

**LAW**  
**ON THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND CONTROL OVER  
TOXIC CHEMICALS AND THEIR PRECURSORS**

/Promulgated in the Bulgarian State Gazette, issue 8 of 28 January 2000, and subsequent amendment in the State  
Gazette, issue 75 of 2 August 2002/

**Chapter One**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1.** This Law shall regulate:

1. the prohibition on the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons;
2. the conditions and procedure of activities involving toxic chemicals and their precursors which are subject of international control under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

**Article 2.** Any activities involving toxic chemicals and their precursors under Article 1, subparagraph 2 shall be controlled by the State with a view to protecting the national security and interests of the country, strengthening international confidence and stability and implementing the international obligations of the Republic of Bulgaria under the Convention.

**Article 3. (1)** The State may introduce restrictions and impose bans on any activities under Article 1, subparagraph 2 where these activities are at variance with the objectives specified under Article 2.

(2) The toxic chemicals and their precursors to which the regime under paragraph 1 shall be applicable, are listed in the Annexes to this Law.

**Chapter Two**  
**PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

**Article 4.** It shall be prohibited:

1. to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, possess, retain or transfer chemical weapons;
2. to use chemical weapons;
3. to engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons;
4. to use chemical weapons for the purpose of law enforcement as a method of warfare;

5. to assist, encourage or induce any activities prohibited under subparagraphs 1 to 4.

## Chapter Three

### REGIME FOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVING TOXIC CHEMICALS AND THEIR PRECURSORS

**Article 5.(1)** It shall be allowed to develop, produce, acquire, retain, transfer and use toxic chemicals and their precursors indicated in the annexes for:

1. industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical and other peaceful purposes;
2. protective purposes directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and protection against chemical weapons;
3. military purposes which are not connected with the use of chemical weapons and do not depend on the use of toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare.

(2) During activities under paragraph 1, the individuals involved shall take measures to ensure the safety of people and protection of the environment.

**Article 6.(1)** Schedule 1 chemicals shall be produced, acquired, retained or used in cases where:

1. these activities are carried out on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria or on the territory of another State-Party;
2. chemicals are applied to research, medical, pharmaceutical or protective purposes;
3. the type and quantities of chemicals are strictly limited to those which may be used for the purposes under subparagraph 2;
4. the aggregate amount of chemicals used for the purposes under subparagraph 2 at any given time is equal to or less than 1 tonne;
5. the aggregate amount of chemicals for the purposes under subparagraph 2 acquired in any calendar year through production or importation is equal to or less than 1 tonne;

(2) The production of Schedule 1 chemicals for research, medical, pharmaceutical or protective purposes may be carried out at a single small-scale facility.

(3) The production of Schedule 1 chemicals for protective purposes in aggregate quantities not exceeding 10 kilograms per calendar year may be carried out at another facility different from the facility under paragraph 2.

(4) Production of Schedule 1 chemicals for research, medical or pharmaceutical purposes in quantities of more than 100 grams per calendar year may be carried out at other facilities different from the facility under paragraph 2 in aggregate quantities not exceeding 10 kilograms per year per facility.

(5) Synthesis of Schedule 1 chemicals for research, medical or pharmaceutical purposes may be carried out at laboratories in aggregate quantities less than 100 grams per calendar year per laboratory.

(6) Schedule 1 chemicals shall be produced on the basis of licensing .

**Article 7.** Production of Schedule 2 chemicals in quantities more than:

1. one kilogram of the chemical designated "\*" in Part A;
  2. one hundred kilograms of any other chemical listed in Part A;
  3. one tonne of a chemical listed in Part B
- shall be carried out on the basis of a license.

**Article 8.** Production of Schedule 3 chemicals in quantities more than 30 tonnes shall be subject to licensing.

**Article 9.** (1) Licenses under Articles 6, 7, 8 and 10 shall be issued by the Interministerial Council on the Military-Industrial Complex and Mobilization Readiness for a fixed period of time, for fixed quantities and under conditions and procedures defined in an ordinance adopted by the Council of Ministers. Licenses shall be issued to individuals registered under the Law on Commerce and may not be ceded.

(2) A license may be refused and an issued license may be revoked where:

1. the necessary particulars with regard to the issuance have not been submitted or have been incomplete and inaccurate;
  2. the conditions for issuance of the license have not been met by the established deadline;
  3. there exist circumstances which are at variance with the objectives under Article 2.
- (3) Licenses issued under this Law shall be subject to charges defined by the Council of Ministers.

