

(Mr. Issraelyan, USSR)

whole. I should like merely to draw attention to the undertaking by States parties that is provided for in our draft to submit appropriate notifications three months before the initiation of the implementation of each stage of the plan for the destruction or diversion to permitted purposes of stocks of chemical weapons and of each stage of the plan for the destruction or dismantling of facilities which provide capacities for the production of chemical weapons, and not later than 30 days after the completion of such operations to submit statements to that effect also.

I wish also to draw attention to the provision providing an undertaking by States parties to the future convention to submit annual declarations concerning basic categories of chemicals produced, diverted from stocks, acquired or used. This important provision is, of course -- and I should like to stress this -- stated in the Soviet draft in general terms, and needs to be elaborated, but we believe that at the present stage we should agree on such undertakings in a broad way and go into the details of the actual provisions later.

The Soviet draft also provides for the drawing up through collective efforts of lists of chemicals and precursors which represent a special danger from the viewpoint of their possible diversion to use for chemical weapons purposes. It also proposes that notifications should be submitted concerning transfers by one State party to another of chemicals which could be used as components for binary weapons, and so forth.

As is clear from the foregoing few examples, all the measures we propose are aimed at giving the parties to the convention the assurance that it is being complied with.

Allow me now to dwell on questions of verification. I should like once again to reiterate our conception of the matter of the monitoring of implementation of an international agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons. We are in favour of strict and effective but not intrusive verification. We are in favour of a verification which gives States the assurance of compliance with the convention but which will not at the same time engender mutual suspicion or in any way lead to a worsening of the relations between States.

As we have already stated more than once, we consider that effective implementation of the convention can be ensured by national monitoring, by national technical means of verification, supplemented by certain international procedures including on-site inspections on a voluntary basis or what some call challenge verification. However, in view of the decisive importance of the destruction of stocks, and wishing to provide for ourselves and for all other future parties to the convention, an additional assurance that no party is committing a violation of this most important undertaking, in the end, in some measure and simply to accommodate the positions of many of our partners in the negotiations, we considered it necessary to provide for the possibility of carrying out systematic international on-site inspections, for example, on the basis of an agreed quota, of the destruction of stocks at converted or specialized facilities.

We have also provided for a special verification procedure for the permitted production of supertoxic lethal chemicals at a specialized facility. This is on the understanding that such a facility will continue to exist even when total chemical