

- (3) make proposals as to how to clarify any doubts remaining after the application of the preceding provisions (Article 2(3)). Should the party under suspicion fail to fully cooperate, a complaint could refer the matter to the Security Council (Article 2(4)).

Concerning the revisions incorporated into the proposal by CCD/348, only minor modifications are made to the verification article requiring more detailed provisions for an interim seismic data exchange network (Protocol 1), for a permanent seismic data exchange network (Protocol 3) and for an exchange network concerning PNEs (Protocol 2). The revised draft treaty also incorporates a provision for a review conference (Article 5).

The basic proposal rests on two assumptions:

- (1) that the rate of false alarms would be low (1 per decade), and
- (2) that improved seismic detection capabilities, deriving particularly from international exchange of seismic information would be sufficiently powerful to deter potential violators. Sweden contended that a 10% risk of disclosure was sufficient for deterrence and claimed a 50% chance of detection for its system.

Also implicit in the basic proposal described here is the concept of "verification by challenge". This system involves challenging a suspected violator to clarify the nature of any uncertain seismic event. One method of clarification would be to voluntarily invite the complainant to inspect the site of the event.