



**REPORT OF THE VISIT
BY THE VICE-CHAIRPERSON OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
TO THE HAERBALING ABANDONED CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION SITE
JILIN PROVINCE, CHINA
9 – 13 SEPTEMBER 2013**

Introduction

1. In its decision entitled the “The Deadline of 29 April 2012 and Future Destruction of the Chemical Weapons Abandoned by Japan in the People's Republic of China” (EC-67/DEC.6, dated 15 February 2012), the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”), noted that Japan and China welcomed visits of the Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General, and a delegation representing the Council to undertake visits to obtain an overview of the destruction of abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs) being undertaken. Invitations were also to be extended to observers to participate in the Council delegation.
2. In pursuance of the above-mentioned decision of the Council (EC-67/DEC.6), China and Japan jointly invited the Council to visit the Haerbaling ACW destruction site, Jilin Province, between 9 and 13 September 2013. China and Japan provided a general outline of logistical and safety considerations, as well as a detailed itinerary (Annex 1), and initiated consultations with the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”), with a view to finalising all specific details of the visit.
3. Following consultations within the regional groups and in line with the aforementioned decision of the Council, the Council delegation that visited the Haerbaling ACW site comprised the Vice-Chairperson of the Council, Ambassador Miguel Calahorrano Camino, Permanent Representative of Ecuador, who also represented his regional group; a representative from each of the other four regional groups, the Director-General of the Secretariat, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü; and three Secretariat staff members. At the invitation of the Governments of China and Japan, representatives from six Member States (Kenya, Libya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, and the United States of America) joined the Council delegation as observers. The names of the members of the Council delegation are listed in Annex 2 to this report, and the names of the representatives of China and Japan who hosted the visit are listed in Annexes 3 and 4.
4. Funding was made available via four separate channels. Firstly, funding was provided through the Secretariat for the head of the delegation, the Director-General, and Secretariat staff members. Secondly, funding for the participation of representatives



of the African Group and the Asian Group, as well as partial funding for the observer from Panama, was provided using the voluntary contributions available under the terms of Project 3 of the decision adopted by the Council of the European Union on 23 March 2012 (2012/166/CFSP) in the framework of the implementation of the European Union Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction that was adopted on 12 December 2003. Thirdly, China funded the participation of observers from Kenya, Libya, and Nigeria. Fourthly, all other participants bore their own expenses incurred for the visit.

5. This report is presented by the Vice-Chairperson of the Council, Ambassador Miguel Calahorrano Camino, Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the OPCW, after consultations with the representatives of the Council in the delegation.
6. In preparation for the visit, the members of the Council delegation were briefed by the Permanent Representatives of both China and Japan to the OPCW on administrative and logistical arrangements, as well as on the programme of the visit.

Meetings in Beijing

7. On 9 September 2013, upon arrival in China, the members of the Council delegation attended two meetings. Firstly, with Mr Guan, Director-General of the Foreign Affairs Office, Ministry of National Defence (MND) and secondly, with Mr Zhai Jun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (MFA).

Ministry of National Defence

8. Mr Guan raised three issues related to ACWs in China. The first issue to be addressed was the process of destruction. Mr Guan stated that he hoped Japan will continue to invest time and resources in moving forward ACW destruction. He also requested the Council to push forward the process of ACW destruction. The second issue raised was related to the lack of information provided by the Japanese side regarding the locations of ACWs in China. Mr Guan reiterated the fact that ACWs are often discovered during construction and building work. Lastly, he highlighted the technical difficulties associated with destroying ACWs and stated that greater reliability and higher environmental standards should be striven for. He noted that destruction operations in Haerbaling are on a significantly larger scale than those carried out at Nanjing.
9. Mr Guan stated that the Chinese military is dedicated to implementing its national obligations and providing technical and logistical support to the Japanese side. He also stated that he hoped the Council will continue to support ACW destruction in China.
10. Finally, on behalf of the MND, Mr Guan welcomed the Council delegation to China and expressed his hope that the visit would provide a deeper understanding of challenges associated with ACW destruction in China.
11. The Vice-Chairperson of the Council, Ambassador Miguel Calahorrano Camino of Ecuador, thanked Mr Guan on behalf of the Council delegation for the meeting and underlined the commitment of the Council to ACW destruction, stating that the Council appreciates the regular progress updates provided at the regular Council

sessions. Ambassador Calahorrano Camino welcomed this very important visit to Haerbaling aimed at providing a better understanding of the technical challenges facing both China and Japan.