**Article 10.** (1) Foreign trade in toxic chemicals and their precursors listed in the annexes all be carried out in conformity with the provisions of this Law and pursuant to the Law on the Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and in Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

(2) Foreign trade activities involving Schedule 1 chemicals shall be permitted where:

1. the end user is in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria or in the territory of another State Party;
2. the end use is intended for industrial, agricultural, research, medical and protective purposes.

(3) Re-transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals shall be prohibited.

(4) Foreign trade activities involving Schedule 2 chemicals shall be permitted when the end use is for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

(5) Re-transfer of Schedule 2 chemicals shall be permitted when the end user is in the territory of another State Party.

(6) Three years after the entry of the Convention into force foreign trade in Schedule 2 chemicals shall be permitted under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3.

(7) Foreign trade activities involving Schedule 3 chemicals shall be permitted when the end use is for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

(8) Re-transfer of Schedule 3 chemicals shall be permitted when the end user is in the territory of another State Party.

## Chapter Four

### BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

**Article 11.** The Interministerial Commission on Export Control and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction with the Ministry of Economy called hereinafter the "Interministerial Commission" shall be the body to ensure work coordination and control over the implementation of the Convention by the Republic of Bulgaria and to exercise functions of supervision and authorisation in relation to the enforcement of this Law, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity with Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

**Article 12.** The Interministerial Commission shall have the following main functions and tasks:

1. To submit declarations to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning:
  - a/ the absence, in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, of chemical weapons, old and abandoned chemical weapons and facilities for production of chemical weapons;
  - b/ the chemicals used to for the purposes of law enforcement including riot control;
  - c/ activities involving toxic chemicals and their precursors indicated in the annexes, and organic chemicals;
  - d/ the national programme for protective purposes.
2. To ensure the conduct of inspections at facilities in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria;
3. To realize the international cooperation of the Republic of Bulgaria with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other State Parties.
4. To provide information and hold consultations with other State Parties or to present explanations before the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on any issue which has raised any doubt with regard to compliance with the Convention on the part of the Republic of Bulgaria;
5. To submit to the Council of Ministers draft agreements between the Republic of Bulgaria and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons concerning:
  - a/ the legal capacity, privileges and immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
  - b/ activities involving inspections;
6. To submit to the Council of Ministers a proposal on providing assistance and protection, by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, against the use of threat of use, against the Republic of Bulgaria, of chemical weapons and chemicals for law enforcement including riot control as a warfare method;
7. To ensure payment of the annual membership fee of the Republic of Bulgaria to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
8. To ensure the application of the regime under Chapter Three by collection of information and conduct of verifications at facilities;
9. To assign a national laboratory for the purposes of fulfilment of the tasks under the Convention;
10. To build up a communication network for liaison between the Interministerial Commission, interested ministries and institutions and the Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
11. To work out and submit to the Council of Ministers draft regulations for the implementation of the Convention and of this Law;
12. To submit an annual report to the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the Convention and this Law.

## Chapter Five

### PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION AND DATA

**Article 13.** Any individual who produces, acquires, retains or uses a Schedule 1 chemical shall be required to present, twice a year - not later than 1 March and 1 October - information and data with regard to the type and quantities of the chemical and the facility where such activities are carried out.

**Article 14.** Any individual who produces, processes or uses a Schedule 2 chemical shall be required to present to the Interministerial Commission twice a year - not later than 1 March and 1 October - information and data with regard to the type and quantities of the chemical and the facility where it is produced, processed or used more than:

1. one kilogram of the chemical designated "\*" in Part A;
2. one hundred kilograms of any other chemical listed in Part A;
3. one tonne of any chemical listed in Part B.

**Article 15.** Any individual who produces a Schedule 3 chemical shall be required to present to the Interministerial Commission twice a year - not later than 1 March and 1 October - information and data with regard to the type and quantities of the chemical and the facility producing more than 30 tonnes.

**Article 16.** Any individual producing an organic chemical which is not indicated in the annexes in quantities more than 200 tonnes per a calendar year or, if that chemical contains phosphorus, sulphur or fluor, in quantities more than 30 tonnes per a calendar year shall be required to present to the Interministerial Commission once a year - not later than 1 March - information and data with regard to the type and quantity of the chemical and the facility where this chemical is being produced.

(2) Paragraph 1 shall not be applicable to any facility where exclusively explosives and hydrocarbons are produced.

