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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. At its forty-sixth session in 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the operative part of which reads, inter alia, as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of Conventional Arms, to include data on international arms transfers as well as information provided by Member States on military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, as set out in paragraph 10 below and in accordance with procedures and input requirements initially comprising those set out in the annex to the present resolution and subsequently incorporating any adjustments to the annex decided upon by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in the light of the recommendations of the panel referred to in paragraph 8 below;

"8. Also requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to elaborate the technical procedures and to make any adjustments to the annex to the present resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of the scope of the Register by the addition of further categories of equipment and inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"9. Calls upon all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of arms in accordance with the procedures established by paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

"10. Invites Member States, pending the expansion of the Register also 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 requests the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request;

"...

"18. Also invites all 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;" ...

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms on 1 January 1992. Further to that

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resolution, the Secretary-General also submitted a Report on the Register of Conventional Arms to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. 1/

3. At its forty-seventh session in December 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the operative part of which reads, inter alia, as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Declares its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

"2. Endorses the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to the above-mentioned resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register;

"...

"4. Calls upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993;

"5. Encourages 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;

"...

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

"...

"9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

4. In connection with the implementation of paragraph 7 of resolution 47/52 L, two Professional posts were temporarily redeployed in 1993, pending consideration of longer-term staffing and other requirements for the Register in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. In the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, part II, subsection 3B, the Secretary-General proposes the establishment of two Professional posts, one at the P-5 and one at the P-2 level, as well as one General Service post.

1/ A/47/342 and Corr.1 and 3.

5. In accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 47/52 L, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 15 January 1993, requested Member States to provide him with the relevant information referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution. Replies have been received thus far from 80 Governments. The replies are reflected, as appropriate, in section II of this report. Any additional replies received from Governments will be issued as addenda to the present report.

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

7. For ease of reference, the categories of equipment and their definitions identified by the General Assembly to be used for reporting to the Register are listed in the annex to the present report.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

8. 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.

9. 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", or a dash (-) are reflected in the table as "nil" reports. A blank space under imports and/or exports in the composite table indicates that no information was provided for that particular item. In some cases, however, an explanation can be found in the note verbale of the Government in question, as indicated above.

10. 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 General 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 containing "nil" or blank reports as described in paragraph 9 above are listed in the composite table only.

A. Composite table of replies of Governments

State	Date on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Argentina	nil	yes		no
Australia	yes	nil		yes
Austria		yes		yes
Belarus	nil	yes		no
Belgium	yes	nil	yes	yes
Bolivia	yes			no
Brazil	yes	yes		yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes		yes
Canada	yes	yes		yes
Chile	yes	nil		yes
China	yes	yes		no
Colombia	yes	nil	yes	no
Croatia	nil	nil	yes	no
Cuba	nil	nil	yes	no
Czech Republic	nil	yes		yes
Denmark	yes	nil		yes
Egypt	yes	yes	yes	no
Fiji	nil	nil	yes	no
Finland	yes	yes		yes
France	nil	yes		yes
Georgia	nil	nil	yes	no
Germany	yes	yes		yes
Greece	yes	yes	yes	yes
Grenada	nil	blank form		no
Hungary	nil	nil		yes
Iceland	nil	nil	yes	no
India	yes	yes		no
Ireland	nil	nil		no
Israel	yes	yes		yes

State	Date on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Italy	yes	yes		yes
Japan	yes	nil		yes
Kazakhstan	nil	nil	yes	no
Lesotho	nil	nil	yes	no
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	nil	nil	yes	no
Liechtenstein	nil	nil	yes	no
Lithuania	yes			no
Luxembourg	nil	nil		no
Malaysia	nil	nil	yes	no
Maldives	nil	nil		no
Malta	yes	nil		no
Mauritius		nil	yes	no
Mexico			yes	no
Mongolia	nil	nil	yes	no
Namibia	nil	nil		no
Nepal	yes			no
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes
New Zealand	yes	nil		yes
Nicaragua			yes	yes
Niger	see note verbale	nil	yes	no
Nigeria			yes	no
Norway	yes	nil		yes
Oman			yes	no
Pakistan	yes	nil		no
Panama			yes	yes
Papua New Guinea	nil	nil		no
Paraguay			yes	no
Peru	yes	blank form		no
Philippines	yes	nil	yes	no
Poland	yes	yes		yes