12. The Director-General of the OPCW, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, welcomed the progress and cooperation between China and Japan, as well as the facilitating role undertaken by the Secretariat. He acknowledged the fact that ACW destruction is a complex, time-consuming, labour-intensive and costly undertaking and commended both China and Japan for working to destroy this legacy. Finally, the Director-General reiterated that the issue of ACWs in China is a priority of the Secretariat and that the support of both States Parties is appreciated by the OPCW in all of its activities.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

13. The second meeting was held at the MFA and chaired by Mr Zhai Jun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Zhai explained the immediate threat that ACWs pose to both the Chinese people and the environment. He went on to explain about the injuries incurred in recent years as a result of ACWs being discovered. He stated that the destruction of ACWs is an urgent task that should be completed as soon as possible. Mr Zhai went on to state that China appreciates the role that the OPCW plays in ACW issues, and that the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) is an important instrument in disarmament.
14. Mr Zhai informed the delegation that China is concerned by the passing of the destruction deadline. He explained that it is over 16 years since entry into force of the Convention and ACW destruction is once again behind schedule. China urges destruction as soon as possible within the agreed time frame and looks forward to the constructive role played by the Secretariat in verifying destruction.
15. The Director-General of the OPCW thanked Mr Zhai for his welcome and hospitality in hosting the Council delegation. He acknowledged the importance of China’s support as the Secretariat enters the post-destruction phase. At the same time, he stated that ACWs and stockpiled chemical weapons will remain a top priority. The Secretariat will continue to play a facilitating role in this complex process. Collective efforts by China, Japan, and the Secretariat are needed to reach the goal of destroying all ACWs in China.
16. The Vice-Chairperson of the Council thanked Mr Zhai for hosting the Council delegation and stressed the importance attached to ACW destruction. He stated that the visit would offer an excellent opportunity for members of the delegation to understand the challenges faced on the ground concerning ACW recovery and destruction.

Overview of ACW destruction in China

17. On 10 September, the Council delegation travelled to Yanji, Jilin Province. The Council delegation was welcomed by officials from both the Chinese and Japanese sides. A number of detailed briefings from China and Japan regarding the current status of ACW destruction operations followed.

18. The first, by Mr He Zhenliang, Director-General, ACW Office, MFA, provided an overview of the origin of Japanese ACWs and the challenges they pose in relation to their recovery and destruction, as well as the efforts of the Chinese side and the current progress towards destruction.
19. Mr He explained that ACWs have been discovered at over 90 locations in 17 provinces, either buried or dumped in rivers and lakes as a result of Japanese occupation during the Second World War. Haerbaling is the largest of such known burial locations and is estimated to contain approximately 330,000 items of ACWs.
20. Mr He further explained that, in order to start the destruction of ACWs, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed in 1999 by China and Japan, in combination with the Chemical Weapons Convention, had brought the ACW issue closer to a solution.
21. Mr He then informed the Council delegation of the efforts by the Chinese side in destroying the ACWs since the war. However, China has lacked the technical expertise and financial ability to complete the work and a decision was made to move the items to remote areas away from the general population, resulting in the two burial locations at Haerbaling.
22. In 1999, the MFA established an ACW office to manage the coordination and administration of ACW issues. In 2012, this management was further enhanced by the creation of an ACW office within the MND, to deal with ACW destruction operations.
23. Mr He continued his presentation, with an overview of the current situation as it relates to ACW destruction operations. He explained that mobile destruction facility (MDF) operations have been completed at Nanjing, with the destruction of 35,681 ACW items. The Shijiazhuang MDF has to date destroyed 1,392 ACW items. Those ACW items from surrounding temporary trust warehouses will be transported to Shijiazhuang for destruction in 2013. Construction of the Wuhan MDF is under way, with destruction expected to start in 2014. The site for the northern MDF at Harbin has been selected, with construction yet to start. Site selection for the southern MDF at Guangzhou has yet to be decided upon.
24. In 2003, the site for the destruction facility at Haerbaling was selected. Destruction technologies utilising thermal and controlled detonation were chosen. In November 2012, excavation and recovery operations commenced. The second phase of excavation operations is scheduled to start in October 2013, with destruction commencing in 2014.
25. Finally, Mr He stated that, whilst progress has been made, there have been delays and the 2012 destruction deadline has not been met.
26. In the presentation that followed, Mr Tang Cheng, Deputy Director-General, ACW Office, MND, provided a detailed overview of the role of the ACW office within the MND, as well as of the process of reporting ACW finds and the location of ACW sites in relation to the responsibility of different military regions.

