

(Mr. Králík, Czechoslovakia)

in general. Encouraging results have been reported when this compound was administered to patients with tardive dyskinesias. Other results suggest that this compound may be considered as a long-term treatment in cholinergic deficits, especially in the case of Alzheimer's disease.

Another means, selected at random, is RENOL, which is a very effective antidote not only against nerve agents, but also against poisoning from organophosphorus insecticides which are widely used for civilian purposes, especially in agriculture. Another product is PANPAL, which can be used as a prophylactic drug in the event of increased risk of exposure to nerve agents and other organophosphates.

Our two protective masks, both M-10 and the innovative variant, M-10M, are suitable for defence against different chemical agents. Our protective clothing, OPCH 90, has proven to be very effective, especially the kind with an active airflow mechanism, and has been used successfully by our Czech and Slovak chemical specialists in practical conditions, for instance in the Gulf conflict.

All these examples show how the results of military research can be transformed for exclusively civilian purposes.

As I noted at the beginning of my statement, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has had broad experience in research and development on anti-chemical protection. We welcome broad cooperation in this field because the exchange of views and information among all countries is the most reasonable course to follow. We welcome this cooperation because the national security of all States will be affected by the success or failure of our joint efforts to achieve a global, comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. We believe that the steps we take today will contribute to such a success.

The negotiations on the text of a chemical weapons convention are, I believe, drawing to a successful conclusion. I would like to make a few brief comments on the questions that still remain open. We support the efforts of Ambassador Tóth in seeking a composition of the executive council which will be generally acceptable. We are of the opinion that the executive body of the future organization must have the highest degree of effectiveness and it must be flexible in taking decisions. Hence, it should not be too large. But it should at the same time give each country the right to participate in its activities. Specific criteria should be considered, among which the industrial factor plays a major role, that would be appropriate when selecting members from existing regions, according to the United Nations groupings. We also appreciate efforts for compromise in the field of challenge inspection. We are of the opinion that too much politicization and excessive publicity during the initial phases of this kind of inspection may not contribute to their positive functioning. We are in favour of enlisting the executive council in the beginning of this process, but it is particularly needed at the conclusion for evaluating the inspection itself and seeing whether there has not been an infraction of the convention. We do not think that the executive council will issue some kind of carte blanche, but that it will submit to the States parties an objective and correct view based on all available