Section B
Annual Past Declaration of Schedule 2 Chemicals and Plant Sites related to such Chemicals



Please group the Forms as follows:



How to get a copy of the Declarations Handbook?

- Hard copies are available at the OPCW Document Counter, or can be mailed to you upon request
- Can download from the OPCW's Web site, www.opcw.org
- <http://www.opcw.org/our-work/national-implementation/declarations-adviser/>
- Electronic version is available on CD ROM upon request

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ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons / The work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) / Non-proliferation / Declarations Adviser

Inside

- Declarations Requirements for Scheduled Chemicals
- Determining Declarable Activities
- Declarations Handbook
- Handbook on Chemicals
- Scheduled Chemicals Database
- Most traded Scheduled Chemicals
- EDNA
- Secure Information Exchange (SIX) System
- Non-proliferation
- Our Work
- OPCW Home

Declarations Adviser



Below are OPCW's documents and tools that have been developed to facilitate the efforts of National Authorities in implementing national requirements of the Convention.

Select a link to learn more:

Participants at a course on preparing declarations for National Authorities in Madrid, June 2008

[Declarations Requirements for Scheduled Chemicals](#)
An overview of the declarations requirement for scheduled chemicals.

[Determining Declarable Activities](#)
General Guidelines for the National Authority.

[Declarations Handbook](#)
A guide for the preparation of the States Parties' declarations.

[Handbook on Chemicals](#)
A tool to assist National Authorities, Customs Authorities and industry in the identification on chemicals.

[Scheduled Chemicals Database](#)
Scheduled Chemicals Database, a tool to facilitate the identification of scheduled chemicals by National Authorities, customs authorities, and the chemical industry for the purposes of implementing the declaration and transfer provisions of the CWC.

[Most traded Scheduled Chemicals](#)
A selection of the most traded Scheduled Chemicals.

[EDNA](#)
Information about the Electronic Declarations software for National Authorities (EDNA).

[Secure Information Exchange \(SIX\) System](#)
A system for the secure exchange of information between States Parties and the Secretariat.

Did You Know?

The non-proliferation component of the Convention will be ineffectual if the authorities of all States Parties have not promulgated [implementing legislation](#) as required under the Convention, through appropriate procedures, in order to ensure that relevant information regarding its chemical industry is gathered and declared to the OPCW.

EDNA

(Electronic Declaration Tool for National Authorities)

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Background

- Large volume of declaration data received and processed every year
 - Impacts efficiency and quality of data in declaration process
- Electronic systems and tools can help to improve efficiency and ensure:
 - Completeness
 - Accuracy
 - Timeliness




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Electronic Declarations

- What are Electronic Declarations?
 - Computer files containing declaration information in a specified electronic format
 - Can be automatically processed by the Verification Information System (VIS)
 - PDFs and MS Word forms are **not** electronic declarations (as they are not automatically usable in VIS)
- Prepared using the appropriate software tools
- Submission
 - On a CD/USB stick, by an authorized representative (hand delivery)
 - Through the Secure Information Exchange (SIX) system (electronic delivery)

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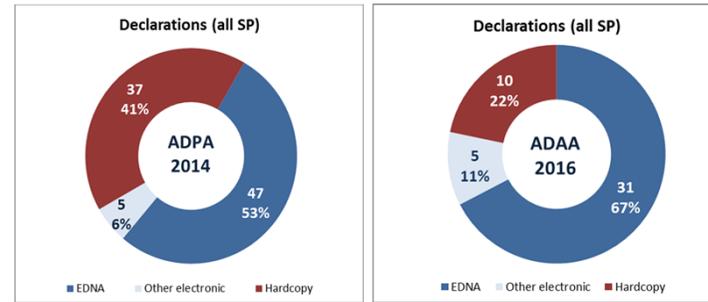
Latest Version: EDNA 3.2.2

- Contains up-to-date list of scheduled chemicals
 - Synchronised with Handbook on Chemicals 2014
- Contains support for new product group codes
 - According to the Declarations Handbook 2013
- Compatible with Windows 8
- Includes correction of most important bugs
 - Including software errors discovered in the previous versions