27. Mr Tang continued his presentation, giving a detailed explanation of the different types of Japanese ACW ordnance that has been discovered in China, as well as the different chemical agents contained within these items. He further explained and provided an overview of the technical support provided by the Chinese side, which included support to the investigation, recovery, and excavation process; logistical support; and medical and emergency-response support.
28. Finally, Mr Tang gave a brief overview of the 31 ACW storage locations and highlighted some of the technical challenges that lay ahead, including recovering ACWs from remote locations, destroying polymerised agent, and destroying contaminated waste.
29. Following the briefings from the Chinese side, the Japanese side, represented by Mr Kenichi Takahashi, Director-General, ACW Office, Cabinet Office, gave a briefing covering the background and the current status of the three main ACW projects in China: excavation and recovery, MDFs, and the Haerbaling project itself. Mr Takahashi referred to the current status of the different MDF locations, the significant progress of destruction, and the importance of bilateral coordination and cooperation between Japan and China in implementing the ACW destruction projects.
30. Mr Takahashi then gave an explanation with regard to the types and quantities of ACWs so far declared in China and further explained that, of the 49,682 ACW items declared as at 10 September 2013, 37,064 items have been destroyed. This figure does not take into account the estimated 300,000 to 400,000 items at Haerbaling.
31. Mr Takahashi then concluded his presentation by giving a brief explanation of the current situation at Haerbaling and stated that additional detailed information would be provided by the Japanese technical experts at the site itself.
32. Following the presentations, the floor was opened for questions and the Council delegation used this opportunity to obtain clarification on any questions it had.
33. In reply to a question related to the mechanism for informing the Chinese public as to the dangers and risks associated with ACWs, the Chinese representative stated that publications have been distributed and officials have been deployed to regions affected by ACWs to provide information to local people and warn them of the risks associated with ACWs. However, it was stressed that it is important not to cause undue alarm and panic to those people living in the vicinity of these areas. The Japanese side concurred with the Chinese statement, and reiterated that it is very important to inform people of the hazards posed by ACWs.
34. In response to a query regarding the total cost so far of the ACW project in China, the Japanese side stated that, to date, approximately one billion euros has been spent. The Chinese side stated that the Chinese inputs have never been estimated and that the inputs from the Chinese side are incalculable. China has undertaken many internal investigations, conducted significant internal research, and provided other additional support.
35. One question addressed the methods used to calculate the quantity of ACWs buried at Haerbaling. The Chinese side explained that the quantity had been calculated based upon the results of three bilateral investigations. The first investigation in 1999

utilised horizontal magnetic probe technology and estimated the quantity of ACWs buried there to be approximately 674,000. The technologies employed during the second joint investigation conducted in 2002 consisted of both horizontal and vertical magnetic probes, as well as ground-penetrating radar. These more advanced methods of detection indicated that the figure of buried ACWs would be closer to 400,000 items. Finally, a third bilateral investigation was carried out in 2009, which plotted the dimensions of both burial pits, with revised calculations estimating the quantity of ACWs buried at Haerbaling to be approximately 330,000.

