

- to declare the organization of protection units against (NB)C warfare;
- to invite observers or inspectors to attend military manoeuvres in general, and those which include training in (NB)C-protection in particular. In the latter case observers might be allowed to monitor also electronic communications;
- to issue a general order for all armed forces that no planning, organization and training for retaining or acquiring a capability to use chemical weapons is allowed as long as the State is a party to the convention;
- to co-operate regarding specific protective activities, e.g. exchange information on therapeutic means;
- to allow regular visits -- on site inspection -- to military units, munition stockpiles and air fields;
- to allow on site inspection when complaints about violations of a prohibition of the kind discussed here are made;
- to provide parties to a convention with information, either direct or through e.g. a consultative committee, concerning items exemplified in Annex II.

These different undertakings would be carried out on different occasions during the implementation of the convention, e.g. when the convention enters into force, when declared stockpiles have been destroyed and when a certain number of States have adhered to the convention.

To illustrate the proposal that a convention on chemical weapons should also prohibit activities, facilities and materials aimed at using such weapons in war, a text is given in Annex IV containing the elements which might be included in the corresponding provision of the convention.