→ All users encouraged to upgrade to the latest version

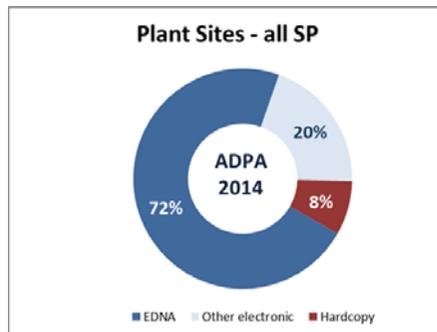
197

Electronic Declarations – Recent Statistics



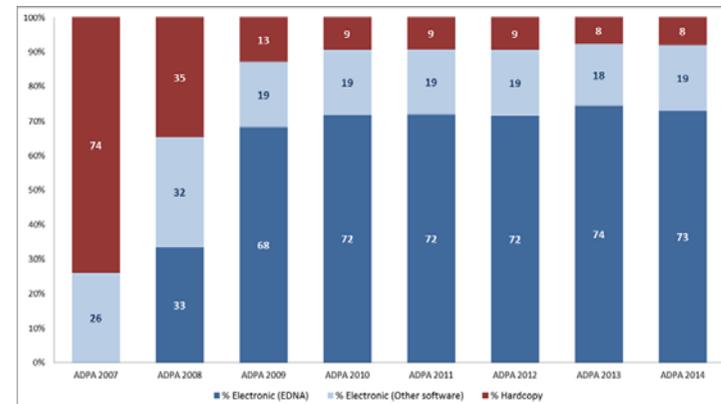
198

Electronically Declared Plant Sites (PS) - ADPA 2014



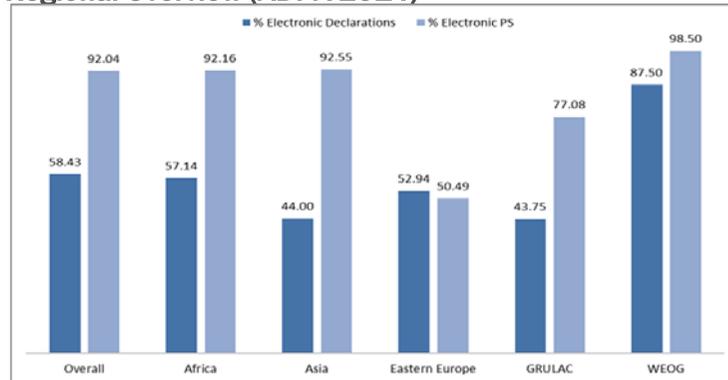
199

Electronically Declared PS - Trend (ADPA 2007-2014)



200

Electronic declarations and electronically declared PS - Regional Overview (ADPA 2014)



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Current and Future Activities

- Continued support to existing users
- Support and training to new users
- Implementation of fixes to remaining software bugs
- Assessment of functionality/design changes and further improvements
 - Usability enhancements
 - Integration with other tools and systems
 - Support for currently unsupported functionality
 - Missing declaration forms
 - Declaration of mixed plant sites
 - Merging/combining of declaration parts (for “distributed use”)
 - ...

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SIX (Secure Information Exchange)

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What is SIX?

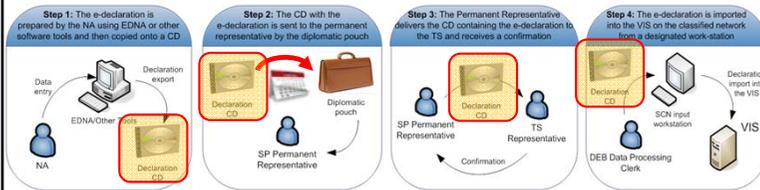
- System for secure electronic exchange of information (including classified) between the States Parties and the Secretariat
- The system is:
 - **Optional and Voluntary** – provides an optional alternative mechanism for transmission of confidential information
 - **Compliant** – addresses relevant legal and confidentiality considerations
 - **Cost-effective** – utilises existing infrastructure and resources of the TS
 - **Secure** – utilises multiple layers of controls ensure the security of confidential information



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How does it work?

Diagram 1: Submission of Declarations to TS through Diplomatic Pouch (without SIX)

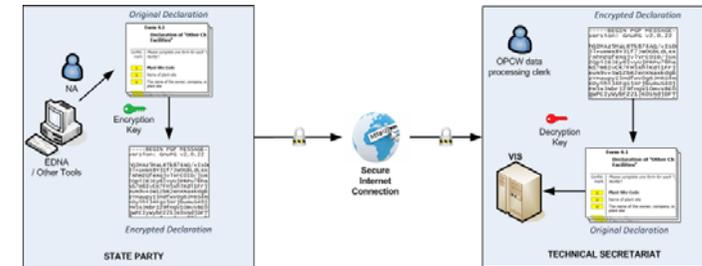


- Highly inefficient
 - Mainly due to its dependency on diplomatic post
- Seemingly secure, however:
 - The original (unprotected) declaration remains on an insecure medium (CD) at each step during the transmission

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How does it work? (cont.)

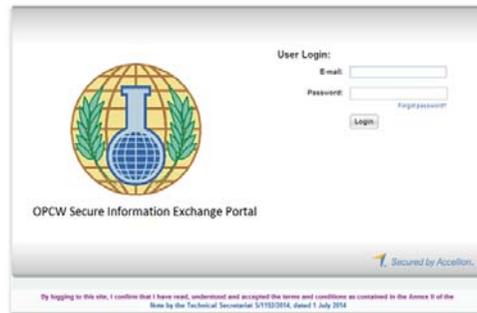
Diagram 2: Submission of Declarations to TS through SIX



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SIX Project Status

- Initial phase - bi-directional exchange of declarations (and declaration related documents)
- System is available to SP as of 1 July 2014



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Benefits

- Improved timeliness of declarations
- Increased efficiency in the evaluation process
 - e.g. quicker dissemination of requests for clarifications and other declaration related documents
- Other benefits:
 - Improved **completeness** of declarations
 - Fewer incidents with SP confidential information delivered through unapproved means
 - Increased number of electronic declarations



208

How can States Parties use SIX?

- Agree on the terms and conditions and submit registration form
 - Annexes to the TS Note: [S/1192/2014, dated 1 July 2014](#)
- Acquire and configure a software tool for data encryption
 - A tool compliant with the chosen encryption standard (*OpenPGP*) is acceptable
 - Both free and commercial tools are available
- A standard web browser, Internet connection and reliable e-mail infrastructure
- System is free for use by all SP
 - Guidelines and instructions provided by the TS

209

Who is already using SIX?

