



ICC CWC HELP DESKS

INTRODUCTION

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is a universal, non-discriminatory, multilateral, Disarmament Treaty, which **bans the development, production, acquisition, transfer, use and stockpile of all chemical weapons.**

The Convention is enforced by the **Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)** located at The Hague. The OPCW aims to create a world free of chemical weapons, implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention to achieve this vision. With **193 member states**, the OPCW oversees global efforts to permanently and verifiably eliminate chemical weapons and also monitors the prevention of re-emergence of chemical weapons by implementing a framework of binding obligations and verification regimes. This includes conducting inspections at chemical facilities to verify compliance and prevent diversion of chemicals.

The organisation (OPCW) oversees **mainly four important activities** for the implementation of the convention. These four activities are-

- Demilitarisation,
- Non-proliferation,

- Assistance and Protection,
- International co-operation.

To be able to discharge the obligations under the Convention, each country is required to have a domestic legislation, which makes the filing of declaration to OPCW, as per the category of chemicals, mandatory.


On November 25, 2024, Indian Chemical Council (ICC) received the prestigious OPCW-The Hague Award at the World Forum in The Hague.



CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION ACT 2000

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Act 2000, which was passed by the Parliament of India in August, 2000 and brought into force with **effect from 1st July, 2005**, was enacted in India to implement the provisions of the Convention. **As per the CWC Act 2000, declarations are mandatory in respect of:**

- Production, Processing, Consumption, Import, Export data of Schedule 2 chemicals
- Production, Import, Export data of Schedule 3 chemicals

 **Production data of discrete organic chemicals (DOCs) produced by Other Chemicals Production Facilities (OCPFs)** including those containing elements, phosphorus, sulphur and fluorine.

Non-submission of declarations will attract penal provisions being invoked under the CWC Act 2000 which is in force in the country.



Copy of the CWC Act 2000, the notifications issued for implementation of the Act and other relevant details are available at the website of NACWC and could be viewed at <https://nacwc.gov.in/>

The **National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention (NACWC)** was established under the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000 to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction.

As required under the Convention, each **State Party must designate a National Authority** to act as the focal point for fulfilling obligations and coordinating with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and other member states. Accordingly, NACWC was set up through a Cabinet Secretariat resolution on 5 May 1997 and functions under the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICALS AS PER CWC ACT 2000:

SCHEDULE 1


Schedule 1 list contains chemicals that are **produced and stockpiled as chemical weapons** such as nerve agents, blister agents, blood agents, choking agents etc.

SCHEDULE 2

Schedule 2 list contains **precursors which pose significant risk to the objective and purpose of CWC**, since these chemicals are capable of generating Schedule 1 chemicals.

SCHEDULE 3

Schedule 3 list also contains precursors and dual purpose chemicals but they have **large number of legitimate civilian commercial applications**

 **Declarations and verification** are the two important aspects for implementation of the Convention.

Each State Party is required to make annual declarations of the production, import and export of scheduled chemicals and their production facilities.

Declarations in respect of a relatively large number of plant sites producing other **Organic Chemical Industries (OCPF - Other Chemical Production Facilities)** are required to be made.

ICC-NACWC PARTNERSHIP

In order to create awareness on CWC Act and its provisions and the obligations required to be fulfilled by the companies dealing with Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals, **NACWC, Government of India have established for CWC Help Desks being managed by Indian Chemical Council (ICC)** in various regions in India, which, at present, are located at-



Vadodara



Mumbai



New Delhi



Hyderabad

ICC



NACWC

ICC being the apex national body representing the Indian chemical industry, plays a crucial role in promoting safety, security, and compliance within the sector.

ICC and NACWC work together to support and implement the CWC in India by conducting awareness programs for the chemical industry on CWC regulations and e-filing procedures, supporting industry compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2000. The help-desks are also operated by ICC to facilitate communication and assistance to industries regarding CWC requirements.

Non-compliance with the provisions of CWC Act will attract stringent penal provisions being initiated by the authorities as per the Act. The **CWC Help Desks interface between industries** (declaring facilities) falling under their jurisdictions and NACWC. They help the industries to **submit the Error free declarations**.