State	Date on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Portugal	yes	nil		yes
Qatar				yes
Republic of Korea	yes	nil		yes
Romania	yes	yes		no
Russian Federation	nil	yes		no
Senegal	nil	nil	yes	no
Seychelles	nil	nil		no
Singapore	yes	nil		no
Slovakia	nil	yes	yes	no
Slovenia	nil	nil	yes	no
Solomon Islands	nil	nil	yes	no
South Africa			yes	no
Spain	yes	nil		yes
Sweden	yes	yes		yes
Switzerland	nil	nil		yes
Tunisia			yes	no
Turkey	yes	nil		yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	yes	yes		yes
United States of America	yes	yes	yes	yes
Vanuatu	nil	nil	yes	no
Yugoslavia	nil	nil	yes	yes

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draft page 12 - Argentina

draft page 13 - Australia

Australia's response also contains the following information regarding its imports and exports:

"Imports

"The figure for missiles and missile launchers includes imports of Harpoon, Sparrow and Standard missiles and also includes two MK 13 missile launchers purchased for fitting to the Australian frigates 'Melbourne' and 'Newcastle'.

"Two of the missiles were delivered in a telemetry (training) configuration.

"Not listed among the imports are one battle tank, one armoured combat vehicle and one large calibre artillery piece. These were imported from Kuwait solely for the purpose of display at the Museum of the School of Armour.

"Australia announced in 1992 that it is planning to acquire additional F-111 aircraft for attrition purposes and to extend the life-of-type of the existing fleet, so as to maintain our current level of capability.

"Exports

"Australia has not exported any items within the defined categories of the United Nations Conventional Arms Register. We note that, under the Defense Cooperation Program, Australia has exported:

- a transport helicopter, without integrated fire control or aiming systems, to Papua New Guinea. Four such helicopters were supplied in 1989. None are equipped for specialized reconnaissance or electronic warfare missions;
- between 1987 and 1991, 15 lightly-armed patrol boats of displacement of 165 tonnes (including pol), distributed as follows: Papua New Guinea 4; Tonga 3; Solomon Islands 2; Federal States of Micronesia 2; and one each to Vanuatu, Western Samoa, the Cook Islands and the Republic of the Marshall Islands."

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draft page 16 - Belarus

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[3 May 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations transmits herewith the following documents in reply to the above-mentioned resolutions:

- Report of conventional arms exports;
- Report of conventional arms imports;
- Total holdings of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles or missile systems, as at 31 December 1992.

These communications are in response to paragraph 4 of resolution 47/52 L and paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L.

With regard to procurement of arms through national production (paras. 7, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L), no purchases were made in 1992 in any of the seven categories of arms listed in the Register.

Finally, in response to paragraph 5 of resolution 47/52 L and paragraph 18 of resolution 46/36 L, a list of the laws and regulations in force in Belgium concerning arms exports and a detailed summary of Belgian legislative and administrative procedures for monitoring exports of dual-purpose goods is also included.

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COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]

[12 August 1993]

With the adoption by the General Assembly of these two resolutions, the States Members of the United Nations, in particular, the States which co-sponsored the resolutions, assumed a fundamental responsibility in the search for solutions to problems arising from indiscriminate transfers of arms.

Accordingly, the Government of Colombia is pleased to provide the Secretary-General with the information requested in those resolutions, bearing in mind the standardized form for reporting international transfers of conventional arms, annex II. Colombia has not used annex I since it does not export arms in the categories listed in the standardized form.

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CROATIA

[Original: English]

[5 May 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations has the honour, pursuant to resolution 47/52 L, to clarify that the declaration made in its note verbale 15/93 dated 30 April 1993 where it stated:

"The Republic of Croatia avails itself of this opportunity to inform the Secretary-General that it will not be able to submit the report pursuant to resolution 47/52 L, due to the fact that it is still under the sanctions imposed by the resolution 713 (1991), and that consequently no import of arms or military equipment has taken place."

should be considered as a "nil report", since no import or export of arms has taken place.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[29 April 1993]

The Permanent Representative of Cuba wishes to inform the Secretary-General that in 1992 the Republic of Cuba has neither imported nor exported any of the arms covered by resolution 46/36 L.

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draft page 34 - Czech Republic

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draft page 36 - Denmark

EGYPT

[Original: Arabic]

[26 August 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Egypt presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note No. ODA/4-93/TA, has the honour to transmit to him herewith information relating to Egypt's exports and imports of conventional arms for 1992 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/52 L entitled "Transparency in armaments".

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt would like to take this opportunity to make the following points:

1. The Register should be expanded to include other elements in the field of conventional arms, including holdings and national production.

2. Egypt emphasizes the importance of revising and expanding the Register, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 46/36 L, to include weapons of mass destruction and their components since the objective of establishing the Register is to achieve transparency in all types of armaments and military programmes and not merely in the export and import of certain types of conventional arms.