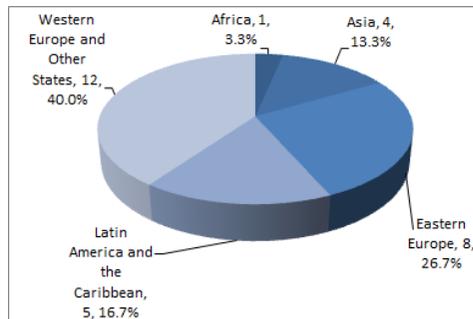
- 30 States Parties (with 49 registered users)



Argentina
Austria
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
Hungary
India
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Mexico
Myanmar
New Zealand
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Slovenia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
The Netherlands
United Kingdom
Venezuela

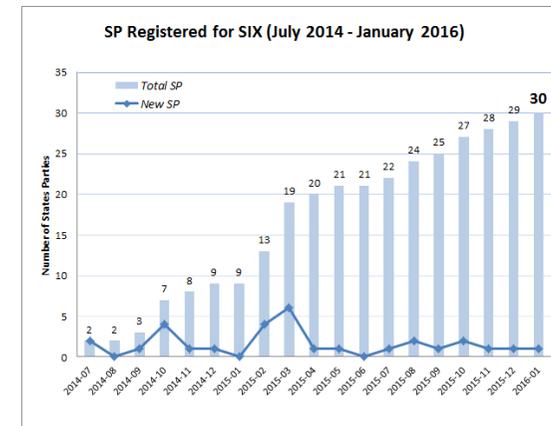
210

Regional Distribution of Users



211

Registration Trend



212

What is the system being used for?

- SP → TS
 - Article VI declarations
 - ADAA 2015, ADPA 2014, ADAA 2016
 - Amendments to previously submitted declarations
 - S1 transfer notifications
 - Article III declarations
 - Responses to official letters from the TS
 - SIX registration documents
- TS → SP
 - Reconciliation letters
- Within TS
 - Bi-directional exchange of information between field mission teams and the HQ

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Current and Future Activities

- Regular system operation and user support
- System promotion and user training
- Key technical activities
 - Implementation of software updates and patches
 - Completed (Q3 2015)
 - Renewal of user accounts and cryptographic keys
 - Completed (Q4 2015)
 - Annual security (penetration) testing
 - Completed (Q4 2015)
 - Simplification of the two-layers login mechanism
 - Assessment in progress, roll-out planned in Q1 2016

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Current and Future Activities (cont.)

- Expansion of system usage
 - Exchange of Article VII, Article X documents
 - Update of the S-note and internal processes in Q1 2016
 - Transmission of inspection reports to SP
 - Already in place
 - Transmission of Transfer Discrepancy (TD) letters
 - Potential legal concerns regarding the transmission of data through SIX of those SP not using the system (without explicit approval)
 - Solution: Selective redaction of data in TD letters sent through SIX
 - Assessment and implementation: Q4 2015 - Q2 2016
 - Target for roll-out: Q3 2016

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Current and Future Activities (cont.)

- SP ↔ SP communication
 - Solution: nodal communication
 - SP_A → TS . . . TS → SP_B
 - Advantage: Existing framework can be used without major technical modifications
 - Limitations: Manual intervention in transmission process, some additional operational activities to be managed on the TS side
 - The planned way forward:
 - Q1 2016: Implement a Proof-of-Concept (PoC) solution
 - Q2 2016: Pilot testing of the PoC with selected SP
 - Roll-out dependent on the outcomes of the PoC and pilot

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E-Learning

- Introduction to EDNA
 - Declaration of OCPF sites
 - Declaration of aggregate national data
 - Most commonly used application functionality
- Introduction to SIX
 - Covers the most relevant aspects of system set-up and usage
- Available at the OPCW LMS, upon registration through the OPCW Web Page: <http://www.opcw.org/opcw-e-learning/>
- Interactive, scenario-based approach
- Includes practical exercises and assessments of the acquired knowledge

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Additional Information and Support

- More Information:
 - The OPCW website: www.opcw.org
 - Our Work > Non-proliferation > Declarations adviser
 - The OPCW Extranet: <https://external.opcw.org>
 - Username & Password request via e-mail to: external.support@opcw.org
- Support through:
 - Recommended - through a dedicated e-mail address:
 - EDNA: ✉ vis@opcw.org
 - SIX: ✉ six@opcw.org
 - Alternative - by calling project team members:
(+31 70 416 3026 / +31 70 416 3037 / +31 70 416 3655 / +31 70 416 3682

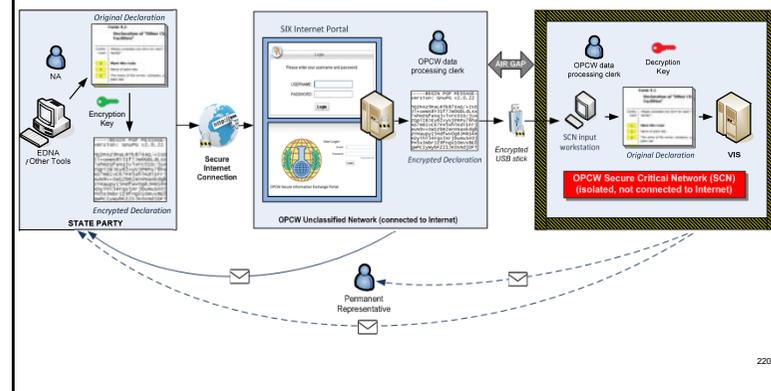
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Optional Slide