**Article 17.** Any individual who is engaged in any activities under Chapter Three shall be required:

1. To keep a separate register of these activities and preserve the production, commercial and transport documents as well as the information and data relating to these activities for a period of five years;
2. To comply with the provisions of Articles 6-9 under which these activities are permitted and inform, without delay, the Interministerial Commission in writing of any change;
3. To inform the Interministerial Commission in writing of any probability of using toxic chemicals and their precursors indicated in the annexes in violation of Chapter Two.

**Article 18.** The Ministry of Internal Affairs shall present to the Interministerial Commission information and data relating to the types and quantities of chemicals used for the purposes of law enforcement including riot control.

**Article 19.** Ministries and institutions shall present to the Interministerial Commission information and data concerning their programmes for protective purposes.

**Article 20.** (1) Control over fulfilment of obligations by individuals engaged in activities involving toxic chemicals and their precursors shall be exercised by the Interministerial Commission by checking up the information presented and conducting verifications at the respective facilities.

(2) The Interministerial Commission may request an unlimited access to information, documents and facilities needed for the purposes of the verification.

(3) A protocol on the results of the verification shall be drawn up.

(4) If there is evidence of an offence committed, the Interministerial Commission shall notify the Prosecutor's Office.

## Chapter Six

### CONDUCT OF INSPECTIONS

**Article 21.** (1) Control over the implementation of the obligations of the Republic of Bulgaria under the Convention shall be exercised by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons by conducting :

1. Inspections at facilities under Article 6, paragraph 2, 3 and 4, Articles 7 to 8, Articles 13 to 16;
2. Challenge inspections;
3. An investigation in case of a an alleged use of chemical weapons or an alleged use of chemicals for the purposes of law enforcement including riot control as a method of warfare.

(2) Inspections shall be conducted by an inspection team including inspectors and inspection assistants designated by the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to conduct a particular inspection.

(3). The inspection team shall be accompanied by an in-country escort appointed by the Interministerial Commission.

(4) The conditions and procedure of receiving, moving, accompanying and assisting the inspection team shall be defined in an ordinance adopted by the Council of Ministers.

**Article 22.** An observer of another State Party may take part in a challenge inspection at the request by that Party. The Interministerial Commission may refuse such participation.

**Article 23.** Any person who owns or operates a facility, subject of inspection shall ensure access to the facility and to the necessary information as well as provide assistance to the inspection team and the in-country escort to achieve the aims of the inspection indicated in the mandate of the inspection team .

**Article 24.** The in-country escort shall take measures to protect the installations, equipment and documentation of the facility subject of inspection which have no relation to the purposes of the inspection.

## Chapter Seven

### ADMINISTRATIVE PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

**Article 25.** Any individual who does not observe the requirements under Articles 13, 14, 15 and 16 shall be penalized by a fine to the extent of 10 000 up to 15 000 Levs or a property sanction to the extent of 25 000 up to 50 000 Levs.

**Article 26.** Any individual who does not observe the requirements for accounting and documentation under Article 17 shall be penalized by a fine to the extent of 5 000 up to 10 000 Levs or a property sanction to the extent of 15 000 up to 25 000 Levs.

**Article 27.** Any individual who does not comply with the requirements under Article 24 shall be penalized by a property sanction to the extent of 50 000 Levs.

**Article 28.** Any official who does not fulfil his obligations under Articles 18, 19 or 20 shall be penalized by a fine to the extent of 10 000 up to 15 000 Levs.

**Article 29.** (1) Any breaches under this Law shall be ascertained by acts drawn up by officials authorised to that effect by the Chairman of the Interministerial Commission.

(2) On the basis of such acts the Chairman of the Interministerial Commission shall issue punitive decrees.

(3) Acts shall be drawn up and punitive decrees shall be issued, appealed against and implemented under the procedure of the Law on Administrative Breaches and Penalties.

### ADDITIONAL PROVISION

§ 1. Within the meaning of this Law:

1. "Convention" means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons" adopted by the Geneva Disarmament Conference on 3 September, 1992, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations by Resolution A/47/39 of 30 November, 1992, open for signature in Paris on 13 January, 1993 and entered into force on 29 April, 1997. The Convention was signed by the Republic of Bulgaria on 13 January, 1993 and ratified on 29 June, 1994.

2. "Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons" means the organization established pursuant to Article VIII of the Convention.

3. "State Party" means a state which ratified the Convention before 29 April, 1997 or acceded to it subsequently.

4. "Chemical weapons" means the following, together or separately:

a/ toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for purposes not prohibited under the Convention as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes;

b/ munitions and devices specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph /a/ which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices;

c/ any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of such munitions and devices.

