The Chemical Weapons Convention, also known as the Chemical Weapons Convention or CWC, is an international treaty that prohibits the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. The Convention, which was opened for signature on January 13, 1993, came into force on April 29, 1997.

The CWC prohibits:
- Developing, producing, acquiring, stockpiling, or retaining chemical weapons.
- The direct or indirect transfer of chemical weapons.
- Chemical weapons use or military preparation for use.
- Assisting, encouraging, or inducing other states to engage in CWC-prohibited activity.

Chemical Industry:
- The CWC requires states-parties to declare chemical industry facilities that produce or use chemicals of concern to the convention. These chemicals are grouped into schedules based on the risk they pose to the convention. A facility producing a Schedule 1 chemical is considered a Schedule 1 facility. Schedule 1 chemicals and precursors pose a high risk to the convention and are rarely used for peaceful purposes.

U.S. Chemical Weapons Convention Implementing Legislation:
- This is an excerpt from Public Law 105-277, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1998. Division I - Chemical Weapons Convention.
- Section 1. Short Title: This Division may be cited as the "Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998".
- Section 2. Table of Contents: The table of contents for this Act is as follows.
- The Chemical Weapons Convention: Message From The President Of The U.s. by Bill Clinton, unknown edition.

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