

WEAPONS

Destruction

**Agreement Between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and PANAMA**

Effected by Exchange of Notes at
Panama January 5 and April 21, 2017

with

Annex



NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Pursuant to Public Law 89—497, approved July 8, 1966
(80 Stat. 271; 1 U.S.C. 113)—

“ . . .the Treaties and Other International Acts Series issued under the authority of the Secretary of State shall be competent evidence . . . of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and international agreements other than treaties, as the case may be, therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.”

PANAMA

Weapons: Destruction

*Agreement effected by exchange of notes
at Panama January 5 and April 21, 2017;
Entered into force May 16, 2017.
With annex.*

No. 003

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Directorate General of Legal Affairs and Treaties, of the Republic of Panama and has the honor to refer to discussions between representatives of the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama pertaining to the destruction of eight U.S.-origin munitions that contain or contained chemical agents and are located on San Jose Island, Panama ("Eight Munitions").

These Eight Munitions are remnants from research, development, and testing conducted during and shortly after World War II (1943-1947). The Government of the United States of America leased San Jose Island, along with a number of other locations, from the Government of the Republic of Panama during this period pursuant to the Agreement relating to lease of defense sites, signed May 18, 1942, at Panama, entered into force May 11, 1943, and terminated by exchange of notes dated February 16 and 19, 1948.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE

A 2002 Final Inspection Report of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (“OPCW”), made at the request of the Government of the Republic of Panama, identified the Eight Munitions on San Jose Island as U.S.-origin chemical weapons requiring destruction.

As a result of bilateral discussions between the United States and Panama, the Government of the United States of America conducted two investigations of the Eight Munitions between 2014 and 2016 and has confirmed that the munitions are of U.S.-origin from the research, development, and testing referred to above, and that seven of the munitions currently contain chemical agent and likely energetic (explosive) materials.

By letter DM-072-13, dated May 8, 2013, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama to the Executive Director of the United States National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Government of the Republic of Panama requested assistance from the Government of the United States of America in the destruction of the Eight Munitions, “so that the OPCW

can verify their destruction.” The Government of the Republic of Panama also stated in its May 8, 2013, letter that it would revise its Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) declaration that identified the Eight Munitions as “Abandoned Chemical Weapons” to identifying them as “Old Chemical Weapons,” as defined under the CWC, in order to reflect more accurately the situation and the need for U.S. assistance for final disposition.

In relation to the above, the Embassy, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, has the honor to propose the following:

1. Consistent with previous high-level discussions between the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, the Government of the United States of America is committed to destroying the Eight Munitions, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The Government of the United States of America notes that appropriated funds will only become available by an act of Congress and that such an act has been requested by the President of the United States.

2. The United States intends to complete the destruction process in a manner such that the OPCW can verify the destruction and, consistent with the CWC, that assigns the highest priority to ensuring the safety of people, including those responsible for conducting the destruction operation, and to protecting the environment.
3. Prior to the commencement of the destruction phase for the Eight Munitions, the Government of the Republic of Panama shall revise its original CWC declaration to reflect the presence of “Old Chemical Weapons” rather than “Abandoned Chemical Weapons” on San Jose Island, which more accurately reflects the situation and the need for U.S. assistance for final disposition of the Eight Munitions.
4. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Panama both acknowledge that the Government of the Republic of Panama’s request is limited to the destruction of the Eight Munitions identified in the Government of Panama’s declaration to the OPCW.

5. The Government of the Republic of Panama acknowledges that the Government of the United States of America is committed to destroying the Eight Munitions *ex gratia*, and that the United States of America is not legally obligated to, and does not intend to, destroy any other munitions, munitions constituents, and associated debris that may be located on San Jose Island as a result of research, development, and testing activities conducted on San Jose Island during the period of 1943 through 1947. The Government of the United States of America may, at its sole discretion, destroy other munitions or related material, but only to the extent essential and required to reach and destroy the Eight Munitions.

6. Prior to the start of any destruction operations, the Parties shall agree to a status of forces agreement, or similar agreement.

7. Additional necessary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement may be entered into by the appropriate authorities of the two governments, including for the participation of the competent authorities

of the Republic of Panama in the destruction process, as well as during the review and verification phase.

8. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Panama intend to follow the non-legally binding notional timeline included hereto as an annex.

The Embassy further proposes that, if the abovementioned proposals are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Panama, this note and the Ministry's affirmative reply thereto shall constitute an agreement between the two governments, which shall enter into force on the date of the later note in a further exchange of notes between the two governments indicating that each government has completed its internal procedures necessary for entry into force of the agreement.