3. In presenting the enclosed information Egypt reiterates its keen interest in transparency. Yet, this does not override Egypt's reservations with regard to the shortcomings of the Register in its present form. Egypt takes this opportunity to reaffirm its insistence that other parties should fulfil the undertakings they have given with regard to the revision and expansion of the Register. The absence of such a revision would undoubtedly affect the position of Egypt with regard to future reporting.

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FIJI

[Original: English]

[2 September 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Fiji has the honour to advise the Secretary-General that Fiji does not import or export any of the weapons listed in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms annexed to resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991.

Fiji's policy on imports and exports of arms is regulated by various national legislations, among which are its Arms and Ammunitions Act, Chapter 188; its Customs Act, Chapter 196; and its Explosions Act, Chapter 189.

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draft page 43 - France

GEORGIA

[Original: English]

[23 April 1993]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that, according to the Register of Conventional Arms, no exports or imports took place in Georgia in 1992 in any of the seven categories.

But on the other hand, we have to indicate that illicit arms trade took place. A great number of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft and other types of arms were imported from the Russian Federation by Ossecian and Abkhazian separatists in the Iskhinvali region and in that territory of the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic that is not controlled by the Georgian Government.

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The reply of Germany also contains the following notes:

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

"According to the definitions of the resolution only complete weapons or entire building kits were included; imports or 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 exports and imports by the Federal Armed Forces as well as by 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 checked information furnished by private enterprises.

"It becomes obvious from the figures that transfers mainly took place within NATO and to neighbouring Scandinavia. Deliveries to other countries were rather rare. This reflects the German arms export policy. Recent increases in exports are due to transfers of equipment of the former German Democratic Republic armed forces mainly to other States parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). This increase is temporary and does not indicate any change in the restrictive export policies pursued by the Federal Government."

GREECE

[Original: English]

[19 May 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations has the honour to communicate the relevant data for the United Nations Conventional Arms Register. The information has been provided by the Greek Ministry of Defence.

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations regrets that, owing to technical reasons, the present note is being forwarded after the date of 30 April 1993 set by the Secretary-General.

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draft page 52 - Greece continued

ICELAND

[Original: English]

[5 February 1993]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations has the honour to state that no arms are manufactured in Iceland, nor were any imported or exported, as Iceland is a non-militarized country.

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KAZAKHSTAN

[Original: Russian]

[5 April 1993]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with reference to the inquiry of the Secretary-General concerning export-import operations relating to the purchase and sale of arms abroad, has the honour to inform him that the Republic of Kazakhstan carried out no such operations in 1992.

LESOTHO

[Original: English]

[20 April 1993]

The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho welcomes the decision by the forty-sixth General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a United Nations Register of Conventional Arms based on the principles of universality, non-discrimination and transparency. For its part, the Lesotho Government has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that during the past year, it has had no imports and/or exports of conventional arms falling within the categories subject to reporting. Lesotho, being a small developing country, has too many daunting challenges to her economic being to join the arms race, thus limiting her full potential for development.

The Lesotho Government believes in maintaining only reasonable military strength for national security. Lesotho, however, wishes to note that conventional weapons, which account for 80 per cent of world armaments expenditure and their transfer, are responsible for the militarization of third world societies. They are responsible for the high moral, social and human costs that are added to the economic burden of conflicts and wars and preparations for them. Lesotho further wishes to note that the end of the cold war and East-West confrontation does not necessarily transform the world into a safe place to live. Ironically, the arms transfer will be exacerbated by the very diminished super-Power rivalry, disarmament and problems relating to conversion of military hardware.

We hope that the scope of the Register will soon be expanded to include other categories of weapons as well.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[Original: Arabic]

[28 April 1993]

As a result of the harsh and unjust measures applied to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pursuant to Security Council resolution 748 (1992), paragraph 5 of which prohibits the sale of any type of weapons and related materials, including the sale or transfer of weapons, ammunition and military vehicles and equipment, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not, during the past year, imported, exported or transferred any type of weapons.

LIECHTENSTEIN

[Original: English]

[22 July 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that neither imports nor exports of conventional arms have been effected in Liechtenstein in 1992.

draft page 65 - Lithuania

MALAYSIA

[Original: English]

[29 June 1993]

The Government of Malaysia wishes to inform the Secretary-General that during the year 1992, it did not take any delivery of contracts concluded earlier and thus has no data to be included in form of the Register of Conventional Arms.

draft page 67 - Malta

MAURITIUS

[Original: English]

[15 September 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations has the honour to enclose a nil return in respect of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms since the Republic of Mauritius does not have any item of armament in the categories identified, it does not have any armament industry, and is not a dealer in armaments.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[28 April 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Mexico wishes to transmit the following reply by the Department of National Defence:

"The Department of National Defence did not acquire in 1992 any arms of the kind indicated in the categories defined by the United Nations. With regard to the Mexican Army and Air Force, all available war matériel is considered conventional and represents the minimum indispensable for the accomplishment of their missions."

