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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 1 January 1992, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, on transparency in armaments. In that resolution, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of conventional arms in the seven categories covered under the Register. It also invited Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requested the Secretary-General to record that material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request.

2. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 on transparency in armaments, called upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993, and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L.

3. The Secretary-General has since issued two consolidated reports containing data and information provided by Governments on imports and exports of conventional arms covered under the Register - battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, attack helicopters, combat aircraft, warships, missiles and missile systems. The data and information provided by 92 1/ Governments for the calendar year 1992 and by 89 1/ Governments for the calendar year 1993 are contained in documents A/48/344 and Add.1-3 and A/49/352 and Add.1-4, respectively.

4. In addition to the consolidated report containing the replies by Governments to the Register of Conventional Arms, the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, which had been prepared with the assistance of a group of governmental experts (A/49/316) pursuant to resolutions 46/36 L, 47/52 L, and 48/75 E of 16 December 1993.

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/75 C of 15 December 1994 on transparency in armaments, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development. In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and to that end requested Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction. Those views are contained in

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1/ In June 1995 Saint Lucia submitted a "nil" report for the calendar years 1992 and 1993.

document A/50/276 and Add.1. It also requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session.

6. In the same resolution, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L and the annex and appendices to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually.

7. The present report is submitted in accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 49/75 C. Thus far, 84 Governments have provided data and information for the calendar year 1994. <sup>2/</sup> The replies are contained in section II below. Any additional replies received from Governments will be issued as addenda to the present report.

8. In addition, section III of the report contains an index of the background information submitted by Governments in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 18 of General Assembly resolution 46/36 L and paragraph 5 of resolution 47/52 L. The background information is available at the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs for consultation.

## II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

9. Information received from Governments is presented in this section of the report as follows: (a) a composite table listing all the replies received by the Secretary-General, and (b) individual replies of Governments. Where appropriate, the relevant parts of notes verbales are also reproduced.

10. The composite table is provided for ease of reference. As regards the information contained in the table, it should be noted that a "yes" denotes a submission of data regarding imports and/or exports in relation to the seven categories of arms covered by the Register, during the reporting period. For the purpose of uniform tabulation, responses by Governments that contained either "nil", "none", "0", a dash (-), or which otherwise indicated that no exports and/or imports in the categories covered by the Register had taken place are reflected in the table as "nil" reports. A blank space under data on imports and/or exports in the composite table indicates that no information was provided. In some cases, however, an explanation can be found in the note verbale of the country in question, as indicated above.

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<sup>2/</sup> Although not included in this report, the Government of Latvia has submitted a partial return for the calendar year 1995.

11. In reviewing the technical requirements for reporting, the group of governmental experts convened in 1994 suggested attaching explanatory notes to the standardized forms for reporting international transfers. The model explanatory notes are contained in appendix III to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development (A/49/316). The information thus provided is reflected in the individual replies of Governments as appropriate.

12. It should be noted that in order to comply as much as practicable with General Assembly resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979 regarding the length of Assembly documentation, only standardized forms containing specific data and notes verbales of Governments providing relevant information are reproduced in part B of this section. Replies in standardized forms or in notes verbales containing "nil" or blank reports, as described in paragraph 10 above, are listed in the composite table only.

A. Composite table of replies of Governments

State	Data on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Argentina	yes	nil		yes
Armenia	nil	nil		yes
Australia	yes	nil		yes
Austria	yes	nil	yes	yes
Bahamas	nil	nil		no
Barbados	nil	nil		no
Belarus		yes		no
Belgium	nil	yes		yes
Bhutan	nil	nil		no
Brazil	yes	nil		yes
Bulgaria		yes		yes
Cameroon	nil	nil		no
Canada	yes	yes		yes
Chile	yes	nil		no
China	yes	yes		no
Croatia	nil	nil	yes	no
Cuba	nil	nil		no
Cyprus	yes	nil		no
Czech Republic	nil	yes		yes
Denmark	yes	nil		yes
Dominica	nil	nil		no
Ecuador	nil	nil		no
El Salvador				yes
Estonia	yes	nil		no
Fiji	nil	nil		no
Finland	yes	yes		no