36. To address another query regarding the selection of sites for the MDFs, the Chinese side responded by explaining that site-selection criteria were based upon the quantity of ACWs in the chosen area, as well as the surrounding vicinity. This approach allows for the consolidation of ACW items for destruction, whilst minimising the movement of ACWs to the extent necessary to allow for their destruction. This method has resulted in MDFs being deployed in both the north and south of China.
37. Responding to a question regarding the satisfaction with the role of the Secretariat in the ACW issue, the Japanese representative stated that Japan is very satisfied with the role the Secretariat is taking in both verification and in supporting transparency. The Chinese side stated that the efforts of the Secretariat in moving forward ACW destruction are highly appreciated. The Chinese representative continued by stating that ACWs constitute a very important category of chemical weapons that poses some unique hazards and risks and constitutes a significant threat to the Chinese people and the environment, and as such should be given special attention.
38. The final question was with regard to information provided by the Japanese side as to the location of ACWs within China. The Japanese responded by stating that very limited official information has been found. In an effort to provide this information, the Japanese side has contacted former military personnel for information regarding ACW locations within China and has provided the information it obtained. The Chinese side answered this, stating that it would be constructive if more information were available. In the absence of this information, China has been undertaking its own research. The Chinese side further requested that Japan endeavour to continue to search for and provide information pertaining to ACW locations.

Visit to the Haerbaling ACW destruction site

39. On 11 September 2013, the Council delegation visited the Haerbaling ACW destruction site. Activities here started with presentations from both the Chinese and Japanese sides, with the first presentation delivered by Mr Sun Zhiyong of the ACW office, MFA.
40. Mr Sun opened his presentation by explaining the location of Haerbaling in relation to the other ACW sites within China. He then proceeded to explain the history of Haerbaling in relation to the bilateral on-site investigations that have taken place since 1995 and how this has affected the accuracy of the estimated quantity of ACWs buried onsite.
41. Mr Sun stated that the Chinese side has invested a significant amount of manpower and resources in preparation for destruction operations at Haerbaling. This infrastructure outlay has included the building of a guard house, the construction of

the administration building that houses the laboratories and medical facilities, and the laying of access roads. Mr Sun continued to explain that in preparation for site construction, a number of bilateral operations (starting in 2004 and concluding in 2005) were carried out to clear the surrounding area of ACW items, before any site works could begin. Mr Sun further explained and showed via a series of “before and after” photographs, the construction phases of each project in preparation for destruction operations. The presentation was concluded by Mr Zhiyong, who explained that destruction operations are expected to start in 2014.

42. The second presentation, delivered by Mr Takashi Sakurai of the Japanese ACW office, informed the Council delegation of the progress of the Haerbaling project in terms of construction of the excavation and recovery buildings and the associated technical infrastructure requirements such as air-handling systems, ACW recovery and identification equipment (including the X-ray facility), and the ACW accounting system.
43. Mr Sakurai then gave a brief introduction to the destruction technologies selected for the Haerbaling project and explained to the delegation that the destruction units have been manufactured and their main parts have been shipped to China, where they are currently in storage in Tianjin, awaiting the construction of the destruction facility buildings.
44. With respect to the operations at the Haerbaling site, Mr Sakurai provided an explanation of the workflow process, in terms of the location of ACWs, the excavation process itself, followed by external and internal feature identification, and finally overpacking for storage or destruction. He concluded his presentation by identifying some of the achievements and challenges faced by both sides in completing the Haerbaling project.
45. Following the presentations, the Council delegation visited the different areas of the Haerbaling site, starting with the command post, the laboratories, and the medical facility, where detailed explanations were provided by Chinese site personnel. The laboratories are equipped with a range of analytical equipment to enable the analysis of liquid, solid, and gaseous samples, for both confirming complete destruction of the ACWs and ensuring environmental protection.
46. The medical facilities operate a three-level tiered approach. Medical treatment can initially be administered on site in the purpose-built medical facility by site doctors and medical personnel using advanced medical equipment. The second level of treatment is at a designated local hospital, and finally, should it be necessary, the third level of medical treatment involves transfer to the People’s Liberation Army No 301 and No 307 hospitals in Beijing. These hospitals can provide experts with specialist medical knowledge able to treat and manage chemical casualties. The medical area incorporates an integrated phased-approach decontamination facility, to ensure that casualties are decontaminated prior to their entry into and treatment within the medical facility.
47. From the medical facility, the Council delegation moved to the excavation and recovery facility and was given guided tours of both buildings housing pits one and two. The Japanese representative explained and showed how the area around the pits

