

ment measures against any violator. Effective international measures and collective actions to punish violators should be envisaged on occasions when such violations occur. Otherwise the new Convention will suffer the same fate as the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the Security Council will deal with the reports of on-site inspections under the new Convention as it did with the report of the team of experts despatched by the Secretary-General to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, apart from not being comprehensive, neglects such important aspects of the matter as verification systems.

We have all witnessed how certain countries, whose delegates are present in this very conference, refrained from the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 37/98 D of 1982, concerning the use of chemical weapons. Is it not an adequate reason to suspect the goodwill of such countries as regards the adoption of the convention now being prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons? The lack of a verification system for continuous international control is an important defect in the existing international conventions that should be eliminated from the new convention. What is more important, we strongly call for guarantees and priority to be given to the inclusion of the question of the use of chemical weapons and the proper verification measures it requires in the future convention on chemical weapons. Otherwise what is the benefit of commitments undertaken on paper but not carried out and verified? Such verification should, in order to be effective, include all the different stages of development, production, stockpiling, acquiring and transfer of technology of such weapons, and more especially their use. We propose that the use of chemical weapons should be considered as a war crime for which the perpetrators would be internationally punished.

CD/PV.262 pp.14-15 Mongolia/Erdembileg 26.4.84 CW

The Mongolian delegation attaches great importance to the question of verification in any real disarmament measures. In this connection we advocate a principled, reasonable and realistic approach to working out an effective verification system, but without going to extremes and without preconceptions. We have advocated and continue to advocate a verification system which takes into account mutual interests and is based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Seen from this viewpoint, the so-called "open invitation" inspection proposed in the United States draft convention does not, in our opinion, respond to the above principles. To agree to such an approach would be to harm the interests of States and would represent a crude violation of their sovereign rights.

CD/PV.262 pp.15-18 USA/Fields 26.4.84 CW

Mr. President, for the United States, the elimination of the threat of chemical weapons — and the elimination of the terrible reality of chemical warfare — is a paramount objective for strengthening international security. To this end, the United States is resolved to pursue a complete, effective and verifiable ban on chemical weapons.

The history of this effort is well known. In 1977, the United States and the Soviet Union began formal bilateral negotiations on chemical weapons. In 1980, the United