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State	Data on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
France	yes	yes		yes
Georgia	nil	nil		no
Germany	yes	yes		yes
Greece	yes			yes
Grenada	nil	nil		no
Guyana	nil	nil		no
Hungary	yes			no
Iceland	nil	nil		no
India	yes	nil		no
Indonesia	yes			no
Ireland	yes	nil		no
Israel	yes	yes		no
Italy	yes	yes		yes
Jamaica	nil	nil	yes	yes
Japan	yes	nil		yes
Kazakstan	nil	nil		no
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	nil	nil	yes	no
Liechtenstein	nil	nil		no
Luxembourg		nil		no
Malaysia	yes	nil		no
Maldives	nil	nil		no
Malta	nil	nil		yes
Marshall Islands	nil	nil		yes
Mauritania	nil	nil		no
Mexico	yes	nil		yes
Mongolia	nil	nil		no

State	Data on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Netherlands	yes	yes		yes
New Zealand	yes	nil		yes
Niger	nil	nil		yes
Norway	nil	nil		no
Pakistan	yes	nil		no
Panama	nil	nil	yes	no
Peru	yes	nil		no
Philippines	yes			no
Poland	nil	yes		yes
Portugal	yes	nil		yes
Republic of Korea	yes	yes		yes
Republic of Moldova	yes	yes		no
Romania	yes	yes		no
Saint Lucia	nil	nil		no
Samoa	nil	nil		no
Singapore	yes	nil		no
Slovakia	yes	yes		no
Slovenia	nil	nil		no
Solomon Islands	nil	nil		no
South Africa	nil	yes		yes
Spain	yes	nil		yes
Sweden	yes	nil		yes
Switzerland	nil	nil		yes
Tajikistan	nil	nil		no
Thailand	yes	nil		no
Turkey	yes	nil		no

State	Data on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Ukraine	nil	yes		no
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	yes	yes		yes
United Republic of Tanzania	nil	nil		no
United States of America	yes	yes	yes	yes
Viet Nam	nil			no
Yugoslavia	nil	nil	yes	no

In addition to the data provided in the standard return, Australia provides the following background information of relevance to the Register of Conventional Arms:

#### Exports

In calendar year 1994, the only equipment exported by Australia which fell within the defined categories of the Register were two (2) Chrysler M-3 medium tanks, built in 1942-1943. These vehicles have not been included in the standard form because they were exported solely as museum exhibits (one to the Virginia Museum of Military Vehicles, Virginia, United States of America, and the other to the 2nd Armoured Division Museum, Texas, United States of America).

In addition, Australia exported the former training ship HMAS Jervis Bay to a civilian company in Greece for use as a cruise ship. This ship did not fall within the definition of a "warship" under category VI of the Register.

#### Imports

We have listed two (2) Newport-class Tank Landing Ships (LSTs) on our import form. In Australian service, these ships are designated training and helicopter support ships, named HMAS Manoora and HMAS Kanimbla. It is not absolutely clear whether such ships fall within the definition of a category VI "warship", but we have decided to include them because we consider that such ships are important components of naval force structure whose transfer should be declared to the Register.

#### Order of battle

We have provided the Secretariat with copies of the 1994 Defence White Paper, entitled Defending Australia, and the Department of Defence Annual Report 1993-1994. Information on Australia's order of battle may be found in pages 161-167 of Defending Australia, and pages 243-256 of the 1993-1994 Annual Report. These documents also contain information on Australia's defence policy and planning, defence expenditure, and the activities and capabilities of the Australian Defence Force and Defence Department.

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

[1 May 1995]

As a point of clarification it should be mentioned that "Armoured combat vehicles (Category II)" used exclusively for experimental purposes and not for active use in combat units were not included in the statistics.

