

(Mr. Bayart, Mongolia)

no ready recipes to solve this issue. Nevertheless, we are convinced that unless this problem is resolved in one form or another, the convention will not be effective. During the negotiations on schedule [4] the opinion was expressed that it is impossible to verify the chemicals that are to be included in this schedule. We disagree with this, and share the view expressed in document CD/792, presented by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany that "a coherent system of controls could be created for super-toxic lethal chemicals, too, as is largely the case for the substances listed in annexes 1, 2 and 3".

The attention of participants in the negotiations has so far been focused on the question of proper handling of confidential information in the chemical industry. This was dictated by the need to move forward in negotiations to elaborate the régimes for non-production of chemical weapons. In spite of all the inherent difficulties and complexities, we believe that this problem is surmountable. In this context, we found the idea put forward by the representative of the Netherlands at the meeting of industrial experts, for the classification of information which States parties have to provide to the Technical Secretariat in connection with the provisions of the future convention, interesting.

We welcome the consultations begun under the guidance of Ambassador Ekéus of Sweden on an experiment to test the procedures being worked out at the negotiations for systematic international monitoring of the non-production of chemical weapons in commercial industry. We are confident that this experiment will make a practical contribution to the solution of concrete problems, as well as to the cause of strengthening confidence and improving the atmosphere at the negotiations as a whole. At the same time, we consider that the preparatory work and the conduct of the experiment itself should be carried out in the shortest possible time span so that the results of the experiment can be used to speed up the ongoing negotiations.

Mongolia considers that the time is now ripe for solving the question of herbicides and pesticides. According to United Nations estimates, pesticide poisoning due solely to improper handling mainly in developing countries, could total as many as 2 million cases a year, with 40,000 deaths. These horrifying figures once again highlight the need to include in the convention provisions prohibiting the use of these chemicals as a method of warfare.

While actively striving for the rapid completion of negotiations on chemical weapons and the conclusion of a convention, Mongolia stands resolutely and consistently for strict compliance with and strengthening of the 1925 Geneva Protocol. In this regard, I wish to recall that in response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 2603 B (XXIV), which was initiated by my country, 14 States acceded to the Protocol in 1970 alone. Violation of the purposes and principles of the Protocol is incompatible with efforts aimed at the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of the industrial base for their production. We, therefore, support the United Kingdom initiative concerning the devising of procedures for automatically investigating allegations of the use of chemical weapons.

Last but not least, my country attaches great importance to the provisions of the convention pertaining to assistance and economic and