The Chemical Units handling Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 chemicals are requested to contact the CWC Help Desks for getting necessary clarifications to enable them to file their declarations, comply with the provisions of the CWC Act and avoid penal provisions being invoked.



HOW ICC-NACWC WORK TOGETHER

AWARENESS PROGRAMS

The ICC, through its CWC Help-Desks, **organizes awareness programs with the NACWC** to inform chemical industries about the CWC, its legislative framework (CWC Act 2000), and the requirements for submitting declarations on their chemical activities.

INDUSTRY SUPPORT:

The ICC provides practical support to chemical industries across India by offering assistance with declarations, including the e-filing of **Annual Declarations of Past Activities (ADPA)**.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT:

The ICC acts as a support mechanism for the NACWC in the implementation of the CWC Act 2000, helping the industry to understand and comply with their obligations under the treaty.

In 2024, ICC's work in supporting compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and promoting e-filing was **honored with the prestigious OPCW-The Hague Award**.

The recognition highlights ICC's strong commitment to a world free of chemical weapons, the principles of the CWC, and safer chemical transport in India through its Nicer Globe initiative.

This made ICC the first chemical industry body in the world to receive the award.



SCHEDULE 2 CHEMICALS

			(CAS Registry number)
A.	Toxic chemicals:		
(1)	Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]		
	phosphorothiolate		(78-53-5)
	and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts		
(2)	PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene		(382-21-8)
(3)	BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (*)		(6581-06-2)
B.	Precursors:		
(4)	Chemicals, except for those listed in Schedule 1, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms		
	e.g	Methylphosphonyl dichloride	(676-97-1)
		Dimethyl methylphosphonate	(756-79-6)
	Exemption: Fonofos:	O-Ethyl S-phenyl	
		ethylphosphonothiolothionate	(944-22-9)
(5)	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides		
(6)	Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N,N-dialkyl		
	(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidates		
(7)	Arsenic trichloride		(7784-34-1)
(8)	2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid		(76-93-7)
(9)	Quinuclidin-3-ol		(1619-34-7)
(10)	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chlorides		
	and corresponding protonated salts		
(11)	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols		
	and corresponding protonated salts		
	Exemptions:	N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol	(108-01-0)
		and corresponding protonated salts	
		N,N-Diethylaminoethanol	(100-37-8)
		and corresponding protonated salts	
(12)	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiols		
	and corresponding protonated salts		
(13)	Thiodiglycol: Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide		(111-48-8)
(14)	Pinacolyl alcohol: 3,3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol		(464-07-3)

SCHEDULE 3 CHEMICALS

		(CAS Registry number)
A.	Toxic chemicals:	
(1)	Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride	(75-44-5)
(2)	Cyanogen chloride	(506-77-4)
(3)	Hydrogen cyanide	(74-90-8)
(4)	Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane	(76-06-2)
B.	Precursors:	
(5)	Phosphorus oxychloride	(10025-87-3)
(6)	Phosphorus trichloride	(7719-12-2)
(7)	Phosphorus pentachloride	(10026-13-8)
(8)	Trimethyl phosphite	(121-45-9)
(9)	Triethyl phosphite	(122-52-1)
(10)	Dimethyl phosphite	(868-85-9)
(11)	Diethyl phosphite	(762-04-9)
(12)	Sulfur monochloride	(10025-67-9)
(13)	Sulfur dichloride	(10545-99-0)
(14)	Thionyl chloride	(7719-09-7)
(15)	Ethyldiethanolamine	(139-87-7)
(16)	Methyldiethanolamine	(105-59-9)
(17)	Triethanolamine	(102-71-6)



राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण रासायनिक हथियार समझौता
**National Authority Chemical
Weapons Convention**