CROATIA

[Original: English]

[19 April 1995]

Bearing in mind the fact that Security Council resolution 713 (1991) is still in force, and maintaining its position as expressed in its notes verbales 15/93 of 30 April 1993, 19/93 of 5 May 1993 and 85/94 of 13 June 1994, the Republic of Croatia states that no import or export of armaments or military equipment has taken place, thus submitting a "nil report".

The reply of Germany also contained the following notes:

"Figures given for exports include items for demilitarization, destruction, disposal, as well as deliveries to the United Nations and allied forces stationed in Germany.

"According to the definitions of the resolution, only complete weapons or entire building kits were included; imports of deliveries of components to be used in arms production, including joint production, are not included. As temporary imports/exports for repair, exhibition, trial or presentation purposes also do not fall within the scope of the register, they were not included.

"Data include transfers by the Federal Armed Forces as well as by German industry.

"In Germany, arms production is part of the private sector. There are no public enterprises active in this field. Data provided are based on mandatory and checked information furnished by private enterprises.

"Background information on German export controls on armaments was submitted to the United Nations on 14 July 1992 and circulated in document A/47/370. Background information on national defence planning is attached. Updated background information as to defence and arms control policies will be submitted after publication of the respective annual reports.

"It becomes obvious from the figures that transfers mainly took place within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Deliveries to other countries were rather rare. This reflects the German arms export policy. Temporary increases in exports are due to transfer of equipment of the former German Democratic Republic armed forces mainly to other States parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of 19 November 1990 and do not indicate any change in the restrictive export policies pursued by the Federal Government."

JAMAICA

[Original: English]

[14 June 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Jamaica wishes to advise that categories listed for inclusion in the Register are not relevant to Jamaica. However, in an effort to make available all related information, the data on arms and ammunitions imported into Jamaica for the period January to December 1994 have been submitted.

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LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[Original: Arabic]

[13 April 1995]

As a result of the coercive and unjust measures applied to the Great Jamahiriya under Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993), which prohibit the sale of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition and of military vehicles and equipment, the Great Jamahiriya has not, since the resolutions in question took effect, imported, exported or transferred weapons of any kind.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[10 August 1995]

The Panamanian Government wishes to report that since January 1990 it has maintained no army or other armed forces of a military nature. In keeping with the provisions of Decree No. 38 of 10 February 1990, there exists only a police force which is responsible for ensuring strict compliance with the law.

Accordingly, the Republic of Panama neither possesses nor has acquired weapons of the types listed in the attached report.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[28 April 1995]

Each year, the United States of America provides background information regarding relevant United States policies, legislation, and administrative procedures. The 1995 United States submission includes updates to this material.

It is possible that there will be discrepancies in the numbers of transferred arms as reported by exporting and importing States, owing to differences in recorded dates of transfer and in what each country determines to constitute a reportable transfer.

The United States considers that its transfers of military equipment occur at the time ownership title for the equipment is transferred between the United States and another country. The 1995 submission therefore includes equipment whose title was transferred during the calendar year 1994.

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[18 April 1995]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations has the honour to inform that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has neither imported nor exported arms during 1994, since, by Security Council resolution 713 (1991), an arms embargo was imposed on the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, the reply should be interpreted as a "nil report" for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for 1994.

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III. INDEX OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION PROVIDED BY  
 GOVERNMENTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1994

State	Title	Language
Argentina	Informacion sobre existencia de material belico (diciembre 1994)	Spanish
Armenia	1. Defence expenditure in 1994	English
	2. Technical equipment of the Army	
Australia	1. Defending Australia: Defence White Paper 1994	English
	2. Defence Annual Report 1993-1994	
Austria	1. Background information related to Austrian imports	English
	2. Procurement through national production	
	3. National holdings	
	4. Background information related to Austrian procurement through national production	
	5. Background information related to Austrian holdings	
Belgium	Dotations globales de chars de bataille, de véhicules blindés de combat, de pièces d'artillerie, d'avions de combat, d'hélicoptères d'attaque, de navires de guerre et de missiles ou systèmes de missile (valables le 31 décembre 1994)	French
Brazil	Military holdings and procurement from the domestic industry, as of December 1994	English
Bulgaria	Ministry of Defence: available armaments as of 1 January 1995	English