had been levelled and the topsoil removed, thus exposing the pit itself. The explanation was complemented with a number of photographs showing the different phases of the recovery operation, including the partial excavation of some large calibre aircraft bombs that are not Japanese ACWs. In answer to a question posed by a member of the delegation, he explained that this technique of exposing the pits allowed the pit itself to be subdivided into separate quadrants, which facilitated ease of access to the pits and allows work to continue in separate areas of the pit, should there be a delay in excavation in a particular quadrant. The delegation was given the opportunity to witness first hand the enormity of the excavation and recovery operation being faced at Haerbaling, and corroborated the information already provided during the detailed briefings.

48. The attached recovery facility gave delegation the opportunity to see for themselves the technical issues and challenges associated with identifying ACWs, as well as the process of overpacking ACWs prior to their storage and destruction. The Japanese representatives gave a detailed explanation of the process used to identify and categorise the recovered ACWs. By using a mock shell, they demonstrated the high capacity X-ray system used to confirm the internal characteristics of recovered ACWs, as well as the electronic database system utilised for the storage and management of X-ray data. A demonstration was then given, showing the overpacking of munitions, which enabled the delegation to visualise the entire process of ACW excavation, recovery, identification, processing and final overpacking for storage and destruction.
49. The third location of the Haerbaling site to be visited was that of the planned destruction facility. Regarding the status of the construction work, the Council delegation was able to view the levelled area where the destruction facility will be situated. The foundations were completed one year ago and the delegation was informed that the bidding process for the contract to erect the buildings that will house the two selected destruction technologies would take place later that month. The Japanese and the Chinese representatives explained to the Council delegation that construction of the destruction facility, installation of the thermal and controlled detonation chambers, and the associated testing of the facility are expected to be completed in 2014, with the first stages of destruction operations starting in the same year.
50. At this point a question was raised regarding the layout of the destruction facility. The Japanese representative explained, with the aid of a site plan, that the destruction technologies would be housed within separate buildings. He further explained that, depending on a number of factors including the ACW type and agent fill material, the ACWs would be moved to either destruction technology.
51. Following viewing of the destruction facility location, the delegation passed by the ACW and waste storage buildings. The ACW warehouses have been designed with a total capacity of up to 140,000 ACW items. The adjoining waste storage buildings have a capacity of 7,000 barrels. These buildings are situated close to the destruction site to enable uncomplicated transfer of ACWs for destruction.
52. The visit to Haerbaling concluded with a wrap-up session during which the Vice-Chairperson, Ambassador Calahorrano Camino, expressed his thanks to both

China and Japan for hosting the Council delegation at Haerbaling, and reiterated the importance of visiting such a site to gain a clear insight into ACW recovery and destruction operations, as well as the technical challenges faced in achieving the aim of total destruction of all ACWs in China. He also reiterated the importance of bilateral cooperation between China and Japan in achieving the aim.