सत्यमेव जयते



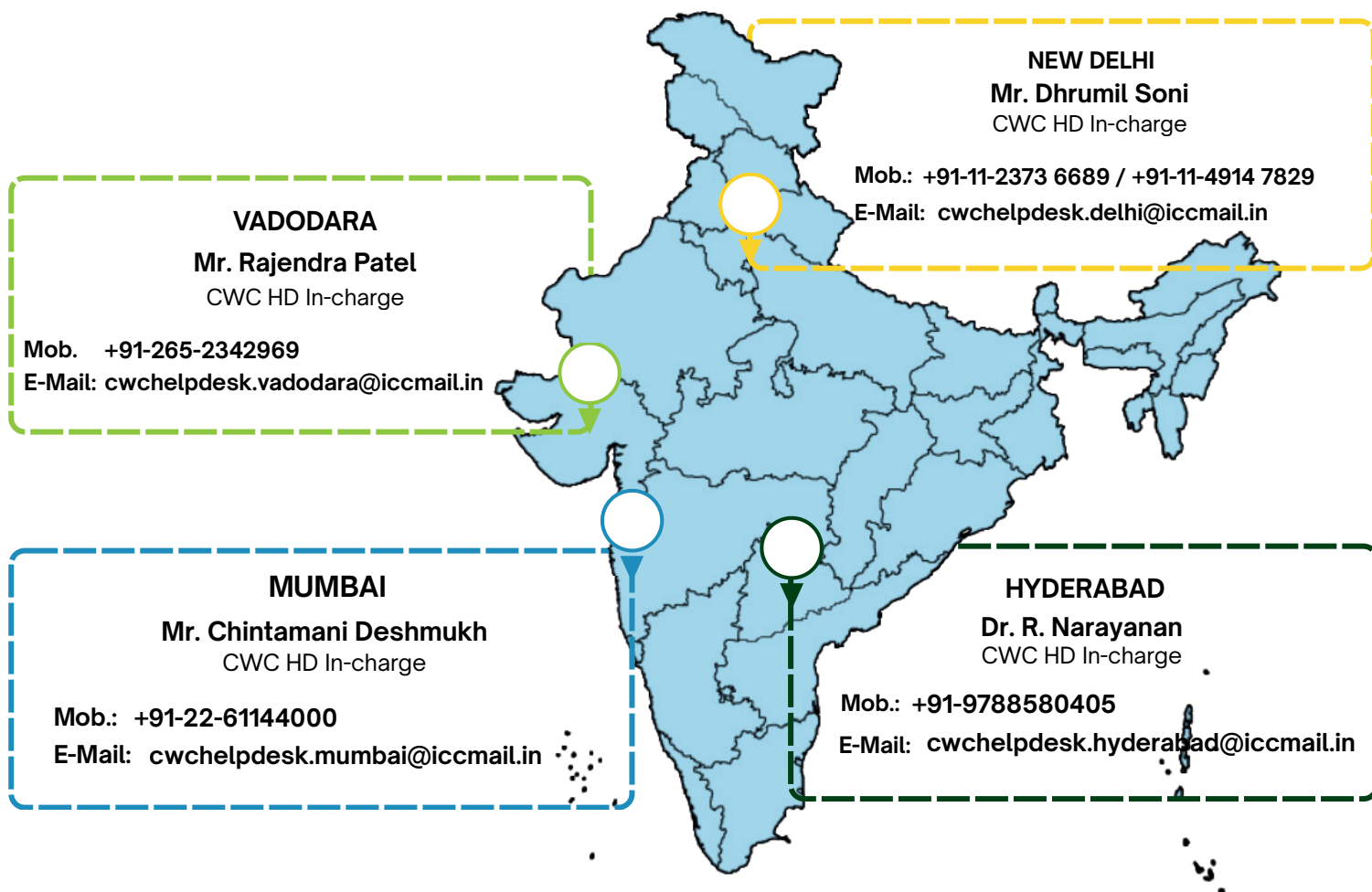
ICC

Indian Chemical Council



OPCW

REGIONAL ICC-CWC HELP DESKS:



“ICC-CWC Help Desks assist National Authority Chemical Weapons Convention (NACWC), Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. of India, in implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Act, 2000 in India.”