

(Mr. Errera, France)

That is indeed the sense of the call addressed in the Cartagena Declaration "to the countries that possess technology for the production of weapons of mass destruction to strengthen in an effective manner systems to monitor the transfer of such technologies". That is also the sense of France's support for the efforts of countries which advocate multilateral dialogue on these issues. It is in this spirit that France, at the last session of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, wanted to be included among the co-sponsors of the relevant draft resolution introduced by Argentina and Brazil. Lastly, that is why we unreservedly endorse the initiative of our Mexican colleague, Ambassador Marín Bosch in favour of an informal exchange of views on non-proliferation questions in our Conference.

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(Mr. Lang, Austria)

... Furthermore, it is with great satisfaction that we have noted that Argentina, Brazil and Chile undertook on 5 September 1991 in Mendoza not to use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, transfer, stockpile or retain biological or chemical weapons - as a direct consequence of the existing Convention on Biological and Toxin Weapons as well as of the current negotiations on chemical weapons.

All of us are expecting the conclusion of the Convention on Chemical Weapons in 1992. Nevertheless, serious obstacles have still to be overcome, especially in the field of verification. As far as challenge inspections are concerned, Austria is of the opinion that the warning time for the inspected States Parties ought to be kept as short as possible. In this context, the Swiss experience of an experimental challenge inspection - as described in

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