Diagram 3: Submission of Declarations to TS through SIX (detailed)



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TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES INVOLVED IN FULFILLING
ARTICLE VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

DOHA, QATAR 22-24 March 2016

Common Problems in Declarations

Declarations Branch/Verification Division

221

Common Declaration Problems

- Wrong year of Declaration or not mentioned
- Content not mentioned:
ADPA, ADAA
S1, S2/AND, S2/PS, S3/AND, S3/PS,
OCPD/PSF,
- Missing pages or wrongly numbered (even with
electronic declarations)

222

Frequent errors in declarations that affects AND

- AND Forms different from the sum of all involved
IMP-EXP countries
- AND Forms sorted by country and not by
chemicals
- AND declared in ranges

223

Licences

- Just an authorisation to import or export
Does not mean it will be used
- Individual or temporary licences
Tend to ask for more just in case
- Check final use with Customs

224

Quantities

- Units of measure (kg or tonnes) missing or confused
- Use of commas and full stops for decimal places and thousand separators
 - 4,000 kg is this 4 tonnes or 4kg?
 - What about 4.000 kg?
 - **Solution** – report to three figures (4.00 kg is clearly 4kg and 4,000kg can be declared as 4.00 tonnes) as per EC-XIX/DEC.5 or at least explain in covering letter

225

Plant site (*definition*)

- “**Local integration** of one or more plants, with any intermediate administrative levels, which are **under one operational control**, and includes common infrastructure, such as....”
- (administrative offices, repair shops, medical centre, utilities, central analytical and R&D laboratories, central waste treatment, warehouse storage)

Verification Annex Part I.6 (a)

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Plant Site Delineation

- Key factors defining plant site (VA Part I, para 6)
 - Local integration of one or more plants
 - Not on company basis - plants in different locations can't be declared together
 - Under one operational control
 - An industry park with plants run by several companies should not be declared as a single plant site
 - In general plant sites should not be split down to plant level – 2 plants covered by same part of VA at the same location under a single plant site manager should not be considered as separate plant sites just because they have a separate plant manager.
 - Includes common infrastructure
 - **Note** “such as” hence not a list of what must be there (Para 6(a) part I of VA)

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Identity of Plant Sites

- No clear identifiers for plant sites results in problems in linking sites to previous declarations
 - Plant site names and owners change regularly
 - Even addresses change without the plant site actually moving
- **Solution**
 - Use unique identifier for plant site (e.g. ESP-VA-001 or ESP/001) and if this has to change explain this.

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Mergers, Splitting of Sites and Changes of Plant Site Codes

- Secretariat needs to be able to link sites to previous declarations:
 - Check that sites we are expecting have been declared
 - Check whether site has previously been inspected for inspection planning
- Changes in plant site code or mergers or splitting of sites can make this difficult
 - Simple comment in a cover letter or on the form explaining the change/merger/split can save a lot of confusion

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Declaration of non-declarable sites

- Declaration of non-declarable sites can lead to inspection of non inspectable sites – waste of Secretariat, National Authority and site resources.
 - Mainly affects OCPFs but occasionally S2 or S3 sites
- Examples of S2/S3 non declarable sites
 - Plant sites declared only due to S2/S3 import/export activities - these activities should only be declared in AND.
 - Declaration of S2/S3 sites where the S2/S3 is below the **low concentration threshold** – no need to declare
 - Declaration of S3 site where only processing or consumption occurs (only production declarable)

230

Missing Schedule 2 or 3 sites

- Schedule 2 sites:
 - ✓ need to declare if above threshold in **last 3 years or anticipated to be next year**
- Schedule 3 sites:
 - ✓ need to declare if above threshold **in last year or anticipated to be next year**
- If no activities or below threshold for current declaration some States Parties do not declare
 - Secretariat does not know if site below threshold or if declaration has just been forgotten
 - Inspections not based on most up-to-date info.
 - SP can simply state below threshold in a table or covering letter – no need for all the forms.

231

Updating OCPF list (1)

- Once declared OCPFs stay on list until update for that site received
 - E.g. an inspectable site declared in 2000 but no further updates received will still be considered inspectable in 2013!
- Until recently many States Parties (SPs) didn't update regularly or assumed that if they didn't include a site in their latest update it will drop off the list
- **Result**
 - Inspections at non inspectable sites
 - Inspections at sites which while still in theory inspectable have been closed down or where the last declaration is completely out of date

232

Updating OCPF list (2)

- **Steps to help solve issue – see EC-53/DG.11**
 - Recommendation that SPs replace all OCPFs every year (must make clear current declaration replaces all previous declarations).
 - Each year DEB provides reconciliation reports to each SP listing all the sites still on the list and asks them to check.
 - DEB regularly contacts SPs who do not appear to be updating the OCPF list
 - Major improvements in last few years: in ADPA2014 over 99% of sites were updated

233

Declaration of non-declarable sites - OCPFs

- OCPF sites declared due to processing activities (ONLY production is declarable for DOC/PSF)
 - Particularly sites “producing” pharmaceuticals or pesticides by formulation – this is only processing (unless reaction takes place) and should not be declared.
- Declaration due to production of non-declarable chemicals
 - e.g. OCPF declared due to production of inorganic chemicals or polymers which are not DOCs
- Declaration of OCPFs which are only producing hydrocarbons or explosives
 - Such sites specifically exempted.

