

(a.2) Facilities for the manufacture of incapacitating agents

Facilities for this purpose will be of the same kind as above.

(a.3) Facilities for the manufacture of key precursors for supertoxic substances

The manufacture of these products does not require such elaborate security measures as are needed for the manufacture of supertoxic substances. They can, therefore, be manufactured either in military facilities forming an integral part of the plants mentioned in paragraph (a.1) or in civilian facilities that have concluded contracts with the armed forces.

Facilities for the manufacture of precursors for special munitions can also be of two kinds: civilian or military, but it would seem, at first sight, that they are likely to be military-type facilities.

(a.4) Facilities for the manufacture of lethal products

The majority of such factories are predominantly civilian in nature, but the existence of military units is possible.

(a.5) Facilities for harmful products

All such factories are exclusively civilian in nature.

(b) Filling shops

Such workshops comprise:

Workshops which fill and close the munitions;

Workshops which prepare them for shipment.

For reasons of safety and convenience, the former workshops are located near the production facilities.

The latter workshops are generally located in the same complex, but in a building that is not subject to the same safety conditions as the production facilities or filling shops.

In the case of special munitions (binary or multicomponent), the reagents are generally delivered in special containers. The filling shops then become assembly and shipment-preparation shops that are not subject or are less subject to security requirements.

2. IRREVERSIBLE NEUTRALIZATION PROCEDURES

1. Initial declarations

Production facilities as defined in items (a.1), (a.2), (a.3) and (b) above must be declared with precision. In particular, these shall be declared - after the entry into force of the convention - the geographical location, the toxic substance or substances manufactured, and the theoretical production capacity of each of the said facilities.