State	Title	Language
Canada	1. Equipment holdings of the Canadian Armed Forces (as of 1 April 1995)	English
	2. Export of military goods from Canada: Annual Report 1994	English/French
Czech Republic	1. Military holdings (as of 1 January 1995)	English
	2. Procurement from national production, 1994	
	3. Background information	
Denmark	1. Denmark's procurements in 1994 through national production	English
	2. Denmark's military holdings to end 1994	
France	Informations générales disponibles sur les dotations militaires, les achats liés à la production nationale et la politique en matière de dotation	French
Germany	1. National holdings (as of 31 December 1994)	English
	2. Procurement from national production in 1994	
	3. Annual report of Germany on defence planning for 1994	German
Greece	Background information regarding military holdings of Hellenic armed forces	English
Italy	Report of military holdings and procurement from national production of conventional arms	English
Jamaica	Data on arms and ammunitions imported into Jamaica for the period January to December 1994	English

State	Title	Language
Japan	1. Military holdings (as of 31 March 1994)	English
	2. Procurement through national production (in fiscal year 1994)	
	3. Japan's policies on the control of arms exports and imports	
Malta	Statement on national production	English
Marshall Islands	Holdings	English
Mexico	1. Informacion general sobre existencia de material belico (1994, 1995)	Spanish
	2. Informacion general sobre adquisicion de material de produccion nacional (1994)	
Netherlands	1. Military holdings	English
	2. Procurement through national production	
New Zealand	1. Note on background information	English
	2. Holdings	
	3. Procurement through national production (calendar year to 30 April 1995)	
	4. Annual report to Parliament of the New Zealand Defence Force for the year ended 30 June 1994	
	5. Annual report to Parliament of the New Zealand Ministry of Defence for the year ended 30 June 1994	
Niger	La quantité de matériels en dotation dans les Forces Armées Nigériennes, notamment les véhicules blindés de contrat et les systèmes d'artillerie de gros calibre	French

State	Title	Language
Poland	Military holdings and procurement through national production	English
Portugal	1. Procurement through national production 2. Portuguese arms exports - relevant policies 3. Military holdings (as of 31 December 1994)	English
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea: policy on arms export and import	English
South Africa	1. Export and import values 2. Procurement through national production 3. Relevant policies and/or national legislation	English
Spain	1. Existencias de armas convencionales al 31 de diciembre de 1994 2. Adquisiciones de armas convencionales procedentes de la producción nacional en el año 1994 3. Políticas pertinentes y procedimientos Españoles sobre transacciones de material de defensa	Spanish
Sweden	1. Annual exchange of military information, valid as of 1 January 1995 (pursuant to the 1992 Vienna document) 2. Swedish arms exports in 1994: a government report	English

State	Title	Language
Switzerland	1. Brève présentation de la législation suisse sur le matériel de guerre	French
	2. Loi fédérale sur le matériel de guerre (du 30 juin 1972)	
	3. Ordonnance sur le matériel de guerre (du 10 janvier 1973)	
	4. Ordonnance sur le matériel de guerre: modification du 25 novembre 1992	
	5. Ordonnance concernant la désignation des substances chimiques soumises à autorisation (du 20 novembre 1991)	
	6. Ordonnance concernant la désignation des substances chimiques soumises à autorisation: modification du 26 octobre 1992	
	7. Information sur les dotations militaires et les achats liés à la production nationale	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. United Kingdom defence equipment procurement, import and export policies	English
	2. Report of military holdings and procurement from national production	
	3. Statement on the defence estimates, 1995: Stable Forces in a Strong Britain	

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State	Title	Language
United States of America	1. Military holdings and procurement through national production  2. White House press statement: United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy, 17 February 1985  3. Excerpts from report of the President: A National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement, February 1995	English

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