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OCPFs: Hydrocarbons and Explosives

- Plant sites **exclusively** producing Hydrocarbons or explosives exempted from OCPF declarations
- Does **NOT** mean that hydrocarbons or explosives are not DOCs. If the plant site produces other chemicals then the hydrocarbons/explosives must be counted
- Exemption only applies to plant sites not plants

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PSF vs DOC

- Confusion over status of PSF vs DOC
 - PSF = Discrete organic chemicals containing the elements phosphorus, sulphur or fluorine
 - Hence PSFs are subset of DOCs
 - Therefore in providing information on number of plants producing DOCs or aggregate production ranges for DOCs must include PSF chemicals as DOCs.

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Declarations Clearing House

Possibility to examine draft declarations before it is submitted officially to the OPCW

- With the Permanent Representation of the SP in The Hague
- Via e-mail or fax (confidentiality)
- If resources are available in the SP directly with the NA

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Send requests to:

POINT OF CONTACT WITH DECLARATIONS
deb@opcw.org

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TRAINING COURSE FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL
AUTHORITIES OF STATE PARTIES INVOLVED IN FULFILLING
ARTICLE VI DECLARATION REQUIREMENTS
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)

DOHA, QATAR 22-24 March 2016

Common Problems in Reporting Imports and
Exports

Murat Gülay
Declarations Branch/Verification Division

Objectives

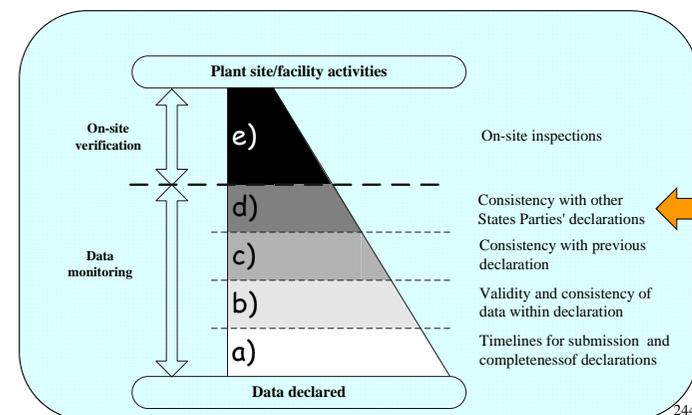
- By the end of this session participants should:
 - Be aware how import/export data is evaluated and monitored by the OPCW
 - Be aware of the main causes of transfer discrepancies and potential ways of avoiding or reducing their impact
 - Be familiar with the CWC guidelines on declaring imports and exports agreed in 2009
 - Understand the approach to resolving discrepancies and customs role in this.

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The information evaluation process

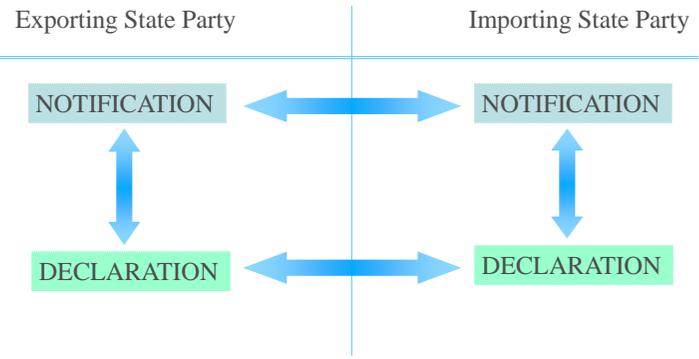
243

Information evaluation



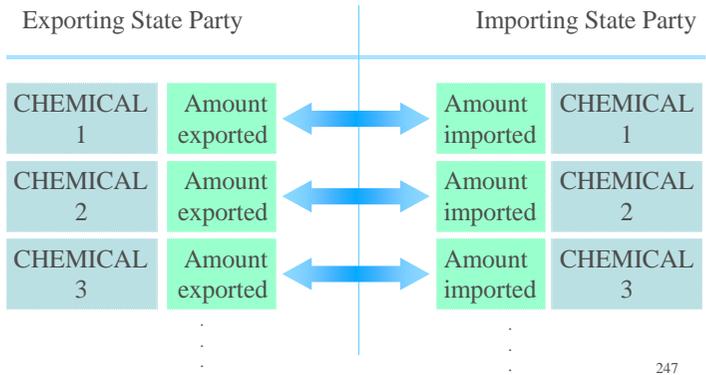
244

Analysing Schedule 1 declarations and notifications



Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 export/import

Analysing Schedule 2 and 3 declarations



Transfer Discrepancies

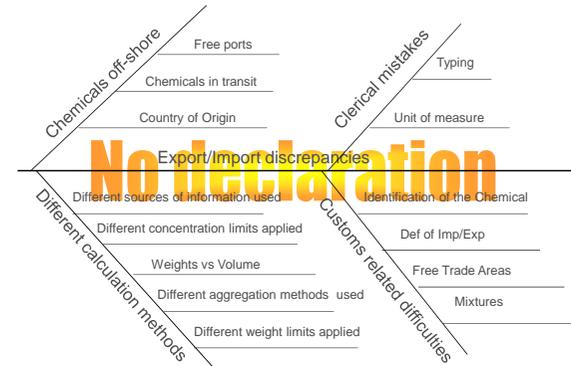
- Discrepancies between declarations of importing and exporting States Parties can indicate:
 - Lack of harmonisation in reporting
 - Ineffective controls – possible proliferation risk
 - Worst case – potential CW programme by State or group within State
- Have to minimise lack of harmonisation to be able to focus on other causes.

