

(b.3) Facilities for the manufacture of lethal products

Factories of a civilian nature are the most numerous. Their output will be monitored by the provision of statistical data.

Should factories of a military nature still be in service, they would have either to be destroyed or to be placed under civilian control and subjected to routine international checking.

(b.4) Facilities for the manufacture of harmful products

Other than in very exceptional cases, such facilities will not be subject to any form of surveillance.

(b.5) Munitions-filling shops

Such workshops located close to production plants will have to undergo the same fate as the plants.

(b.6) Munitions-shipment-preparation shops

Such shops may be converted to conventional uses.

(b.7) Special-munitions assembly shops

Such shops may be converted to conventional uses.

3. TIME-TABLE

The planned period of 10 years for the destruction of stocks is sufficient for the irreversible neutralization of production facilities.

The first two years after the entry into force of the convention should be devoted to:

The declaration of production sites (geographical location, production capacity, toxic substance manufactured);

The closure and placing under seal of those various facilities;

Their placing under international control;

The transformation of one or more production plants (isolated military factories) into a destruction plant.

The next three years should be devoted to the conversion to other uses of various production units:

Factories for the manufacture of lethal supertoxic substances or of incapacitating agents that form part of a military complex;

Civilian factories which have manufactured key precursors for supertoxic substances;