

B. Verification

The importance of adequate verification was recognized. It was held that verification measures should be commensurate with the scope of the prohibition and other aspects of a convention.

- (1) Issues relating to national verification measures that could be provided for under a convention:
 - (a) internal legislation
- (2) Issues relating to international verification measures that could be provided for under a convention:
 - (a) consultation and co-operation
 - (b) establishment of a consultative body
 - (c) on-site inspections under certain conditions and procedures
 - (d) handling of complaints

C. Other Issues

- (1) Confidence-building measures
- (2) International Co-operation

11. In the course of substantive examination of issues to be dealt with in the negotiation on a convention under the three general headings mentioned in paragraph 8 above, there appeared to be no convergence of views among delegations who participated in the discussions on, inter alia, the following issues:

A. Comprehensive scope of the prohibition

- (1) The view was expressed that a convention should cover "chemical warfare capability" and that this concept should include every activity, facility and material intended to utilize the toxic properties of chemical substances for hostile purposes in an armed conflict. In this view exceptions should, however, be allowed for peaceful purposes, including some measures of a military nature and measures for protection against chemical warfare. Others expressed serious doubts about the value of this concept but the question was not discussed in depth.
- (2) Issues relating to activities that could be prohibited under a convention:
 - (a) Use

It was common ground that the convention should not detract from the 1925 Geneva Protocol. Some held that the issue of use was already adequately covered by that Protocol, while others were of the view that a ban on the use of chemical weapons would be an essential element of a comprehensive convention.