MONGOLIA

[Original: English]

[30 April 1993]

The Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations has the honour to advise the Secretary-General that during the calendar year of 1992 Mongolia neither exported nor imported the category of weapons specified in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

draft page 71 - Nepal

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[20 April 1993]

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations has the honour to submit herewith the data requested in resolution 47/52 L entitled "Transparency in armaments".

In this connection, the Permanent Representative would like to make the following clarifications:

1. In conformity with paragraph 13 of the Report on the Register of Conventional Arms (document A/47/342), the Netherlands regards the transfer of title to and control over the equipment as the criterion for arms transfers.
2. Apart from providing data on imports and exports of arms, the Netherlands is also providing background information regarding its military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, in conformity with operative paragraph 10 of resolution 46/36 L. Under the last point, the Netherlands submits a summary in English of its National Defence Policy white paper, currently under discussion in Parliament.
3. Operative paragraph 5 of resolution 47/52 L encourages Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms export policies. In this regard, the Netherlands would like to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General that such reporting has already been submitted in 1992 by the Netherlands in conformity with operative paragraph 18 of resolution 46/36 L.

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draft page 75 - New Zealand

Technical data

Aermacchi MB339CB

Manufacturer	Aermacchi (Italy)
Powered by:	Rolls Royce Viper 680 turbojet (4,400 lb thrust (19580 N))
Wingspan:	11.22 m (36 ft, 10 in.)
Length:	11.24 m (36 ft, 11 in.)
Height:	3.99 m (13 ft, 2 in.)
Basic weight:	4,930 kg empty (10,870 lb)
Max weight:	6,350 kg laden (14,000 lb)
Max speed:	960 kph (600 mph)
Max range:	1,770 km (1,100 NM)
Airborne endurance:	3 h, 45 min
Operational altitude:	sea level - 15,100 m (45,000 ft)
Fuel capacity:	1,781 l (392 gal) 2,431 l with 2 x 300 l drop tanks
Armament capacity:	2 x 30 mm cannon (125 rounds/gun) 2 x Maverick air-to-ground missiles 2 x AIM 9 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles 2 x MK 2A Marte air-to-sea missiles 6 x 500 lb bombs

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]

[21 May 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General a letter from His Excellency Mr. Ernesto Leal Sánchez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, formally submitting the report of the Republic of Nicaragua on arms transfers and an up-to-date inventory of its equipment, weapons, installations and military troop strength, as a demonstration of its firm commitment to promoting disarmament in the region and complying with United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the subject.

SALES 1992-1993

Number	Items	Quantity
1	BM-21	12
2	BM-21 rockets	5 880
3	Mi-25 helicopters	7
4	Mi-17 helicopters	14
5	Mi-8 helicopters	2
6	P-19 radar	2
7	P-37 radar	1
8	P-18 radar	1
9	IGLA-1M mechanical launchers	72
10	IGLA-1M rockets	216
11	IGLA-1M simulator	1
12	ZGU-1 machine gun	60
13	ZU-23-2 mm anti-aircraft installations	50
14	RPG-7V rocket launchers	314
15	PG-7V rockets	15 360
16	AKM rifles (Russian)	5 360
17	AKMS rifles (GDR)	500
18	BTR-60 PB	1
19	C5-KP rockets	5 000
20	PTURS rockets	94
21	23 mm ammunition (AAA)	100 000
22	23 mm ammunition (Air Force)	100 000
23	12.7 mm ammunition	330 000
24	7.62 mm ammunition (M-43)	4 500 000
25	14.5 mm ammunition	862 000
26	PRD-5 hand grenades	5 000
27	F-1 hand grenades	5 000
28	7.62 mm ammunition (M-08)	860 000

NIGER

[Original: French]

[31 August 1993]

The competent authorities of the Niger wish to inform the Secretary-General that the Niger has not imported any of the items in question during 1992; the figures shown in the table simply indicate equipment given to the Armed Forces of the Niger.

draft page 80 - Niger

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

[18 June 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the request to Member States to make reports to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

It is suspected that the fire incident at the Ministry of Defence earlier this year has rendered the compilation of relevant information difficult. However, effort is continuing to this end.

draft page 82 - Norway

OMAN

[Original: Arabic]

[6 May 1993]

Believing in the necessity of seeking to promote confidence-building measures as an important factor in the alleviation of the acuteness of tension and in building international peace and security, the Sultanate voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 46/36 L, adopted on 9 December 1991, concerning the question of transparency in armaments and also joined in the consensus on the same topic that produced General Assembly resolution 47/52 L, adopted on 15 December 1992.

