Global Abolition of Chemical Weapons

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7 Declared CW Stockpiles

- Russia  40,000 metric tons
- USA    28,577 metric tons (27,141)
- India  1,000 metric tons (est)
- South Korea  1,000 metric tons (est)
- Libya  26+ metric tons
- Albania  15+ metric tons
- Iraq na
- TOTAL  71,000 +/- metric tons

CW Destruction in US

- 1990 – present
- 25,731 MT destroyed (90%) (1,200/year)
- 7 of 9 stockpiles closed
- $30 billion+ spent to date
- 8+ more years to go at Blue Grass & Pueblo

US CW Stockpile Destruction

- Johnston Atoll – 1990-2000 – 1,842 MTs
- Tooele, Utah – 1996-2012 – 12,353 MTs
- Anniston, Alabama – 2003-2011 – 2,045 MTs
- Aberdeen, Maryland – 2003-2005 – 1,471 MTs
- Umatilla, Oregon – 2004-2011 – 3,374 MTs
- Pine Bluff, Arkansas – 2005-2011 – 3,494 MTs
- Newport, Indiana – 2005-2007 – 1,152 MTs
- Pueblo, Colorado – 2014-2017 – 2,369 MTs
- Blue Grass, KY – 2018-2021 – 475 MTs
CW Destruction in Russia

- 2002 – present
- 27,700 MT destroyed (69%)
- 2,700 MT/year
- 2 of 7 stockpiles neutralized
- $7 billion+ spent to date
- 3+ years to go

RF CW Stockpile Destruction

- Gorny, Saratov Oblast – 2002-2005 – 1,143 MTs
- Kambarka, Udmurtia – 2005-2009 – 6,349 MTs
- Maradikovsky, Kirov Oblast – 2006-pres – 90% of 5,256 MTs = 4,730 MTs neutralized
- Leonidovka, Penza Oblast – 2008-pres – 90% of 5,852 MTs = 5,267 MTs neutralized
- Schuch’ye, Kurgan Oblast – 2009-pres – 65% of 5,456 MTs = 3,546 MTs neutralized
- Pochep, Bryansk Oblast – 2010-pres – 50% of 7,498 MTs = 3,749 MTs neutralized
- Kizner, Udmurtia – 2013-?? – 5,745 MTs

Other CWD Progress

- Albania – 16 MT destroyed (100%) 2007
- South Korea – 1,000+/- MT destroyed (100%) 2008
- India – 1,000+/- MT destroyed (100%) 2009
- Libya – 13+ MT destroyed (51%) (excl. Sched. 2)
- Iraq – Declared 2009

Conclusions

- Both US and RF are fully committed to timely and safe destruction of all CW stockpiles.
- But schedules are very dependent on:
  - adequate funding
  - safe operation (no accidents)
  - robust technology
  - public support, and
  - environmental permitting.
- 15,000+ MTs still to be destroyed
Conclusions (cont.)

- Schedules therefore cannot be predicted with any degree of precision, but both countries should finish in the next decade, likely sooner.
- Annual OPCW oversight, accountability, and transparency remain important to timely program completion.
- While much discussion is focused on the OPCW transition from disarmament to preventing the reemergence of chemical weapons, we still need to keep our eye on the prize: demilitarization.

Conclusions (cont.)

- Also need to hold Libya and Iraq accountable and continue close oversight and support of their chemdemil programs.
- Non-stockpile chemical weapons – buried & sea-dumped (“old & abandoned”) – remain a major, long-term challenge to safety and security and must be also be closely followed and supported.

Conclusions (cont.)

- CWC universality and national implementation are also key related goals to a “world free of chemical weapons.”
- Destruction or conversion of all former production CW facilities also important.
- And an ongoing strong and capable OPCW inspection regime for ongoing demil, OCPF, and challenge inspections.

Conclusions (cont.)

“I call on the eight states remaining outside the convention to join at the earliest possible date. There is no excuse for delays in ridding our planet of these instruments of suffering and death…Through strong provisions, the convention provides an effective international regime to verify the destruction of all chemical weapons stockpiles and to prevent their re-emergence…”

-- UNSG Ban Ki-moon, April 2012, on OPCW’s 15th anniversary
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