The Embassy of the United States of America reiterates to the Ministry of

Foreign Relations, Directorate General of Legal Affairs and Treaties, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosure: Annex



Embassy of the United States of America,

Panama, January 5, 2017.

**NOTIONAL TIMELINE FOR DESTRUCTION OF U.S.-ORIGIN
CHEMICAL**

MUNITIONS ON SAN JOSE ISLAND, PANAMA (SJI)

TIMEFRAME ACTION

TIMEFRAME	ACTION
December 2016	Fiscal Year 2017 NDAA Enacted
December 9, 2016	United States and Panama conclude text of bilateral agreement
December 21, 2016	U.S. sends initiating note for bilateral agreement
December 2016	Panama sends affirmative reply to U.S. initiating note
December 2016 – January 2017	Second Exchange of Notes authorizing the bilateral agreement to enter into force
December 2016 – January 2017	Panama changes CWC declaration from Abandoned Chemical Weapons to Old Chemical Weapons
January 9, 2017	U.S.-Panama bilateral meeting on Course of Action for Destruction of Chemical Munitions on San Jose
January 9 – 10, 2017	U.S.-Panama-OPCW Technical Secretariat meeting to develop the Destruction Plan, Verification Plan, and Facility Agreement

January – February 2017	Socialize Destruction Plan, Verification Plan, and Facility Agreement with Regional Groups and Interested OPCW Executive Council (EC) members
March 7 – 10, 2017	EC-84: Submit the decision for approval to 84th Session of the EC (EC-84) (the decision will include a Destruction Plan, Verification Plan, and Facility Agreement)
March – July 2017	If decision is deferred at EC-84, use the intersessional period to resolve any EC member concerns
April 2017	Secure SJI funding language in FY2017 full-year appropriations act
April – May 2017	United States begins Phase III preparations
April -May 2017	Phase III bilateral coordination on any remaining issues, including entering into a status of forces (or similar) agreement
July 11 – 14, 2017	EC-85 (If decision deferred at EC-84, seek adoption at EC-85)
June – September 2017	Phase III destruction occurs with observers from Panama on San Jose Island (8 week operation)
June – September 2017	3-4 Day verification of destruction of CK-filled munitions by the OPCW Technical Secretariat



Certified Translation

Republic of Panama
Ministry of Foreign Relations
Panama 4, Panama

N.V.-AJ/DT No. 091-MIRE-2017-53035

The Ministry of Foreign Relations presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honor to acknowledge receipt of its note verbale No. 003 of January 5, 2017, which reads as follows:

Quote:

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Directorate General of Legal Affairs and Treaties, of the Republic of Panama and has the honor to refer to discussions between representatives of the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama pertaining to the destruction of eight U.S.-origin munitions that contain or contained chemical agents and are located on San Jose Island, Panama (“Eight Munitions”).

Embassy of the United States of America,
Panama City.

These Eight Munitions are remnants from research, development, and testing conducted during and shortly after World War II (1943-1947). The Government of the United States of America leased San Jose Island, along with a number of other locations, from the Government of the Republic of Panama during this period pursuant to an agreement relating to the lease of defense sites, signed May 18, 1942, at Panama, entered into force on May 11, 1943, and terminated by an exchange of notes dated February 16 and 19, 1948.

A 2002 Final Inspection Report of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), made at the request of the Government of the Republic of Panama, identified the Eight Munitions on San Jose Island as U.S.-origin chemical weapons requiring destruction.

As a result of bilateral discussions between the United States and Panama, the Government of the United States of America conducted two investigations of the Eight Munitions between 2014 and 2016 and has confirmed that the munitions are of U.S. origin from the research, development, and the testing referred to above, and that seven of the munitions currently contain a chemical agent and likely energetic (explosive) materials.

By letter DM-072-13, dated May 8, 2013, from the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Panama to the Executive Director of the United States National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Government of the

Republic of Panama requested assistance from the Government of the United States of America in the destruction of the Eight Munitions, “so that the OPCW can verify their destruction.” The Government of the Republic of Panama also stated in its May 8, 2013, letter that it would revise its Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) declaration that identified the Eight Munitions as “Abandoned Chemical Weapons” to identifying them as “Old Chemical Weapons,” as defined under the CWC, in order to reflect more accurately the situation and the need for U.S. assistance for final disposition.

In relation to the above, the Embassy, on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, has the honor to propose the following:

1. Consistent with previous high-level discussions between the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama, the Government of the United States of America is committed to destroying the Eight Munitions, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. The Government of the United States of America notes that appropriated funds will only become available by an act of Congress and that such an act has been requested by the President of the United States.
2. The United States intends to complete the destruction process in a manner such that the OPCW can verify the destruction consistent with the CWC, and that the highest priority be assigned to ensuring the safety

of people, including those responsible for conducting the destruction operation, and to protecting the environment.