5. "Toxic chemicals" means:

a/ any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes may cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals;

b/ for the purpose of implementing the Convention toxic chemicals which have been identified for the application of verification measures are listed in the annexes.

6. "Precursor" means:

a/ any chemical reactant, including any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system, which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical;

b/ for the purposes of implementing the Convention precursors which have been identified for the application of verification measures are listed in the annexes.

7. "Old chemical weapons" means:

a/ chemical weapons which were produced before 1925;

b/ chemical weapons produced in the period between 1925 and 1946 that have deteriorated to such extent that they can no longer be used as chemical weapons.

8. "Abandoned chemical weapons" means chemical weapons, including old chemical weapons, abandoned by a State Party after 1 January, 1946 on the territory of another State Party without the consent of the latter.

9. "Chemicals used for law enforcement including riot control" means any chemical not listed in the annexes which can produce rapidly sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure.

10. "Purposes not prohibited under the Convention" means:

a/ industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical or other peaceful purposes;

b/ protective purposes, namely those purposes directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons;

c/ military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons and not dependent on the use of the toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare;

d/ law enforcement including domestic riot control purposes.

11. "Production" of a chemical means its formation through chemical reaction;



12. "Processing" of a chemical means a physical process, such as formulation, extraction and purification in which a chemical is not converted into another chemical.

13. "Consumption" of a chemical means its conversion into another chemical via a chemical reaction.

14. "Development" means research and development activities preceding the production of a chemical.

15. "Acquisition" means establishment of ownership over a chemical.

16. "Stockpiling" means increasing the quantity of a chemical by acquisition.

17. "Storage" means establishment of a physical control over a chemical.

18. "Transfer" means except a physical movement of a chemical towards or outside the national territory as well as transfer of ownership and control over that chemical.

19. "Organic chemical" means any chemical belonging to the class of chemical compounds consisting of all compounds of carbon except for its oxides, sulphides or metal carbonates identifiable by chemical name, by structural formula, if known, and by Chemical Abstracts Service registry number +- (CAS) if assigned.

20. "Facility" means any of the industrial sites as defined under subparagraphs "a", "b" and "c" ("plant site", "plant" or "unit"):

a/ "plant site" (works, factory) means the local integration of one or more plants with any intermediate administrative levels which are under one operational control and have common infrastructure including:

- administration and other offices;
- repair and maintenance shops;
- medical centre;
- utilities;
- central analytical laboratory;
- research and development laboratories;
- central effluent and waste treatment area;
- warehouse storage.

b/ "plant" means a relatively self-contained area, structure or building containing one or more units with auxiliary and associated infrastructure, such as:

- small administrative section;
- storage/handling area for feedstock and products;
- effluent/waste handling/ treatment area;
- control/analytical laboratory;
- first aid service/related medical section;
- records associated with the movement of chemicals or product chemicals formed from them;

c/ "unit" means the equipment necessary for the production, processing or consumption of a chemical.

21. "Single small-scale facility" means a facility for production of Schedule 1 chemicals for research, medical, pharmaceutical or protective purposes. The production at such a facility shall be carried out in reaction vessels in production lines not configured for continuous operation. The volume of such a reaction vessel shall not exceed 100 litres and the total volume of all reaction vessels with a volume exceeding 5 litres shall not be more than 500 litres.

22. "Challenge inspection" means the inspection of any facility or location in the territory or in any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party requested by another State Party pursuant to Article IX, paragraphs 8 to 25 of the Convention.

23. "Investigation of an alleged use of chemical weapons or an alleged use of chemicals for law enforcement including riot control purposes as a method of warfare" means an inspection in any area of the territory of a State Party which might be affected by an alleged use of chemical weapons or an alleged application of chemicals for law enforcement including domestic riot control purposes as a method of warfare requested by another State Party pursuant to Articles IX and X of the Convention.

24. "Inspection team" means the group of inspectors and inspection assistants assigned by the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to conduct a particular inspection.

25. "Inspector" means an individual designated by the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons according to the procedures as set forth in Part II, Section A of the Annex on Implementation and Verification to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to carry out an inspection or visit in accordance with the Convention.

26. "Inspection Assistant" means an individual designated by the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons according to the procedures as set forth in Part II, Section A of the Annex on Implementation and Verification to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to assist inspectors in an inspection or visit, such as medical, security and administrative personnel and interpreters.

27. "Inspection Mandate" means the instructions issued by the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to the inspection team for the conduct of a particular inspection.

28. "In-Country Escort" means individuals specified by the inspected State Party to accompany and assist the inspection team during the in-country period.