53. The Director-General of the OPCW also expressed his gratitude at being part of the Council delegation, and being able to see first hand how the project has evolved over many years. He acknowledged that, although there have been delays in carrying out destruction, progress is considerable, consistent, tangible, and visible as a result of ten years of effort by both sides. He concluded by saying that ACW destruction requires a lot work to be undertaken in order to complete destruction, but that with the positive will from both sides, progress will continue smoothly.
54. In concluding its visit to Haerbaling, the Council delegation expressed its appreciation for the hospitality shown to its members throughout the visit, and for the transparency and openness that governed all discussions. The members of the Council delegation concluded that the visits to Haerbaling allowed for better understanding of the challenges involved in the process of destruction of ACWs, of the progress achieved and the way forward, of the importance of bilateral cooperation, and of the emphasis placed by China and Japan on safety and environmental protection.
55. Mr Li Yang, Deputy Director-General, Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, MFA, who accompanied the delegation to Haerbaling and hosted the briefings, made concluding remarks for the Chinese side. Mr Li reaffirmed the threat that ACWs pose to both the Chinese people and the environment. Mr Li requested the Japanese side to provide the burial information, so that the ACW destruction could move forward and match the destruction plan made by the both sides. Mr Li praised the efforts made by the OPCW Secretariat for ACW destruction, and expected the Council and Secretariat to continue their support for the task.
56. Ambassador Mitsuru Kitano, Director-General, Disarmament and Non-proliferation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, expressed his appreciation to the delegation for the visit, as well as to the Chinese side for the preparation and cooperation to realise the visit. While pointing out that there is much to be done, he expressed his satisfaction that the visit would contribute to enhancing the understanding that there has been significant progress in the ACW destruction projects, which entail various challenges and uncertainties, thanks to the bilateral cooperation between Japan and China. He reaffirmed the commitment of Japan to continuing to make its fullest possible efforts to complete the destruction of ACWs as soon as possible, with the appropriate cooperation of China.

General observations by the delegation and conclusions

57. On completion of its visit to Haerbaling, the Council delegation was impressed by the progress made in construction and preparation for destruction operations and commended the efforts of both sides in achieving this.
58. The delegation noted the continued commitment of Japan as the abandoning State Party and China as the territorial State Party to destroying all the ACWs as soon as possible and to the fulfilment of their obligations under the Convention.

59. The members of the delegation were impressed by the professionalism and dedication of the people from both sides and at all levels involved in the ACW destruction programme. It was clear from the interactions the delegation had with the technical experts from both sides at Haerbaling, that it is this dedication to destroying the ACWs that will carry the project forward towards completion.
60. The delegation acknowledged the technical challenges posed by ACW recovery, identification, and destruction. The visit enabled the delegation to gain an appreciation of the complexities and the hazards involved in this work.
61. The delegation noted the destruction of 37,064 ACW items from a total declared number of 49,682. However, the delegation also noted that this number does not include estimated 300,000 to 400,000 items buried at Haerbaling, nor does it include items yet to be declared.
62. The delegation was very appreciative of the spirit of cooperation, openness, and transparency that marked the visit to the Haerbaling site, as well as the detailed high level meetings with the Chinese representatives in Beijing.
63. The delegation of the Council confirms the relevance of visits to ACW destruction sites by delegations representing the Council and recommends their continuation, as noted by the decision on the deadline of 29 April 2012 and the future destruction of the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan in China taken by the Council at its Sixty-Seventh Session (EC-67/DEC.6).

Annexes (English only):

- Annex 1: The People's Republic of China – Provisional Itinerary of the Visit to the People's Republic of China by a Delegation from the Executive Council of the OPCW, Including a Visit to the Abandoned Chemical Weapons Destruction Site at Haerbaling, Jilin Province, 9 – 13 September 2013
- Annex 2: List of Representatives of the OPCW Executive Council Delegation who Took Part in the Visit to the Haerbaling Abandoned Chemical Weapons Destruction Site, 9 – 13 September 2013
- Annex 3: List of Representatives of China Hosting the Visit by the OPCW Executive Council Delegation to the Haerbaling Abandoned Chemical Weapons Destruction Site
- Annex 4: List of Representatives of Japan Hosting the Visit by the OPCW Executive Council Delegation to the Haerbaling Abandoned Chemical Weapons Destruction Site
- Annex 5: China – Briefing Materials (background information provided before and during the visit is available upon request at the Technical Secretariat from the Verification Division, Chemical Demilitarisation Branch)
- Annex 6: Japan – Briefing Materials (background information provided during the visit is available upon request at the Technical Secretariat from the Verification Division, Chemical Demilitarisation Branch)
- Annex 7: Comments from China on the Report of the Visit by the Vice-Chairperson of the Executive Council and Representatives of the Executive Council to the Haerbaling Abandoned Chemical Weapons Destruction Site, Jilin Province, China, 9 – 13 September 2013