Oman affirms that all its arms purchases fall within the framework of the inherent right to individual and collective self-defence, as laid down in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and believes in and is committed to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of others and sustained effort to resolve disputes between States by peaceful means.

On the basis of its keen desire to ensure peace, security and stabilities for citizens, the Omani Government has established legislation and safeguards to prevent the illegitimate transfer or trading of arms, and Omani legislation does not allow the transfer or import of arms or arms dealing except by the official competent authorities.

With regard to the Register of Conventional Arms, Oman hopes that the panel of governmental experts will, when it convenes, consider the proposals and approaches contained in the report of the Conference on Disarmament on transparency in armaments, contained in paragraphs 91 to 111 of document A/47/27. It hopes also that the Conference on Disarmament will, as is customary, continue to enrich the international community with broad lines and concepts that can give greater impetus to the relevant topics. We may mention, inter alia, the following:

- arrival at a common understanding of certain terms, such as "excessive and destabilizing accumulation";
- whether transparency is sufficient in and of itself to put a halt to regional conflicts;
- the limits to openness and transparency, including the need to preserve the sovereign right of each State;
- increasing transparency as regards the nuclear-weapon States; the declaration of nuclear weapons by these States; and the declaration by these States of nuclear weapons on board ships and submarines;
- the expansion of the Register to include, inter alia, other weapons and, specifically, weapons of mass destruction.

/...

draft page 85 - Pakistan

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[4 May 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Panama to the United Nations has the honour to state that in 1992 the Republic of Panama imported a total of 7,657 arms for use by its police force, which consisted of pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns. The main countries exporting conventional arms to the Republic of Panama were Brazil, Germany, Italy and the United States of America. Also in 1992, a total of 285 pistols, one revolver, two rifles and two shotguns were exported. Of the 285 pistols exported, 258 were shipped to the Republic of Colombia.

PARAGUAY

[Original: Spanish]

[3 May 1993]

I wish to inform you for the purposes in question that the Ministry of National Defence of Paraguay has reported that it does not possess the types of arms referred to in the relevant form.

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PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

[27 April 1993]

In accordance with the pertinent provisions of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L, enclosed is the duly completed report form on imports of conventional arms for the calendar year 1992. The Philippines has nothing to report, however, on export of conventional arms for the same year.

draft page 91 - Philippines

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English
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draft page 92 - Poland

draft page 93 - Poland continued

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English
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draft page 94 - Portugal

draft page 95 - Republic of Korea

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English

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draft page 96 - Romania

draft page 97 - Romania continued

draft page 98 - Russian Federation

draft page 99 - Russian Federation continued

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English
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draft page 100 - Singapore

SLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[6 May 1993]

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/36 L (1991) and 47/52 L (1992), the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (CSFR) undertook the obligation to submit the Report of international conventional arms transfer. As of 1 January 1993, the CSFR ceased to exist and became two new successor States, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. The Slovak Republic undertook in full the obligation concerning the Report after the dissolution of the CSFR. The fulfilment for the year 1993 has been completed in its entirety. It is impossible, however, to submit the Report for the year 1992 for the individual republics, due to the absence of the statistical data.

The Slovak Republic submits the Report for 1992 concerning the export of conventional weapons that were produced by Slovak industry. This information concerning the territory of Slovakia is complete.

Full statistical data will be secured for the year 1993 by the Government Commission for Decisions on Exports and Imports of Military Material. This Commission's work is fully guided by the relevant United Nations resolutions on the prohibition of arms exports to the specified geographic regions.

The Government of the Slovak Republic strictly follows the provisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe concerning quantities of conventional arms in accordance with the Vienna and Paris Conventions.

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draft page 102 - Slovakia

draft page 103 - Slovakia continued

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English

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draft page 104 - Slovakia continued

SLOVENIA

[Original: English]

[30 April 1993]

The Republic of Slovenia strictly respects the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the States in the territory of the former Yugoslavia established by Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991). Therefore, in 1992, the Republic of Slovenia did not export or import any weapons or military equipment, including the equipment that should be listed in the Register of Conventional Arms, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L (battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems).

