

Brazil demonstrated the importance of democratic rule for non-proliferation. However, it was impossible to draw any definitive conclusions about Brazil and other new producers because the future could be full of surprises. Mr. Klepak commented further to that it was not very clear why countries began exporting nuclear products and that no model for this behaviour could be uniformly applied to the Third World. Cuba's nuclear programme was unlikely to prove dangerous, because of the country's lack of resources. He concluded by reiterating Mr. Heller's remark that studies should be undertaken of methods for building confidence between nuclear producers.

Discussion: One member of the audience observed that Mr. Dagnino failed to mention arms industries that were developed in Third World countries in order to satisfy large internal markets, as in India. Mr. Dagnino replied that neither India nor any other Southern country produced arms which were of interest on international markets and that the arms industries in these countries were withering because they were too expensive. Members of the audience raised objections to these comments, pointing to the broad array of weapons produced in India, the likelihood that arms industries would emerge in the South in the future, and the destabilizing effect that sales of these arms might have on some conflicts.

It was claimed that Mr. Potter perhaps went too far in his criticism of Soviet exports. Mr. Potter replied that, disregarding the relative importance of particular cases, there was cause for concern about the possible relaxation of Soviet policy regarding nuclear exports. Another member of the audience supported Mr. Potter, pointing to Mr. Gorbachev's offer to sell plutonium and MOX uranium to Japan and claiming that the main danger posed by Soviet exports was that they were not subject to full guarantees.