

- 2.(g) We agree that planning, organization and training for offensive chemical warfare should be banned.
 - (h) We agree that protection against chemical warfare should not be banned, at least until comprehensive and effective verification measures have ensured full compliance with the provisions of the Convention calling for the destruction of all CW stocks and production facilities.
 - (i) We agree that the Convention should prohibit the use of CW provided this is not interpreted as limiting or detracting from the obligations undertaken in the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other international law.
 - (j) We agree that the prohibition must include the transfer and acquisition of offensive chemical warfare capability in the form of hardware and technological knowhow.
3. We agree that there would be a number of permitted purposes within the production ban. These would include:
- (i) the manufacture of small quantities of identified chemicals for medical purposes;
 - (ii) production of some toxic materials which have a military use (such as rocket fuels) but which would not be used as chemical warfare agents;
 - (iii) small agreed quantities of certain chemicals required, during the period in which stockpiles still exist, for research and development of CW protective measures.
- 4.(a) and (b) We believe that the most important element in defining prohibited CW agents is the "general purpose" criterion - i.e. that the intended purpose of and use for the agents is chemical warfare. Toxicity and possibly other criteria are important supplementary elements in the definition which can assist in verification of the ban.
- (c) We would agree that a list of agents temporarily exempted from the ban could be a useful measure. We would consider, however, that a complete list of banned agents would be impossible to draw up and hence would be inadequate.
5. We agree that each party should establish the necessary system of national control for the implementation of internal legislation that would enable it to comply with the provisions of the Convention.