nay be situations in which a State will h is taking place but will not be prepared e of insufficient evidence. It would thereow a State to lodge a complaint with the nas reason to believe" that another State its obligations, and to require that such ied by all relevant information" rather idence confirming its validity" as now apthe words "finds" and "evidence confirmnt text would appear to prejudge the validay be lodged. With these suggested amend-2, would read:

onvention which has reason to believe that any n breach of obligations deriving from the proviodge a complaint with the Security Council of the nplaint should be accompanied by all relevant or its consideration by the Security Council.

ful to receive from the co-authors of the etation of the kind of assistance envisaged

ARTICLE VI

cle VI appears to us acceptable, and we betipulation in the first sentence of paragraph n ⁵) that an amendment shall enter into force ch have accepted it upon the deposit of inby a majority of States parties to the

REVIEWS

of activities that the proposed convention is uncertainty of future scientific and technothe field of environmental modification, and in the language of the draft convention, we that the convention should include a specific reviews. Such reviews should, in our judgless than every 10 years and at any other time ity of parties. Therefore, we support the proelegations that such a provision for periodical

ress the hope that the impending informal conactive and that we will be successful in the netext at our summer session for presentation to

ext autumn.

convention can be found in Documents on Disarms

Japanese Working Paper Submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Question of Chemical Warfare Agents To Be Prohibited by the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, April 8, 1976 1

The draft convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons (CCD/420), submitted by the Japanese delegation on 30 April 1974, provides for a comprehensive ban in article I (a) using purpose criteria on "chemical warfare agents of types and in quantities that have no instification for protective or other peaceful purposes", while limiting the ban initially, by virtue of article IV and Annex I, to those CWAs (chemical warfare agents) for which verification measures are assured. Those CWAs which are initially left out of the ban would be reduced by stages until a comprehensive ban will be eventually realized.2

Furthermore, Japan suggested in Annex I of the draft convention a "table A" on CWAs to be excluded tentatively from the prohibition and a "table B" on CWAs to be prohibited from the outset. Since then, a variety of comments have been made on Annex I by the delegations of Canada, Iran and Sweden. Taking these comments into consideration, an attempt has been made in this paper to visualize the whole range of CWAs by classifying them into CWAs which should be prohibited, CWAs to be prohibited from the beginning and CWAs tentatively excluded from prohibition at the outset, with a view to facilitating the conclusion of the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. It is to be clearly understood that the mention "CWAs of types and in quantities" in article I (a) of the draft convention should now read "CWAs of types and/or in quantities".

1. Separation of CWAs to be prohibited from among chemical substances.

When viewed from the need of separating CWAs from among chemical substances, chemical substances can be divided into four groups, namely: (1) single purpose chemical warfare agents (SPWA); (2) dual purpose chemical agents for either military or peaceful uses (DPWA); (3) chemical substances only for peaceful use (CCFP) and (4) chemical substances that may be discovered or made known in the future (CCUK) (these are included in each of (1), (2) and

When viewed from the angle of grouping together those to be prohibited, chemical substances are classified into (a) CWAs to be prohibited and (b) other chemical substances.

"CWAs to be prohibited" refers to the chemical substances belonging to groups (1) and (2) and those in group (4) which may be used as

The draft convention can be found in Documents on Disarmament, 1974, pp.

CCD/483. Apr. 8, 1976. The working paper was introduced on Apr. 13, see post,

CWAs. "Other chemical substances" refers to those belonging to group (3) and those in group (4) which could not be used as CWAs.

With this whole range of chemical substances as a background, an attempt has been made to show the locations of "CWAs to be prohibited from the beginning of the entry into force of the Convention as indicated in Alternative B in CCD/420" and "CWAs to be excluded tentatively at the beginning as indicated Alternative A in CCD/420" in Table 1 attached to this working paper. This was done in the hope that the locations of the CWAs in the whole family of chemical substances will be clearly sketched out and identified.

Classification of the CWAs to be prohibited.

Under present circumstances, the CWAs to be prohibited may be classified depending on their uses as follows:

(i) CWAs which have established themselves as part of the weapon systems of States, and are retained and stockpiled in their arsenals, and on which manuals have been published.

(ii) CWAs which were used during past wars such as World War I, excepting those falling in (i) above.

(iii) Chemical substances which by nature of characteristics such as toxicity could be used as CWAs.

(iv) Chemical substances which may be developed or made known in the future taken out of those falling in (iii) above.

The first important step to be taken in this regard would be to formulate "A table of CWAs to be prohibited" by listing them respectively under these four groups and arrange them systematically. In that case, since all the CWAs belonging to groups (i) and (ii) can be listed in a concrete and exhaustive manner, objective criteria such as toxicity, chemical structural formulae and physical and chemical characteristics are required in sorting out only those falling in groups of (iii) and (iv).