Annex 8: Comments from Japan on the Report of the Visit by the Vice-Chairperson of the Executive Council and Representatives of the Executive Council to the Haerbaling Abandoned Chemical Weapon Destruction Site, Jilin Province, China, 9 – 13 September 2013

Annex 1

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**PROVISIONAL ITINERARY OF THE VISIT
TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
BY A DELEGATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE OPCW
INCLUDING A VISIT TO THE ABANDONED CHEMICAL WEAPONS
DESTRUCTION SITE AT HAERBALING, JILIN PROVINCE
9 – 13 SEPTEMBER 2013**

Monday, September 9

- 08:55 Arrival in Beijing (flight KL897)
- 09:30 Departure for Swissotel, Beijing Hong Kong Macau Centre
- 10:30 Check in at Swissotel
- 11:30-14:30 Buffet lunch
- 15:20 Departure for Ministry of National Defence (MND)
- 16:00 Meeting with Principle Officer of MND - followed by group photograph
- 16:40 Departure for Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
- 17:30 Meeting with Mr ZHAI Jun, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, followed by
group photograph
- 18:00 Welcome reception hosted by China, MFA
- 19:00 Departure for Swissotel
- Dress code: formal dress (business attire)

Tuesday, September 10

- 06:30 Breakfast (included at hotel)
- 08:15 Checkout Swissotel (collecting luggage and passports)
- 08:50 Departure for Peking International airport
- 10:30 Departure for Yanji (flight CZ 6154)
- 12:35 Arrival at Yanji airport
- 13:00 Check in at Yanbian Baishan hotel

13:00-14:30 Buffet lunch
15:00 Briefing: overview of the destruction of ACW in China
Dress code: business casual

18:00 Buffet dinner

Wednesday, September 11

06:00 Breakfast (included at hotel)
08:00 Departure for Haerbaling destruction site
10:00 Onsite briefing on Haerbaling destruction facility
11:30 Site tour of command offices, analysis rooms, medical rooms and
administrative building
13:00-13:50 Buffet lunch at the site (provided by the Chinese side)
14:00 Group photograph
14:10 Visit to the excavation facility (No. 1 and 2 burial sites)
15:40 Return to the briefing room
16:00 Q&A/wrap up
Dress code: business casual
16:40 Depart for hotel
19:00 Dinner hosted by the MND
Dress code: formal dress (business attire)

Thursday, September 12

06:00 Breakfast (included at hotel)
06:20 Check out (collecting luggage and passports)
06:40 Departure for Yanji airport
07:45 Departure for Beijing (flight CA 1614)
09:50 Arrival in Peking International airport
10:30 Departure for Swissotel

11:30 Check in at Swissotel

11:30-14:30 Buffet lunch

14:00 Departure for Forbidden City

16:00 Departure for Swissotel

17:40 Departure for Embassy of Japan

18:00 Dinner hosted by Japan

Dress code: formal dress (business attire)

End of Executive Council visit

Friday, September 13

08:10 Check out at Swissotel

08:30 Departure for the airport

11:05 Departure for the Netherlands (flight KL898)

Annex 2

**LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OPCW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
DELEGATION WHO TOOK PART IN THE VISIT TO THE HAERBALING
ABANDONED CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION SITE
9 – 13 SEPTEMBER 2013**