3. Prior to the commencement of the destruction phase for the Eight Munitions, the Government of the Republic of Panama shall revise its original CWC declaration to reflect the presence of “Old Chemical Weapons” rather than “Abandoned Chemical Weapons” on San Jose Island, which more accurately reflects the situation and the need for U.S. assistance for final disposition of the Eight Munitions.
4. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Panama acknowledge that the Government of the Republic of Panama’s request is limited to the destruction of the Eight Munitions indicated in the Government of Panama’s declaration to the OPCW.
5. The Government of the Republic of Panama acknowledges that the Government of the United States of America is committed to destroying the Eight Munitions *ex gratia*, and that the United States of America is not legally obligated to, and does not intend to, destroy any other munitions, munitions components, and associated debris that may be located on San Jose Island as a result of research, development, and testing activities conducted on San Jose Island during the period of 1943 through 1947. The Government of the United States of America may, at

its sole discretion, destroy other munitions or related material, but only to the extent necessary and required to reach and destroy the Eight Munitions.

6. Prior to the start of any destruction operation, the Parties shall agree to a status of forces agreement, or similar agreement.
7. Additional necessary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement may be entered into by the appropriate authorities of the two governments, including for the participation of the competent authorities of the Republic of Panama in the destruction process, as well as during the review and verification phase.
8. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Panama intend to follow the non-legally binding notional timeline included hereto as an annex.

The Embassy further proposes that, if the abovementioned proposals are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Panama, this note and the Ministry's affirmative reply thereto shall constitute an agreement between the two governments, which shall enter into force on the date of the later note in a further exchange of notes between the two governments indicating that each government has completed its internal procedures necessary for entry into force of the agreement.

The Embassy of the United States of American renews to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Directorate General of Legal Affairs and Treaties, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Unquote.

In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Relations has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America that the above proposal is acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Panama and that the Embassy's note and this note shall constitute an agreement between our two governments.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United States of America the assurances of its highest consideration.

Panama City, April 21, 2017

[Initialed]

[Ministry stamp]

ANNEX

**NOTIONAL TIMELINE FOR DESTRUCTION OF U.S.-ORIGIN CHEMICAL
MUNITIONS ON SAN JOSE ISLAND, PANAMA (SJI)**

TIMEFRAME	ACTION
December 2016	Fiscal Year 2017 NDAA Enacted
December 9, 2016	United States and Panama conclude text of bilateral agreement
December 21, 2016	U.S. sends initiating note for bilateral agreement
December 2016	Panama sends affirmative reply to U.S. initiating note
December 2016- January 2017	Second Exchange of Notes authorizing the entry into force of the bilateral agreement
December 2016- January 2017	Panama changes its CWC declaration from “Abandoned Chemical Weapons” to “Old Chemical Weapons”
January 9, 2017	U.S.-Panama bilateral meeting on course of action for destruction of chemical munitions on San Jose
January 9–10, 2017	U.S.-Panama-OPCW Technical Secretariat meeting to develop the destruction plan, verification plan, and facility agreement
January –February 2017	Distribution of destruction plan, verification plan, and facility agreement with regional groups and interested OPCW Executive Council members
March 7–10, 2017	84 th Session of the Executive Council (EC-84): Submit the decision for approval by the 84 th Session (The decision will include a destruction plan, verification plan, and facility agreement.)
March – July 2017	If the decision is deferred at EC-84, use the intersessional period to resolve any Executive Council member concerns
April 2017	Ensure that a reference to funds for SJI is included in FY2017 full-year appropriations act
April – May 2017	United States begins Phase III preparations
April -May 2017	Phase III bilateral coordination on any remaining issues
July 11 – 14, 2017	84 th Session of the Executive Council (EC-84) (If decision deferred at EC-84, seek adoption at EC-85)
June – September 2017	Destruction occurs under Phase III with observers from Panama on San Jose Island (8 week operation)
June – September 2017	3-4 Day verification of destruction of munitions [filled] with Cyanogen chloride (CK) by the OPCW Technical Secretariat



REPUBLICA DE PANAMA
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

PANAMA 4, PANAMA

N.V. – AJ/DT No. 091-MIRE-2017-53035

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores saluda atentamente a la Honorable Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América y tiene el honor de avisar recibo de su atenta Nota Verbal No.003 de 5 de enero de 2017, que dice lo siguiente:

“La Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América saluda atentamente al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Dirección General de Asuntos Jurídicos y Tratados, de la República de Panamá y tiene el honor de remitirse a las conversaciones entre los representantes de los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República de Panamá en relación con la destrucción de ocho municiones de origen estadounidense que contienen o contenían agentes químicos y que se encuentran en la Isla San José, en Panamá (“Ocho municiones”).

