

5. (a) The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall in no way affect the duty of [States Parties] [this State Party] to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rule of international law, particularly the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925. 1/

(b) A State Party shall not, by reason of its withdrawal from this Convention, be discharged from its financial [and] [or such] other obligations (not being incompatible with the supreme interests which induced it to withdraw) which accrued while it was a Party to the Convention.

- or, as an alternative to paragraphs 2-5 above -

Every Party to this Convention shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from the Convention if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject-matter of the Convention, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Convention, to the Depositary, and to the Security Council of the United Nations three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

- or alternatively -

Article XIV: Duration

This Convention shall be of a permanent nature and shall remain in force, indefinitely, but obligations deriving from the provisions of this Convention will cease, if after 90 days of the end of the period of destruction as stipulated in Article [...], the [General Conference] is not in a position to declare that all chemical weapons have been destroyed and are subsequently banned from all States Parties.

1/ Views were expressed that this provision would not be necessary.