Definition of Discrepancy Current Criteria

- Since 2006 discrepancy only **if difference** between total **quantity declared by exporting** State Party and **importing State Party is greater than declaration threshold** for that chemical
 - 1 tonne for a Schedule 2B chemical
 - 30 tonnes for a Schedule 3 chemical

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Nature of discrepancies



250

Clerical Mistakes

- Typing errors
- Confusion over units of measure (kg versus tonnes or kt versus t)
- Confusion over decimals and thousand separators
 - 1,495 tonnes or 1.495 tonnes ?
- Particularly a problem in passing information from one organisation to another (**Importer to Customs to National Authority to OPCW**)

251

Different calculation methods

- Different low concentration limits applied
- National threshold limits applied
- Declaring the volume, not the weight
- For mixtures containing scheduled chemicals the weight of mixture may be given instead of weight of scheduled chemical within the mixture
 - **Recommend always declaring the weight of the scheduled chemical where known**

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CUSTOMS RELATED DIFFICULTIES

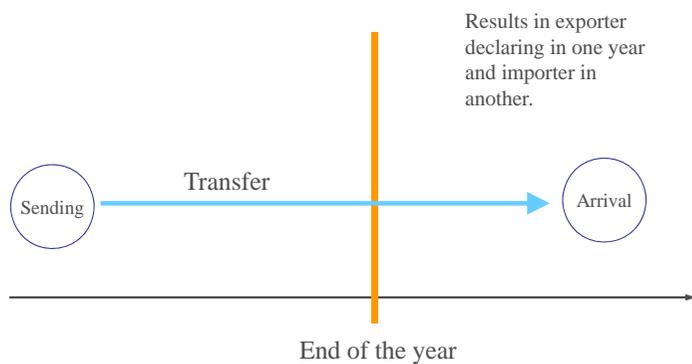
253

Sources of discrepancies

- The absence of customs borders in free trade areas
- Identification of the Scheduled Chemicals
- Shipments in transit
- Country of Origin or Exporting Country?
- The definition of export/import

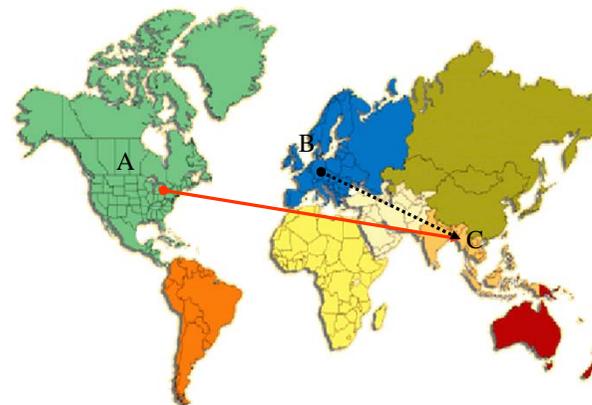
254

End of Year Shipments



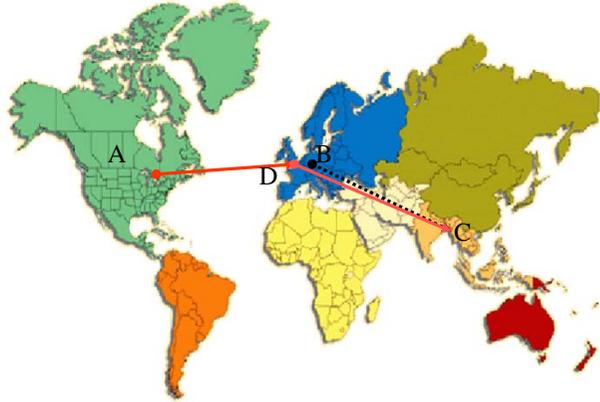
255

WHO IS THE EXPORTER OF SCHEDULE CHEMICALS FOR THE CWC ?



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WHO IS THE EXPORTER OF SCHEDULE CHEMICALS FOR THE CWC ?



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Who is the exporter?

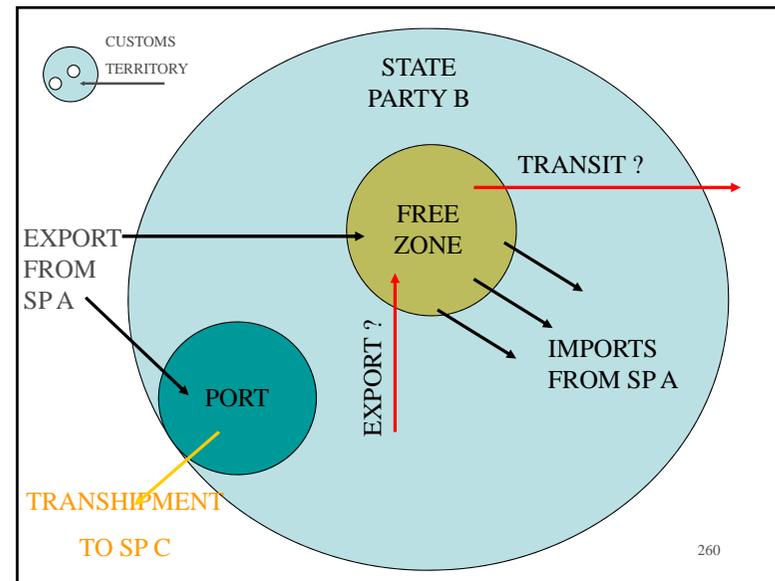
- Who does the importer report as the exporting country
 - The country of origin
 - The country where the invoicing agent is based
 - The country from which the goods were dispatched to the importer?