Estas Ocho municiones son restos de las actividades de investigación y desarrollo y las pruebas que se realizaron durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial y poco después de esta (entre 1943 y 1947). El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América arrendó la Isla San José junto con otros lugares del Gobierno de la República de Panamá durante este periodo en virtud de un acuerdo relativo al arrendamiento de instalaciones de defensa firmado el 18 de mayo de 1942 en Panamá, que entró en vigor el 11 de mayo de 1943 y se rescindió mediante un canje de notas fechadas el 16 y 19 de febrero de 1948.

El Informe de inspección final de 2002 de la Secretaría Técnica de la Organización para la Prohibición de las Armas Químicas (OPAQ), preparado a petición del Gobierno de la República de Panamá, determinó que las Ocho municiones que se encuentran en la Isla San José son armas químicas de origen estadounidense que deben ser destruidas.

Como consecuencia de las conversaciones bilaterales entre los Estados Unidos y Panamá, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América realizó dos investigaciones de las Ocho municiones entre 2014 y 2016 y ha confirmado que las municiones son de origen estadounidense y producto de las actividades de investigación y desarrollo y las pruebas mencionadas anteriormente, y que siete de las municiones actualmente contienen un agente químico y probablemente materiales energéticos (explosivos).

Mediante la ...

A la Honorable
Embajada de los Estados
Unidos de América
Ciudad

Mediante la carta DM-072-13, fechada el 8 de mayo de 2013, del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Panamá dirigida al Director Ejecutivo de la Autoridad Nacional para la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas de los Estados Unidos, el Gobierno de la República de Panamá solicitó asistencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América para destruir las Ocho municiones, "para que la OPAQ pueda verificar su destrucción". El Gobierno de la República de Panamá también declaró en su carta fechada el 8 de mayo de 2013 que modificaría su declaración en la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas que clasificaba a las Ocho municiones como "armas químicas abandonadas" para clasificarlas como "antiguas armas químicas", conforme se las define en la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas, con el fin de reflejar con mayor precisión la situación y la necesidad de asistencia de los Estados Unidos para la disposición final.

En relación con lo anterior, la Embajada, en representación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, tiene el honor de proponer lo siguiente:

1. Conforme a las conversaciones de alto nivel previas entre los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República de Panamá, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América está comprometido con la destrucción de las Ocho municiones, con sujeción a la disponibilidad de fondos asignados. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América observa que se dispondrá de fondos asignados solo mediante una ley del Congreso y que dicha ley ha sido solicitada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.
2. Los Estados Unidos tienen la intención de completar el proceso de destrucción de manera que la OPAQ pueda verificar la destrucción, de forma congruente con la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas, y que se asigne la prioridad más alta a garantizar la seguridad de las personas, incluidas aquellas responsables de realizar la operación de destrucción, al igual que a proteger el medio ambiente.
3. Antes de iniciar la fase de destrucción de las Ocho municiones, el Gobierno de la República de Panamá modificará su declaración original en la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas para que refleje la presencia de "antiguas armas químicas" en lugar de "armas químicas abandonadas" en la Isla San José, en vista de que esto refleja con mayor precisión la situación y la necesidad de asistencia de los Estados Unidos para la disposición final de las Ocho municiones.
4. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el Gobierno de la República de Panamá reconocen que la solicitud del Gobierno de la República de Panamá se limita a la destrucción de las Ocho municiones indicadas en la declaración del Gobierno de Panamá efectuada ante la OPAQ.
5. El Gobierno de la República de Panamá reconoce que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América está comprometido con la destrucción de las Ocho municiones *ex gratia*, y que los Estados Unidos de América no tienen la obligación legal ni la intención de

destruir ninguna ...

destruir ninguna otra munición, componentes de municiones, ni desechos asociados que pudieran encontrarse en la Isla San José como resultado de las actividades de investigación y desarrollo y las pruebas realizadas en la Isla San José durante el periodo entre 1943 y 1947. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, a su exclusiva discreción, puede destruir otras municiones o material relacionado, pero solamente en la medida necesaria y exigida para llegar hasta las Ocho municiones y destruirlas.