3. Formulation of a table of the CWAs to be prohibited.

On the basis of the above considerations, it is suggested listing the CWAs to be prohibited falling in these four groups and formulate "a table of the CWAs to be prohibited" as indicated in Table 2 of this working paper.

The table consists of two supplements (S.T.), one for single purpose CWAs which are banned altogether (S.T.-1) and the other for dual purpose CWAs which are banned except those in quantities for peaceful uses (S.T.-2). CWAs to be prohibited from the outset are distinguished from other chemicals to be excluded tentatively from the ban under item "f" as provided for in the two supplementary tables.

Thus the two alternative tables, namely "table B, the CWAs excluded from the prohibition tentatively" and "table A, the CWAs to be prohibited from the outset" in Annex I of the Japanese draft convention, may be converted into each of the two supplementary tables of Table 2 of this working paper.

stances" refers to those belonging to group which could not be used as CWAs, chemical substances as a background, an show the locations of "CWAs to be proof the entry into force of the Convention in CCD/420" and "CWAs to be excluded as indicated Alternative A in CCD/420", vorking paper. This was done in the hope WAs in the whole family of chemical subed out and identified.

Is to be prohibited.

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 $f\ the\ CWAs\ to\ be\ prohibited.$

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supplements (S.T.), one for single purpose altogether (S.T.-1) and the other for dual banned except those in quantities for peace to be prohibited from the outset are distingly to be excluded tentatively from the band of for in the two supplementary tables, tables, namely "table B, the CWAs excluded tively" and "table A, the CWAs to be programmed to the Japanese draft convention, h of the two supplementary tables of Table

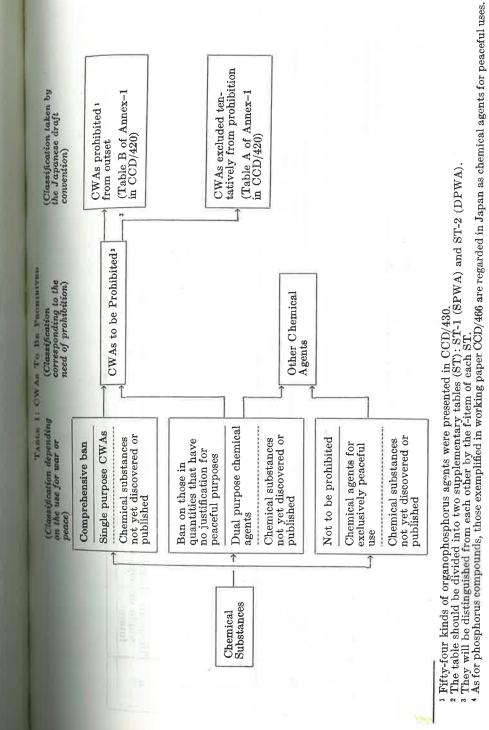


Table 2: CWAS To Be Profibited Supplementary Table 1: Single Purpose CWAS

Date of coming into effect: Date of amendments:

63	Q	υ	þ		Φ		Z	"во
	Names in	Chemical	Chemical		$\mathrm{LD}_{50}{}^{1}$		Distinction between prohibition from	Remarks
o Z	common	папрез	formulae	inh.	p.e.	p.0.	outset or not	
-000	H 1							
д	Unknown ch will be disc future	 emical substa overed or pub	Unknown chemical substances which will be discovered or published in the future	over	over \$	over γ		

Remarks

Distinction between prohibition from outset or not

p.0.

p.c.

inb.

Chemical structural formulae

Chemical names

Names in common

No.

-0.0

use

over

over Ø

over 8

will be discovered or published in the Unknown chemical substances which

future

d

Date of coming into effect:	Date of amendments:
	SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2: DUAL PURPOSE CWAS

q	o	Ф		Φ		f 2	6D	Ъ4
ames in		Chemical		LD_{50^1}		Distinction between		Reported total
common	Chemical names	structural formulae	inh.	p.c.	p.o.	prohibition from outset or not	Remarks	autounts of production (details are shown in attached table)
known c	Unknown chemical substances which will be discovered or published	cances which	X	β	γ over			

p.c.=peretaneous, p.c.=oral.

2 With the agreement of the States parties, agents which are listed may be marked depending upon whether those belong to those prohibited from the beginning or those excluded from prohibition tentatively in f-item.

3 As to agents reported after the coming into force of the convention, the necessary remarks can be filled in here.

4 The reported amounts of the production of every state should be attached to this table as an addition. ¹ Toxic level is an example. To fill the form in here, systematic investigations will be necessary using other elements such as chemical structural formulae, physical nature, etc. as yardsticks. It is intended to present any other paper about this matter. Cf., inh.=inhalent,