

(Mr. Yamada, Japan)

identified chemical substances to be controlled and the régimes to which such substances will be subjected. In the light of these achievements, we should re-examine the issue of definition, bearing in mind the general purpose criterion.

The issue of challenge verification, the verification safety-net, is by its nature a complex and difficult problem. I wish to note that four areas of common understanding identified by Ambassador Ian Cromartie on this issue (CD/734) are very relevant. The interrelated aspects of the procedure for requesting challenge, the time frame for the dispatch of international inspectors, their access to the site and facility, the safeguarding of the legitimate security concerns of both the challenging and challenged States and the necessary follow-up will all require much examination and careful elaboration through businesslike considerations of the various aspects of the issue.

The verification measures envisaged to ensure compliance with the convention will comprise data exchange, routine inspections, the use of monitoring equipment, and challenge inspections, etc. These verification measures will be required to monitor the various declarations concerning chemical weapons stockpiles, production facilities, destruction facilities and non-production, as well as the issues concerning "use", and clandestine stockpiles and production facilities. They will require much manpower, and material and financial resources. I feel that we should keep a realistic perspective in our work on the convention in identifying the substances to be controlled and the extent to which they will be so controlled so that a practical, rational and cost-effective verification régime may be established under this convention.

In the very crowded schedule of meetings at this advanced stage of negotiations, we sometimes fail to see the wood for the trees. Let us always remember the basic and original purpose of our work and the principles which we have already agreed upon. We should also bear in mind that we are aiming to draw up a convention which must enjoy universal acceptance, and which will not be overly difficult to implement and thus not be too complex. The time remaining in the summer part of this session is not too long, but I hope that it will be put to good use in building common and tangible agreements one by one.

In closing, allow me to thank the Chairman of the Ad hoc Committee, Ambassador Ekéus, and the three Item Co-ordinators, Messrs. Nieuwenhuys of Belgium, Macedo Riba of Mexico and Krutzsch of the German Democratic Republic, for their untiring efforts, and pledge my delegation's commitment to the cause of the early realization of chemical weapons disarmament.

I would also like to pay a tribute to Ambassador Ian Cromartie of the United Kingdom for what he has done for us on our work in chemical weapons. I wish him an early recovery and a life in comfort. I also associate myself with my distinguished colleagues in wishing Ambassador Dhanapala of Sri Lanka and Ambassador Tonwe of Nigeria every success in their new assignments. May I