

addressed one of the difficulties in the area of verification. It seemed to indicate a willingness to find negotiated answers to the problems of verification and my delegation heard again with great interest today further clarification from the Soviet Ambassador on this point.

It is critical that we proceed further to extend these negotiations, particularly with regard to verification.

CD/PV.261      p.7                      Cuba/Lechuga Hevia                      24.4.84                      CTB

While the Conference has, for the last two years, been attempting to initiate negotiations on the prohibition of nuclear tests, the United States Government has been preparing a testing site at Pahute Mesa in the State of Nevada with a view to carrying out approximately 30 nuclear tests in 1985, since there is no longer any room for such tests at the Yucca Flats site. It is here maintained that the obstacle is verification, when it is common knowledge that verification problems have basically been resolved, as has just been affirmed by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events and as was already stated 22 years ago by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It is not verification that is hampering negotiations — the fact is that there is a nuclear testing programme for the next few years and there is an unwillingness to abandon it.

CD/PV.261      p.12                      Sweden/Theorin                      24.8.84                      RW

Radiological weapons as such do not exist in the present. This fact provides us with an opportunity to negotiate a model convention on the prohibition of possible future means of warfare. Such a convention should contain provisions on concrete measures to halt research and development of new weapon systems and even weapon concepts. Our goal should be to reach provisions that are more ambitious than those developed in the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD).

My delegation would, in a spirit to facilitate the work on track A, like to reiterate a proposal, presented in the Ad Hoc Working Group in June last year for a formula for a positive definition on the concept of radiological weapons that in our view solves the problem of not legitimizing nuclear weapons.

Sweden is working on the problem of delimiting the concept of radiological weapons from that of particle-beam weapons not having mass destruction effects and based on the principle of accelerated radioactivity.

As to track A verification, we think that safeguarding the relatively few deposits of radioactive material that are large enough to be significant as potential sources for production of radiological weapons, should such weapons ever be produced, would be a relatively simple one. The experience gained regarding international safeguards aimed at preventing diversion of material from peaceful uses to weapons is considerable.

CD/PV.262      pp.9-10                      Iran/Sheikholeslam                      26.4.84                      CW

As has been briefly mentioned, and as the distinguished members of this Conference know very well, there already exist international commitments and undertakings on the non-use of chemical weapons. But the basic fact that should be taken into consideration in the new convention is the promotion of such commitments by preventive and enforce-