Name	Representing
H.E. Mr Miguel Calahorrano Camino, Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the OPCW	Vice Chairperson of the Executive Council and Group of Latin American and Caribbean States
H.E. Mrs Odette Melono, Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the OPCW	African Group
H.E. Mr Moazzam Ahmend Khan, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the OPCW	Asian Group
Mr Vasily Titushkin, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the OPCW	Eastern European Group
H.E. Mrs Mary Whelan, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the OPCW	Western European and Other States Group
Mr Thaddeus Ryba, Department of Defense Representative to the U.S. Delegation	United States of America
H.E. Dr Nimota Akanbi, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the OPCW	Nigeria, Observer
H.E. Mr Jose Manuel Teran, Permanent Representative of Panama to the OPCW	Panama, Observer
H.E. Mr Tadeusz Chomicki, Ambassador of Poland to China	Poland, Observer
Dr Ali Gebril Werfeli, Permanent Representative of Libya to the OPCW	Libya, Observer
Mr Pieter van Donkersgoed, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the OPCW	Netherlands, Observer
Ms Joan Muchoki, Second Secretary, Kenya	Kenya, Observer
H.E. Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü, Director-General	OPCW
Mr Robert Fairweather, Chief of Cabinet	OPCW
Mr Peter White, Senior Chemical Demilitarisation Officer, Verification Division	OPCW
Mr En Li, Chinese Linguist, Language Services, Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs	OPCW

Annex 3

**LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA HOSTING THE VISIT BY THE OPCW
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DELEGATION TO THE HAERBALING ABANDONED
CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION SITE**

Name	Title or Position
Mr LI Yang	Director General, Arms Control Dept, MFA
Mr XU Feng	Deputy Director, Arms Control Dept, MFA
Mrs XU Wenli	Third Secretary, Arms Control Dept, MFA
Mr ZHANG Jinjin	Attaché, Arms Control Dept, MFA
Mr HE Zhengliang	Director General, ACW Office, MFA
Mr ZONG Jiahu	Director General, ACW Office, MND
Mr TANG Cheng	Deputy Director General, ACW Office, MND
Mr LI Lei	Officer, ACW Office, MND

Annex 4

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPAN HOSTING THE VISIT BY THE OPCW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DELEGATION TO THE HAERBALING ABANDONED CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION SITE

Name	Title or Position
Mr Mitsuru Kitano	Ambassador, Director-General Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr Kenichi Takahashi	Director-General, Abandoned Chemical Weapons Office, Cabinet Office
Mr Kenji Miyahara	Director, Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions Division, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Colonel Shingo Tsubaki	Defence Attaché and First Secretary, Embassy of Japan to the Netherlands
Mr Jun Arita	First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Beijing
Major Shingo Mizuiwa	Deputy Director, Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions Division, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr Yuki Yoshida	Official, Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions Division, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Science Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr Noriaki Ikeda	Official, Abandoned Chemical Weapons Office, Cabinet Office
Ms Ayumi Tsukada	Interpreter

Annex 5

CHINA

BRIEFING MATERIALS

Background information provided during the visit is available upon request at the Technical Secretariat from the Verification Division, Chemical Demilitarisation Branch.

Annex 6

JAPAN

BRIEFING MATERIALS

Background information provided during the visit is available upon request at the Technical Secretariat from the Verification Division, Chemical Demilitarisation Branch.

Annex 7

**COMMENTS FROM CHINA ON THE REPORT OF THE VISIT BY THE VICE
CHAIRPERSON OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE HAERBALING ABANDONED CHEMICAL
WEAPON DESTRUCTION SITE
JILIN PROVINCE, CHINA
9 - 13 SEPTEMBER 2013**

China has informed the Secretariat that it had no comments on the report.

Annex 8

**COMMENTS FROM JAPAN ON THE REPORT OF THE VISIT BY THE VICE
CHAIRPERSON OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE HAERBALING ABANDONED CHEMICAL
WEAPON DESTRUCTION SITE, JILIN PROVINCE, CHINA
9 - 13 SEPTEMBER 2013**

Japan has informed the Secretariat that it had no comments on the report.

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