258

Definition of Import and Export

- Until 2008 no common understanding of terms import and export in relation to transfers of scheduled chemicals.
- Most States Parties restrict import and export to meaning goods moving in and out of their customs territory.
- Goods, including Scheduled chemicals, which have arrived at a port but not yet passed customs are not counted as being imported.

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GUIDELINES REGARDING DECLARATION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DATA FOR SCHEDULE 2 AND 3 CHEMICALS

- The EC approved voluntary guidelines on what the terms import and export mean in relation to declarations of Schedule 2 and 3 aggregate national data. (EC-53/DEC.16, 27 June 2008). CSP approved it in the C-13/DEC.4, 3 December 2008)
 - Guidelines focused on physical movement of goods not Customs procedures or invoicing agents
 - Country of dispatch not country of origin

261

Decision C-13/DEC. 4 (1)

The CSP hereby decides:

1. that **solely** for the purposes of submitting declarations under paragraphs 1, 8(b) and 8(c) of Part VII and paragraph 1 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex, the term '**import**' shall be understood to mean the physical movement of scheduled chemicals into the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party from the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of another State, **excluding transit operations**;

262

Decision C-13/DEC. 4 (2)

2.... and the term '**export**' shall be understood to mean the physical movement of scheduled chemicals out of the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party into the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of another State, **excluding transit operations**;

263

Decision C-13/DEC. 4 (3)

3. that **transit operations** referred to in paragraph 1 above shall mean the physical movements in which scheduled chemicals pass through the territory of a State on the way to their intended State of destination. Transit operations include changes in the means of transport, including temporary storage only for that purpose

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Decision C-13/DEC. 4 (4)

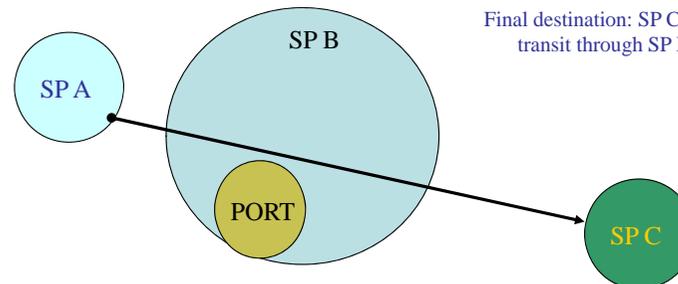
4. that for the purposes of **declaring imports** under paragraph 1, 8(b) and 8(c) of Part VII and paragraph 1 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex, the declaring State Party shall specify the State from which the scheduled chemicals were dispatched, excluding the States through which the scheduled chemicals transited and regardless of the State in which the scheduled chemicals were produced;

5. that for the purposes of **declaring exports** under paragraph 1, 8(b) and 8(c) of Part VII and paragraph 1 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex, the declaring State Party shall specify the intended State of destination, excluding the States through which the scheduled chemicals transited.

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SIMPLE TRANSIT

Chemical Produced in and Dispatched from SPA.
Final destination: SP C with transit through SP B

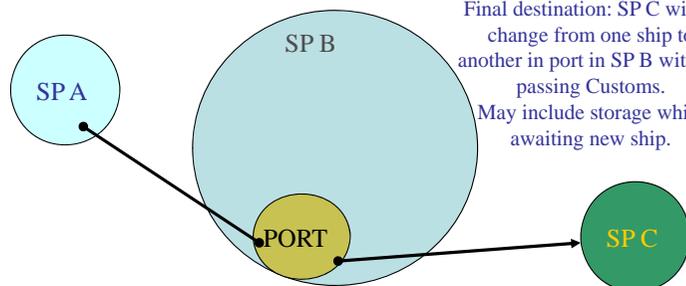


Approach	SP A declares	SP B declares	SP C declares	Discrepancy
Customs clearance	Exp to SP C	Nothing	Imp from SP A	NO
Country of origin	Exp to SP C	Nothing	Imp from SP A	NO
Country of dispatch C-13/DEC.4	Exp to SP C	Nothing	Imp from SP A	NO

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CHANGE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Chemical produced in and dispatched from SPA.
Final destination: SP C with a change from one ship to another in port in SP B without passing Customs.
May include storage while awaiting new ship.

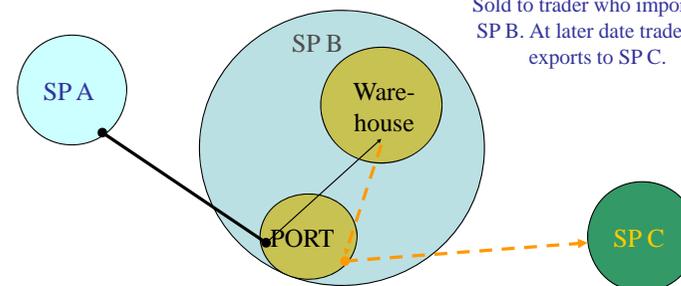


Approach	SP A declares	SP B declares	SP C declares	Discrepancy
Customs clearance	Exp to SP C	Nothing	Imp from SP A	NO
Country of origin	Exp to SP C	Nothing	Imp from SP A	NO
Country of dispatch C-13/DEC.4	Exp to SP C	Nothing	Imp from SP A	NO

