



General Assembly

**Distr.
GENERAL**

**A/44/444/Add.3
8 November 1989**

**ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH**

I.

Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 63 (h)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

International arms transfers

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

	Page
Senegal	2
Sweden	3

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

[25 October 1989]

1. By supporting the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 43/75 I on international arms transfers, Senegal wished above all to reaffirm its dedication to the principle of the primacy of law and therefore to the peaceful settlement of international disputes.
2. This position of principle has moreover often been demonstrated by:
 - (a) The participation of Senegalese armed forces in the majority of United Nations peace-keeping missions;
 - (b) Senegal's consistent recourse to direct negotiation, mediation or arbitration by the competent international bodies for the settlement of its disputes with other countries;
 - (c) The special interest which Senegal has consistently taken in the question of disarmament.
3. As far as this report is concerned, Senegal, which is neither a producer nor a direct or indirect exporter of armaments, made the necessary internal arrangements at a very early stage for the preparation of legislation prohibiting, and establishing severe penalties for, arms transfers.
4. Accordingly, the only movements of arms in Senegal are those made necessary by the requirements of guaranteeing its territorial integrity and the protection of people and property,
5. I therefore have pleasure in informing you that the Government of Senegal supports the global approach which has been adopted by our prestigious Organization, under your leadership, with a view to creating the best possible conditions for the implementation of resolution 43/75 I.
6. However, it is the view of the Government of Senegal that this approach would gain in effectiveness if it was taken in close collaboration with the regional and sub-regional bodies concerned, in order inter alia to enhance the prospects of concluding fairly quickly an international agreement on arms transfers.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

[18 October 1989]

1. The introduction of the **subject** of international arms transfer on the agenda of the **Disarmament Commission** as well as the carrying out of a United Nations study on ways and means of promoting transparency in the international arms trade are steps towards a meaningful and substantial dialogue. It is essential that both suppliers and recipients be involved in this dialogue.
2. The overriding objective of **United Nations** actions in this field should be to contribute to securing peace in all conflict-ridden regions at lower levels of armaments, without impairing the inherent right of States to **self-defence**. In other words, conditions should be created making it possible for States to refrain from acquiring arms destabilizing the situation in the respective regions.
3. The strict adherence to the Charter of the United Nations implying, *inter alia*, the seeking of solutions to conflicts by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means are essential for the maintenance of peace and security with the least diversion of a State's human and economic resources,
4. Furthermore, a wide range of measures contributing to a climate of confidence and co-operation between States should be promoted within and beyond the military sphere. The application in different regions of confidence and security building measures, could play a fruitful role in this respect.
5. Tensions could be relieved and potential sources of conflicts removed by concerted efforts of development assistance.
6. As recognised by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in 1987, the global arms race and development compete for the same finite resources. Consequently, the allocation of massive resources for armaments impedes the pursuit of development.
7. On the global level the export of military items continues to be highly concentrated. A few exporters are estimated to account for more than four fifths of the world total. Arms imports are also unevenly distributed.
8. The main part of the international arms transfers takes place on a government-to-government basis, but there is also a considerable amount of weapons being traded on the grey or black markets,
9. Important tasks within the scope of the envisaged United Nations study should be to create more openness and to elaborate ways and means to reinforce national systems of control and vigilance concerning production, trade and transport of arms. The study, while giving an overview of the scope and extent of international

arms transfers, might outline **some** alternative approaches *in* this field. *One case* in point would be to examine the **possibility** of an international system of registering arms transfers.

10. **The Swedish Government is** prepared to contribute to these efforts by, inter alia, providing information concerning **its** own system for control of the manufacture and export of military equipment **as** well as statistics on Swedish arms exports. To this **end** the *annexed* information has been prepared.