6. Antes de iniciar cualquier operación de destrucción, las Partes alcanzarán un acuerdo sobre la condición del personal o algún acuerdo similar.
7. Las autoridades pertinentes de los dos gobiernos podrán concretar los arreglos adicionales necesarios para la implementación de este acuerdo, incluida la participación de las autoridades competentes de la República de Panamá en el proceso de destrucción, así como en la fase de revisión y verificación.
8. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el Gobierno de la República de Panamá tienen la intención de cumplir el cronograma hipotético no vinculante que se integra a la presente en calidad de anexo.

Asimismo, la Embajada propone que, si las propuestas detalladas arriba son aceptables para el Gobierno de la República de Panamá, esta nota y la respuesta afirmativa del Ministerio constituyan un acuerdo entre los dos gobiernos, que entrará en vigor en la fecha de la última nota de un canje de notas posterior entre los dos gobiernos que indique que cada gobierno ha completado los procedimientos internos necesarios para que el acuerdo entre en vigor.

La Embajada de Estados Unidos de América reitera al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Dirección General de Asuntos Jurídicos y Tratados, las seguridades de su más alta consideración."

Sobre el particular, el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores tiene el honor de informar a la Honorable Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América que la propuesta anterior es aceptable al Gobierno de la República de Panamá y que la Nota de esa Honorable Embajada y la presente constituyen un Acuerdo entre nuestros dos Gobiernos.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores aprovecha la oportunidad para reiterar a la Honorable Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.

Panamá, 21 de abril de 2017



**CRONOGRAMA HIPOTÉTICO PARA LA DESTRUCCIÓN DE LAS
MUNICIONES QUÍMICAS DE ORIGEN ESTADOUNIDENSE QUE SE
ENCUENTRAN EN LA ISLA DE SAN JOSÉ, EN PANAMÁ (SJI, POR SUS
SIGLAS EN INGLÉS)**

CRONOGRAMA	MEDIDAS
Diciembre de 2016	Sanción de la Ley de Autorización de Defensa Nacional (NDAA) para el ejercicio fiscal 2017
9 de diciembre de 2016	Los Estados Unidos y Panamá concluyen el texto del acuerdo bilateral
21 de diciembre de 2016	Los EE. UU. envían la nota de inicio relativa al acuerdo bilateral
Diciembre de 2016	Panamá envía la nota de respuesta afirmativa a la nota de inicio de los EE. UU.
Entre diciembre de 2016 y enero de 2017	Segundo canje de notas para autorizar la entrada en vigor del acuerdo bilateral
Entre diciembre de 2016 y enero de 2017	Panamá cambia su declaración en la Convención de Armas Químicas de <i>armas químicas abandonadas</i> a <i>antiguas armas químicas</i>
9 de enero de 2017	Reunión bilateral entre los EE. UU. y Panamá sobre el procedimiento de destrucción de las municiones químicas que se encuentran en San José
Entre el 9 y el 10 de enero de 2017	Reunión de los EE. UU., Panamá y la Secretaría Técnica de la OPAQ para elaborar el plan de

	destrucción, el plan de verificación y el acuerdo sobre las instalaciones
Entre enero y febrero de 2017	Distribución del plan de destrucción, el plan de verificación y el acuerdo sobre las instalaciones entre grupos regionales y miembros interesados del Consejo Ejecutivo de la OPAQ
Entre el 7 y el 10 de marzo de 2017	84.º período de sesiones del Consejo Ejecutivo: Presentación de la decisión para su aprobación en el 84.º período de sesiones (la decisión incluirá el plan de destrucción, el plan de verificación y el acuerdo sobre las instalaciones)
Entre marzo y julio de 2017	Si se aplaza la decisión en el 84.º período de sesiones, se atenderá cualquier inquietud de los miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo entre períodos de sesiones
Abril de 2017	Lograr que se haga mención de los fondos para SJI en la ley de asignaciones del año completo para el ejercicio fiscal de 2017
Entre abril y mayo de 2017	Los Estados Unidos comienzan los preparativos para la fase III
Entre abril y mayo de 2017	Coordinación bilateral con respecto a cuestiones pendientes durante la fase III
Entre el 11 y el 14 de julio de 2017	85.º período de sesiones del Consejo Ejecutivo (si se aplaza la decisión en el 84.º período de sesiones, procurar la aprobación durante el 85.º período de sesiones).
Entre junio y septiembre de 2017	Se produce la destrucción conforme a la fase III ante observadores de Panamá en la Isla de San

	José (duración: 8 semanas)
Entre junio y septiembre de 2017	Verificación de entre 3 y 4 días de la destrucción de municiones con cloruro de cianógeno por parte de la Secretaría Técnica de la OPAQ