

Briefing by the Chief of the Radiation, Chemical and Biological Defense Troops of the Russian Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Igor Kirillov

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The Russian Defense Ministry has repeatedly drawn attention to facts concerning violations of the Chemical Weapons Convention by the Kiev regime.

During the special military operation, more than 400 cases of the use of chemical means of riot control (chloroacetophenone, CS) and listed chemicals such as chloropicrin, B-Zet, hydrocyanic acid, and chlorine cyanide by the Ukrainian side have been recorded.

Similar incidents took place in areas of the city of Donetsk, the settlements of Bogdanovka, Gorlovka, Kremennaya, Artemovsk, as well as in the Krasnolimansky and Boguslavsky areas.

During operational activities, caches of toxic substances and homemade chemical munitions were discovered. In June 2024, a chemical laboratory was discovered in the Avdiivka Area (DPR) for the production of a broad range of toxic substances, including those based on hydrocyanic acid.

It should be noted that the Ukrainian Armed Forces units use toxic compounds not only during military operations, but also to carry out terrorist acts. There have been recorded cases of using unlisted chemicals (thallium compounds) to commit acts of sabotage and assassinations against a number of top leaders of Russian public opinion.

In August 2024, facts of the Kiev regime's covert use of chemical weapons under the guise of smoke shells were revealed.

Thus, on August 11, in the city of Sudzha, Kursk region, Ukrainian gangs used 155-mm DM-105 cluster munitions, as a result of which more than 20 people were injured. The analysis of the samples taken, conducted in the OPCW-accredited laboratory 27 of the Scientific Center of the Russian Ministry of Defense, showed that the cause of the personnel's injuries was the ingestion of a large amount of chlorine-containing aerosol, as well as asphyxiating toxic substances, through the respiratory tract. In this case, the metal chloride mixture was only a means of camouflage.

I would like to note that 3,800 of these munitions were delivered to Ukraine in September 2023 as part of the military aid package.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that studies of the toxicity of the metal chloride mixture from this type of munitions conducted in the American military laboratory at Fort Detrick showed that its combustion products have a strong irritating effect on the upper respiratory tract and can cause severe poisoning. This served as the basis for banning the production and use of such shells in the United States.

Against this background, reports of Ukraine's purchases of toxic chemicals included on the prohibited lists of the Convention and the OPCW's silence on these facts raise even more questions.

We are talking about the supply of triethanolamine to Kiev, a compound used to produce nitrogen mustard gas.

The main importers of this chemical to Ukraine are the Ukrainian companies Reagent and Realab.

In July 2024 alone, Reagent imported more than 160 tons of triethanolamine. However, there is no information in the public domain for what purposes it was purchased. There is no information about this in Ukraine's annual announcements to the OPCW either.

Over the past few years, Kyiv has been trying to soften national legislation in the field of chemical control. Back in 2022, the Ukrainian government agencies proposed simplifying the procedure for obtaining permits to work with chlorine, or completely excluding it from state control.

Let me remind you that chlorine is used in technological processes for the synthesis of toxic chemicals, and uncontrolled circulation will allow Kiev to use it for illegal purposes.

Currently, the Russian Ministry of Defense has information about Ukraine preparing provocations with the aim of accusing the Russian Federation of using toxic substances during the SVO.

According to available information, the evidence will be handed over to OPCW representatives to compile a supposedly "independent" report.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that, in the opinion of the Technical Secretariat, the Ukrainian side does not have the technical means and skills to select materials that meet the OPCW requirements. In order to assist the Kiev regime, in June 2024, two groups of Ukrainian special services employees, totaling more than 40 people, underwent training in sampling to document the facts of the use of toxic substances at the Chemical Technology Center in The Hague.

It became known that in July and September 2024, the Technical Secretariat delivered two batches of analytical control equipment to Ukraine. A total of 13 First Defender detectors and 70 LCD 3.3 analyzers were transferred, meeting the Organization's requirements for documenting evidence.

In addition, the Ukrainian side and the OPCW Technical Secretariat concluded an agreement "On Privileges and Immunities during Technical Assistance Visits." This document will allow Ukraine to use the OPCW in its own interests, bypassing existing procedures for the Co conventions, imposing false conclusions on the Organization about investigations of chemical incidents.

It is assumed that the materials of fabricated "evidence" will be used within the framework of the 107th session of the OPCW Executive Council, which will begin on October 8, 2024, as well as at the Conference of the States Parties to the Organization in November of this year.

In order to successfully implement its plans, Kiev intends to take advantage of the absence of Russian representatives in the OPCW Executive Council, and if successful, to seek further deprivation of representatives of the Russian Federation of positions in the Technical Secretariat.

Another evidence of the upcoming provocations is the supply of Western-made personal protective equipment to Ukraine in volumes excessive for a country that does not have chemical weapons.

Please note the request of the Ukrainian Permanent Mission to the EU to the EU Military Staff for the supply of combined-arms protective kits and gas masks to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2024 - 283 thousand items each; protective gloves and anti-chemical bags - 500 thousand of each item. The

requested nomenclature also contains 150 thousand sets of antidotes and 20 thousand tests for the rapid detection of chemical warfare agents.

In 2023, NATO countries have already supplied Ukraine with personal protective equipment (more than 55 thousand sets), antidotes for organophosphorus substances (600 thousand ampoules), as well as drugs for detoxifying mustard gas, lewisite and hydrocyanic acid derivatives (750 thousand vials).

The activities of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine testify to the special interest of the Kiev regime in the listed chemicals. In 2023-2024, its specialists carried out scientific work, the purpose of which was to create compounds to eliminate the consequences of the use of chemical warfare agents of nerve paralytic (VX, sarin and soman) and skin-blistering (mustard gas) action.

At the same time, the explanation of such work by threats from Russia is completely unfounded. Let me remind you that our country destroyed all stockpiles of chemical weapons in September 2017, and this was done ahead of schedule. The destruction took place under the conditions of total control by the OPCW and inspectors from Western countries, primarily from the United States.

The fact of the complete liquidation of chemical weapons stockpiles was officially confirmed by the Director General of the Organization.

Washington's involvement in the upcoming provocation is evidenced by the statement of the official US representative to the OPCW Nicole Champagne. In July 2024, she openly stated that QUOTE: "... The United States intends to raise the issue of holding the Russian Federation accountable during the Conference of States Parties in November ..." END OF QUOTE.

We understand in what direction the OPCW's work will be organized in relation to our state.

It is assumed that, by analogy with the investigation of the Syrian military chemical dossier, a decision will be made to deprive Russia of its rights as a state party to the Convention, depriving it of the right to vote, as well as the opportunity to be elected and hold positions in the executive bodies.