ANNEX

1. Both the manufacture and the export of military equipment in Sweden is subject to Government control, Since 1935 it is prohibited to manufacture military equipment in Sweden without permission from the Government, A corresponding general ban on the export of military equipment has been in force since 1918.
2. All permits to manufacture or to export military equipment are issued by the Government in Cabinet or, in cases of lesser importance, by the Minister for Foreign Trade.
3. Swedish rules and policies concerning the export of military equipment have been scrutinised by a succession of public commissions during the postwar period.
4. Partly based on recommendations by the public commissions, the export control régime has been strengthened over the last two decades.
5. A set of comprehensive guidelines adopted by the Swedish Parliament for the consideration of individual export projects spell out the instances when an export permit must not be granted due to Sweden's international obligations, as well as principles concerning other situations when a permit ought not to be granted. The guidelines identify unconditional and conditional obstacles to exports.
6. The unconditional guidelines stipulate that the Swedish Government shall not under any circumstances permit arms exports when:
 - (a) This is prohibited by international agreements to which Sweden is a party, for example the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968;
 - (b) There exists a Security Council resolution prohibiting arms exports, such as the arms embargo against South Africa)
 - (c) This would be in contravention of the rules of international law concerning exports from neutral States, as formulated, *inter alia*, in the Hague Conventions of 1907.
7. The conditional guidelines stipulate that Swedish arms exports should not be permitted to:
 - (a) Countries that are involved in an armed conflict with another country, irrespective of whether war has been declared or not;
 - (b) Countries that are involved in an international conflict where there is a risk of its leading to an armed conflict;
 - (c) Countries where internal armed disturbances are taking place;
 - (d) Countries which, on account of declared intentions or prevailing political conditions, may be assumed to be likely to use the military equipment for

the suppression of human rights in breach of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations declarations and conventions relating to such matters,

8. Since 1983 the export control régime covers not only the export of hardware, but also the foreign sale of manufacturing licences as well as military training of foreign nationals in Sweden. Since 1988 manufacturers may not without government permission undertake to develop military technology for a foreign customer.

9. No military export permits are issued without a Declaration by End User, signed by the receiving Government. Special certificates are used for explosives and certain standard components. Through such Own Production Declarations a foreign manufacturer certifies that the merchandise is to be used in local manufacture and will not be re-exported separately.

10. Since 1988, manufacturers are to inform the Government - on a quarterly basis - of their international marketing, and they must notify the Government at least four weeks prior to *issuing* a quotation or *signing* a sales agreement with a foreign customer. The Government may prohibit the issuing of a particular quotation or signing of a particular agreement,

11. Parliamentary scrutiny of decisions concerning the export of military equipment is carried out by the Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs, which may request relevant files, and which regularly questions cabinet members as well as responsible officials both in closed and open hearings.

12. Since 1985, the Government submits a yearly public report to Parliament on the military exports during the previous year.

13. In 1988 Sweden's military exports amounted to approximately \$1 billion. This corresponds to some 2 per cent of all exports of goods that year'. According to available statistics, Sweden accounts for about 1 per cent of the world's arms exports, (Figures relevant for the development of the Swedish export of military equipment and the distribution by region are shown in the tables below.)

Table 1. Exports of military equipment, 1970-1988

Year	Current prices (millions of Swedish krona)	Current prices (millions of United States dollars)	Share of total exports (percentage)	1968 prices (millions of Swedish krona)	1968 prices (millions of United States dollars)	Volume increase/decrease from previous year (percentage)
1970	322	62	0.91	299	58	
1975	536	128	0.74	315	61	+ 5.4
1979	1 671	389	1.41	677	131	+71.4
1980	2 078	490	1.59	775	150	+14.5
1981	1 697	334	1.17	577	112	-25.5
1982	1 588	252	0.95	481	93	-16.6
1983	1 658	216	0.79	444	86	-7.7
1984	2 178	263	0.90	454	88	+24.8
1985	2 137	248	0.82	511	99	- 7.8
1986	3 243	455	1.22	796	154	+46.0
1987	4 427	697	1.57	981	190	+31.5
1988	6 223	1 014	2.20	1 313	254	+34.0

Table 2. Distribution of military equipment exports by regions in percentage of their annual value during the period 1983 to 1988

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Europe (Western) a/	48	50	50	53	42	33
North America	7	7	8	4	14	11
South America	2	8	8	9	4	6
Asia	30	-19	27	31	38	50
Africa	12	15	5	0	2	0
Australasia	1	1	2	3	0	0
Europe (Eastern)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of countries	41	42	40	38	38 b/	35 b/

Note: These are the main features of the Swedish system for controlling arms production and trade. It is the Swedish Government's hope that the information provided will be of value in the continued work for making the manufacture and transfer of weapons more transparent,

a/ Western Europe **including** Yugoslavia.

b/ Excluding countries to which only sporting and hunting firearms and ammunition were exported.