SOLOMON ISLANDS

[Original: English]

[25 June 1993]

The Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations has the honour to report that Solomon Islands does not manufacture, buy, sell or trade in conventional arms. Accordingly, the attached forms concerning imports and exports report "nil" transactions for Solomon Islands.

SOUTH AFRICA

[Original: English]

[27 April 1993]

Despite South Africa's clear and continuing commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation, South Africa is currently unable to contribute to the newly established United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, due to the continued United Nations arms embargo being applied against it in terms of Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

Once the above-mentioned embargo has been lifted, South Africa will be in a position to consider submitting a return in accordance with the request contained in resolution 47/52 L.

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English
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draft page 108 - Spain

draft page 109 - Sweden

draft page 110 - Sweden continued

TUNISIA

[Original: French]

[17 May 1993]

The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations has the honour to report that, in Tunisia, the arms trade is strictly regulated and that military equipment purchased by the Tunisian army may not be re-exported, which requirement Tunisia has always observed.

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draft page 112 - Turkey

draft page 113 - UK

draft page 114 - UK continued

draft page 115 - UK continued

draft page 116 - UK continued

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[29 April 1993]

With reference to the relevant paragraphs of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L, as well as to your note verbale No. ODA-93/TA of 15 January 1993, the Government of the United States of America transmits herewith the following:

- Data on United States international transfers (exports and imports) of conventional arms during calendar year 1992, in the recommended format (attachment A);
- Available background information regarding United States military holdings and procurement through national production for calendar year 1992 (attachment B);
- Available background information regarding relevant United States policies, legislation and administrative procedures (attachment C).

This submission meets the requirements of the Register, but the United States considers that it would be useful to provide additional detailed data on type and designation of arms transfers. We are therefore consulting with other interested States regarding what additional data would be useful. We hope to be in a position before the next report is due to provide supplemental data.

It is possible that there will be discrepancies in the numbers of transferred arms as reported by exporting and importing States, due to differences in perceived dates of transfer and in interpretations of the definition of what constitutes a reportable transfer.

The United States considers that its transfer of military equipment occurs at the time that ownership title for the equipment is transferred between the United States and another country. The 1993 submission therefore includes equipment whose title was transferred during the 1992 calendar year.

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English
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draft page 118 - US

draft page 119 - US continued

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English

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draft page 120 - US continued

draft page 121 - US continued

VANUATU

[Original: French]

[22 April 1993]

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu has the honour to state that it neither imports nor exports conventional arms.

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[29 June 1993]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that its note of 29 April 1993 should be interpreted as "nil report" for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the Register of Conventional Arms for 1992, since by Security Council resolution 713 (1991) an arms embargo was imposed on the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Consequently, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has neither imported nor exported arms in 1992.

III. INDEX OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION PROVIDED
BY GOVERNMENTS 2/

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Australia</u>	1. Australia's Strategic Planning in the 1990s (ASP 90) (additional information on Australia's Order of Battle may be found on pages 30, 31 and 35 of ASP 90).	English
	2. Defence Corporate Plan 1991-1995.	English
	3. Defence Report 1991-1992 (pages 169-78 of the Annual Report may be referred to for information on Australia's Order of Battle; Information on Australia's Defence Cooperation Programs may be found on pages 92-4 of the Annual Report).	English
<u>Austria</u>	1. Federal Ministry of National Defence (AMoD). Policy on Procurement through National Production. Valid as of 1.1.1993.	English
	2. Holdings. Valid as of 1.1.1993 Corrigendum.	English
	3. Procurement through national production. Valid as of 1.1.1993 Corrigendum.	English
<u>Belgium</u>	1. Relevé des lois et arrêtés belges en vigueur relatifs aux exportations d'armes (1962-1993).	French
	2. Relevé très détaillé du système belge, tant législatif qu'administratif, de contrôle des exportations des biens à double usage (février 1992).	English/ French
	3. 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 missiles (à la date de 31 décembre 1992).	French
<u>Brazil</u>	1. Background information regarding military holdings (as of December 1992).	English
	2. Procurement through national production.	English

2/ In addition, background information was provided by Governments in 1992 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L, operative paragraphs 10 and 18, and is contained in documents A/47/314 and Add.1 and A/47/370 and Add.1-3.

