

to certain chemical substances, such as:

- Phosgene, Hydrocyanic Acid, Herbicides as dual-purpose agents;
- Tear gases as riot control agents or harrassing agents.

Therefore the criteria of prohibition of chemical warfare agents may include the following:

- a. General purpose criterion;
- b. Toxicity criterion.

The toxicity of chemical warfare agents differs qualitatively and quantitatively from one another since each chemical warfare agent has its own lethal dose (LD_{50} or LCT_{50}).

As regards the existing chemical munitions, stockpiling and means of production should be prohibited. They should gradually be totally destroyed within a fixed time-frame. All devices and equipments that would be used for specific delivery of chemical warfare agents should be prohibited.

2. Verification

The verification aspect of the prohibition of chemical weapons is an important element to be included in any future convention. The target of verification in the first place is military stockpiles and their installations. The second one, which is more complicated, is civilian industries, especially those manufacturing organo-phosphorous compound. In this connection the verification should be carried out at every stage of the production process as well as on its final product.

Indonesia supports the idea of having an international body as well as a national agency, to carry out such functions.

Method and scope of verification both international and national are similar; therefore one approach or system in verification should be applied.

National measures of verification should include the use of national technical means and taking into account the particular condition of each State.