29. "Tonne" means metric ton, i.e. 1,000 kg.

## FINAL PROVISIONS

§ 2. Within three months from the entry of this Law into force the Council of Ministers shall adopt regulations for its enforcement.

§ 3. The Council of Ministers shall be responsible for the enforcement of this Law.

The Law was adopted by XXXVIII National Assembly on 13 January, 2000 and the official seal of the National Assembly was affixed to it.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: Yordan Sokolov

## ANNEX

**Schedule No. 1**  
**to Article 6, paragraph**  
**(CAS registry number)**

A. Toxic chemicals:

1. O-Alkyl (<C10, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)- phosphonofluoridates
  - e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropylmethylphosphonofluoridate
  - Soman: O-Pinacolylmethylphosphonofluoridate (107-44-8)  
(96-64-0)
2. O-Alkyl (<C10, incl. cycloalkyl)-N,N,dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates
  - e.g. Tabun: O-Ethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate (77-81-6)
3. O-Alkyl (H or <C10, incl. cycloalkyl)-S-2 dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts
  - e.g. VX: O-Ethyl-S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonothiolate (50782-69-9)
4. Sulfur mustards
  - 2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide (2625-76-5)
  - Mustard gas: Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide (505-60-2)
  - Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane (63869-13-6)
  - Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane (3563-36-8)
  - 1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane (3563-36-8)
  - 1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane (142868-93-7)
  - 1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane (142868-94-8)
  - Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether (63918-90-1)
  - O-mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether (63918-89-8)
5. Lewisites:
  - Lewisite 1: 2 Chlorovinildichloroarsine (541-25-3)
  - Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine (40334-69-8)
  - Lewisite 3: Tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine (40334-70-1)
6. Nitrogen mustards
  - HN 1: Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine (538-07-8)
  - HN2: Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine (51-75-2)
  - HN3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine (555-77-1)
7. Saxitoxin (35523-89-8)
8. Ricin (9009-86-3)
- B. Precursors
9. Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides
  - e.g. DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride (676-99-3)

10. O-Alkyl (H or C10 incl. cycloalkyl)-O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts  
e.g. QL:O-Ethyl-O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl-methylphosphonite (57856-11-8)
11. Chlorosarin (1445-76-7)  
O-Isopropylmethylphosphonochloridate
12. Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (7040-57-5)

**ANNEX  
Schedule No. 2  
to Article 7**

A. Toxic chemicals

1. Amiton: O,O-Diethyl-S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl] phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (78-53-5)
2. PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3 - Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene (328-21-8)
3. BZ: 3-Quinuclidinylbenzilate (\*) (6581-06-2)

B. Precursors:

4. Chemicals except for those listed in Schedule 1 containing a phosphorus atom to which is bounded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms.  
e.g. Methylphosphonyl dichloride  
Dimethyl methylphosphonate (676-97-1)  
(756-79-6)
- Exemption: Fonofos: O-Ethyl-S-phenylethylphosphonothiolothionate (944-22-9)

5. N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides
6. Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-)-N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidates
7. Arsenic trichloride (7784-34-1)
8. 2,2,-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid (76-93-7)
9. Quinuclidin-3-ol (1619-34-7)
10. N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts

11.N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts	
Exceptions: N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts	(108-01-0)
N,N-Diethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts	(100-37-8)
12.N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding protonated salts	
13.Thiodiglycol: Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide	(111-48-8)
14.Pinacolyl alcohol: 3,3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol	(464-07-3)

**ANNEX**  
**Schedule No. 3**  
**To Article 8**

A. Toxic chemicals:	
1. Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride	(75-44-5)
2. Cyanogen chloride	(506-77-4)
3. Hydrogen cyanide	(74-90-8)
4. Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane	(76-06-2)
B. Precursors:	
5. Phosphorus oxychloride	(10025-87-3)
6.Phosphorus trichloride	(7719-12-2)
7. Phosphorus pentachloride	(10026-13-8)
8. Trimethyl phosphite	(121-45-9)
9. Trimethyl phosphite	(122-52-11)
10.Dimethyl phosphite	(868-85-9)
11.Deithyl phosphite	(762-04-9)
12.Sulfur monochloride	(10025-67-9)
13.Sulfir dichloride	(10545-99-0)
14.Thionyl chloride	(7719-09-7)
15.Ethyldiethanolamine	(139-87-7)
16.Methyldiethanolamine	(105-59-9)
17.Triethanolamine	(102-71-6)