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<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Bulgaria</u>	1. Military holdings and procurement through national production.	English
	2. Military holdings for export.	English
	3. Military import and export regime.	English
	4. Presentation by Colonel-General Lyuben Petrov, First Deputy Minister of Defence, Chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army, to the Second Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Seminar on Military Doctrines, 9 October 1991, Vienna.	English
<u>Canada</u>	1. Canada's Policy on the export of military goods and technology. (30 April 1993).	English
	2. Equipment Holdings of the Canadian Armed Forces (as of 5 March 1993).	English
	3. Second Annual Report on the Export of Military Goods from Canada, covering the calendar year 1991 (see document A/47/370).	English/ French
	4. Third Annual Report on the Export of Military Goods from Canada, covering the calendar year 1992.	English/ French
<u>Chile</u>	1. Informe de situacion de armamentos convencionales de las fuerzas armadas de Chile:	Spanish
	(a) Ejército de Chile: Inventario de armamento. (30 de abril de 1993)	Spanish
	(b) Armada de Chile: Inventario de armamento. (30 de abril de 1993)	Spanish
	(c) Fuerza aérea de Chile: Inventario de armamento. (30 de abril de 1993)	Spanish
<u>Czech Republic</u>	Czech national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures.	English
<u>Denmark</u>	1. Denmark's Military Holdings Ultimo 1992.	English
	2. Explicatory Note on Danish Weapons Export Control. (June 1992)	English
<u>Finland</u>	Finnish Export Control for Defence Material.	English
<u>France</u>	Renseignements concernant les dotations militaires, les achats liés à la production nationale et la politique en matière de dotation. (1992)	French

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Germany</u>	1. National Holdings. (1992)	English
	2. German Government's Report on Arms Control and Disarmament. <u>3/</u>	English
	3. Defence White Book. <u>3/</u>	English
	4. Background information on German export controls on armaments (see General Assembly document A/47/370).	English
<u>Greece</u>	Background information regarding military holdings of the Hellenic Armed Forces.	English
<u>Hungary</u>	1. Government decree on the export, import and re-export of military equipment and services (48/1991).	English
	2. Background information on military holdings in the categories specified for the Arms Transfer Register and procurement through national production.	English
	3. Relevant policies:	English
	(a) The Basic Principles of the Security Policy of the Republic of Hungary.	
	(b) Information on Hungarian Defense Plans.	
<u>Israel</u>	1. Information regarding relevant legislation, including:	English
	(a) Control over Defence Exports from Israel - Outline;	English
	(b) Proclamation of Commodities and Services (missile equipment and technologies), 5499-1993;	English
	(c) Proclamation for Control of Commodities and Services (combat equipment and defence know-how) (Amendment), 5752-1991;	English

3/ Material will be submitted as soon as it becomes available.

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
	(d) Commodities and Services Control Order (export of defence equipment and defence know-how), 5752-1991;	English
	(e) Free Export Order (Amendment No. 2), 5752-1991;	English
	(f) Free Export Order (Amendment), 898-1993;	English
	(g) Proclamation of Goods and Services (combat equipment and security know-how) 5747-1986.	English
<u>Italy</u>	Military holdings and procurement from national production (1992).	English
<u>Japan</u>	1. Japan's System for the Control of Arms Export.	English
	2. Japan's System for the Control of Arms Import.	English
	3. Number of major aircraft, possessed (as of 31 March 1992).	English
	4. Number of major ships commissioned into service (as of 31 March 1992).	English
	5. Number of tanks and major firearms, possessed (as of 31 March 1992).	English
	6. Procurement of major equipment items in FY 1992.	English
<u>Netherlands</u>	1. Defence Priorities Review (summary of the National Defence Policy, White Paper (presently under discussion in Parliament)).	English
	2. Military Holdings. (1992)	English
	3. Procurement through national production. (1992)	English
	4. The Netherlands arms export and import policy (see document A/47/370).	English

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>New Zealand</u>	1. Corporate Plans for the Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force (1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992).	English
	2. New Zealand Defence Force. Annual Report (for the year ended 30 June 1992).	English
	3. Report of the Ministry of Defence (for the year ended 30 June 1992).	English
	4. The Defence of New Zealand 1991. A policy paper.	English
<u>Nicaragua</u>	Formato de censo de personal e inventario de equipo, armamento e instalaciones militares y fuerza de seguridad. (Enero de 1993)	Spanish
<u>Norway</u>	1. Norway's Strategic Export Control. (12 January 1993).	English
	2. Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc.	English
	3. Regulations of 10 January 1989 relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as subsequently amended.	English
	4. Guidelines for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of weapons and military equipment as well as technology and services which may be used for military purposes (28 February 1992).	English
<u>Panama</u>	Decretos No. 354 de 29 de diciembre de 1948, No. 65 de 9 de febrero de 1990, No. 2 de 2 de enero de 1991 y la Ley 14 de 30 de octubre de 1990 que regulan la materia de importación de armas a la República de Panamá.	Spanish
<u>Poland</u>	1. Background information regarding military holdings. (1992)	English
	2. Information on Polish national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures (see document A/47/314/Add.1).	English