267

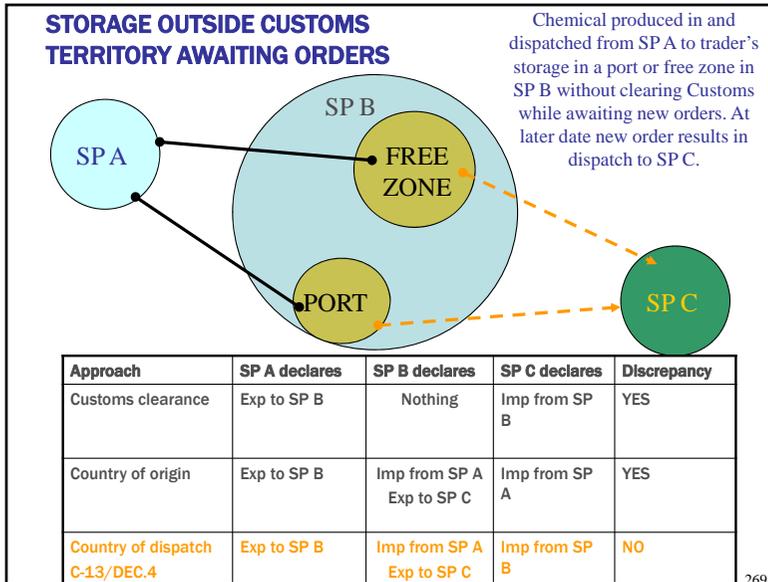
INVOLVEMENT OF TRADERS

Chemical produced in SPA.
Sold to trader who imports to SP B. At later date trader re-exports to SP C.



Approach	SP A declares	SP B declares	SP C declares	Discrepancy
Customs clearance	Exp to SP B	Imp from SP A Exp to SP C	Imp from SP B	NO
Country of origin	Exp to SP B	Imp from SP A Exp to SP C	Imp from SP A	YES
Country of dispatch C-13/DEC.4	Exp to SP B	Imp from SP A Exp to SP C	Imp from SP B	NO

268



- Effect of Guidelines on Import and Export**
- Hope will have a significant impact on the number of discrepancies, but:
 - Will take some time for States Parties to implement
 - Guidelines are voluntary
 - Secretariat reported to EC on progress achieved through the implementation of these guidelines (EC-67/S/1, dated 16 Jan 2012)
 - Limited improvement was seen
- 270

Resolving Transfer Discrepancies

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- Reporting of Transfer Discrepancies**
- Secretariat writes to each SP which has transfer discrepancies
 - Virtually all transfer discrepancy letters are classified hence need to treat other countries classified data appropriately
 - Both the importing and exporting SP receive the same data
- 272

Resolution of Transfer Discrepancies

- Best place to start is often by the National Authority (NA) contacting the other State Party involved to see if they can provide any more data (e.g. who the chemical was shipped to, when it was shipped and how)
- Remember data often classified so be careful with emails and phone calls
- Can use OPCW meetings as a chance to meet face to face with other National Authorities
- Some States Parties cannot give out data due to national legislation

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Resolution of Transfer Discrepancies ..cont.

- In some cases it may be more effective for customs to re-examine their records (perhaps something was missed or misclassified)
- Alternatively the NA can establish contact with industry associations or companies who would have a possible use for such a chemical,
 - e.g. triethanolamine imports would most likely be used by cosmetics, surfactant or cement industries

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Resolution of Transfer Discrepancies ..cont.

- Resolution of transfer discrepancies can lead to identification of additional transfers or even of declarable plant sites
 - If a trader is bringing in a scheduled chemical who is selling it to – it is re-exported or for S2 processed or consumed?
- Gives the NA a much better idea of who is trading and using scheduled chemicals in their country and hence is a first step to effective control

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Key Points (1)

- Transfer discrepancies still a major problem despite all the work done in recent years
- Many causes but a lack of any AND declarations by some States Parties a major cause – possibly due to ineffective national implementation
- Resolution of transfer discrepancies can be an effective first step to effective control of transfers.

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Key Points (2)

CUSTOMS RELATED DIFFICULTIES

- The absence of customs borders in free trade areas
- Identification of the Scheduled Chemicals
- Shipments in transit
- Country of Origin or Exporting Country?
- The definition of export/import

277

Key Points (3)

- The EC approved **voluntary guidelines on what the terms import and export mean** in relation to declarations of Schedule 2 and 3 aggregate national data (**Decision C-13/DEC. 4**)
- **'import'** shall be understood to mean the physical movement of scheduled chemicals into the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party from the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of another State, excluding transit operations;
- **'export'** shall be understood to mean the physical movement of scheduled chemicals out of the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party into the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of another State, excluding transit operations;
- **transit** operations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall mean the physical movements in which scheduled chemicals pass through the territory of a State on the way to their intended State of destination. Transit operations include changes in the means of transport, including temporary storage only for that purpose

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Key Points (4)

- for the purposes of declaring imports of Schedule 2 and 3 aggregate national data ,the declaring State Party shall specify the **State from which the scheduled chemicals were dispatched, excluding** the States through which the scheduled chemicals **transited** and **regardless** of the State in which the scheduled **chemicals were produced;**
- for the purposes of declaring exports of Schedule 2 and 3 aggregate national data , the declaring State Party shall specify the **intended State of destination, excluding** the States through which the **scheduled chemicals transited.**

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