

(Mr. Edis, United Kingdom)

and practical measures which build on the existing legal régime and which will complement agreements which we all hope will emerge from the bilateral negotiations.

We believe that the Ad Hoc Committee has made a generally constructive and co-operative start to the work set out in its mandate. In the limited time available, very useful work has been done. We look forward to further work on this important and complex subject at our next session.

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(Mr. Schori, Sweden)

This is the message of the Delhi Declaration, adopted last January by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden. The Delhi Declaration demands a stop to the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. It particularly underlines the need for measures to prevent an arms race in outer space, as well as the demand for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Efforts to bring the arms race to a halt are not made easier by the threatening expansion of the arms race in outer space. It is very difficult to fully evaluate the consequences of these new trends. However, the use of force against space objects would most probably, and already in a short-term perspective, seriously threaten space functions which play a stabilizing role.

The consequences of attempts to develop a watertight defence system against intercontinental ballistic missiles are slowly dawning upon us. Even if it is so far only a question of research on space-based defence systems, the large financial, scientific and intellectual resources to be allocated to the project create a sense of automatic development. We cannot now make