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Portugal</u>	1. Military Holdings (as of 31 December 1992).	English
	2. Portuguese arms export relevant policies.	English
	3. Procurement through national production.	English
<u>Qatar</u>	1. Decree-Law No. (12) of Year 1968 concerning firearms and munition.	Arabic
	2. Statement concerning the method followed by the Government of the State of Qatar in purchasing and importing arms for the Qatari armed forces.	English
<u>Republic of Korea</u>	The Policy of the Republic of Korea	English
<u>Spain</u>	1. Existencias de armas convencionales al 31 de diciembre de 1992. (21 de abril de 1993)	Spanish
	2. Adquisiciones nacionales en el año 1992 de armas convencionales. (21 de abril de 1993)	Spanish
	3. Politicas pertinentes y procedimientos españoles sobre transacciones de material de defensa.	Spanish
<u>Sweden</u>	1. Annual Exchange of Military Information in accordance with 1990 agreement in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (valid as of 1 January 1993).	English
	2. Government's report on Swedish exports of military equipment in 1992.	English
	3. Guidelines for the exportation of military equipment and other forms of collaboration abroad. (Government's Bill 1991/92:174)	English
	4. Military Equipment Act (1993:1300) and associated Ordinance (1993:1303) (legislation entered into force 1 January 1993).	English
<u>Switzerland</u>	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 et ordonnance du 10 janvier 1973.	French

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Turkey</u>	1. Available background information on military holdings.	English
	2. National Policy on Arms Exports and the Prevention of the Illicit Arms Transfers.	English
	3. National Policy on Importation of Military Equipment and Armaments.	English
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	1. Military Holdings and Procurement from National Production.	English
	2. United Kingdom Defence. Equipment Procurement, Import and Export Policies.	English
	3. Statement on the Defence Estimates for 1992.	English
	4. Defence Statistics. 1992 Edition.	English
	5. Statement on the Defence Estimates for 1993.	English
	6. Information provided in accordance with resolution 46/36 L and contained in document A/47/370.	English
<u>United States of America</u>	1. Available background information on military holdings and procurement through national production.	English
	2. Statement by Ambassador Michael Newlin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, to the Transparency in Armaments Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva, 19 March 1993.	English
	3. United States Department of State, "U.S. Arms Export System: Policy, Practices, and Contacts".	English
	4. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (contents and excerpts).	English
	5. Arms Export Control Act, as amended (contents and excerpts).	English
	6. United States Department of State, "International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)" (contents and excerpts).	English
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	Brief description of federal laws governing foreign trade, economic and other relations in the production of, and trade in, arms and military equipment; the transport of hazardous matters.	English

ANNEX

Categories of equipment and their definitions

The Panel of Governmental Technical Experts established by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 46/36 L elaborated the technical procedures and made adjustments to the annex of the resolution necessary for the effective operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Based on the adjustments to the annex developed by the Panel pursuant to its mandate, the categories of equipment and their definitions to be used for reporting to the Register as endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 47/52 L) are as follows:

I. Battle tanks

Tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicles with high cross-country mobility and a high level of self-protection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tonnes unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.

II. Armoured combat vehicles

Tracked, semi-tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicles, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either: (a) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (b) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 12.5 millimetres calibre or a missile launcher.

III. Large calibre artillery systems

Guns, howitzers, artillery pieces, combining the characteristics of a gun or a howitzer, mortars or multiple-launch rocket systems, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 100 millimetres and above.

IV. Combat aircraft

Fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defence or reconnaissance missions. The term "combat aircraft" does not include primary trainer aircraft, unless designed, equipped or modified as described above.

V. Attack helicopters

Rotary-wing aircraft designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons, including versions of these

aircraft which perform specialized reconnaissance or electronic warfare missions.

VI. Warships

Vessels or submarines armed and equipped for military use with a standard displacement of 750 metric tonnes or above, and those with a standard displacement of less than 750 metric tonnes, equipped for launching missiles with a range of at least 25 kilometres or torpedoes with similar range.

VII. Missiles and missile launchers

Guided or unguided rockets, ballistic or cruise missiles capable of delivering a warhead or weapon of destruction to a range of at least 25 kilometres, and means designed or modified specifically for launching such missiles or rockets, if not covered by categories I through VI. For the purpose of the Register, this category:

- (a) Also includes remotely-piloted vehicles with the characteristics for missiles as defined above;
- (b) Does not include ground-to-air missiles.
