

the longer term it may have some inhibiting effects on exporting and importing states. It is recommended that more serious consideration be given to developing a guideline and format for a UN light weapons register (either separate and/or regional in nature). As stated earlier light weapons definitions and categories would be an essential element of such a guideline. Much of the literature assumes that a registry will constrain the market in light weapons. Karp suggests an enhanced UN register will temper the gray market.⁷⁸ This is an assumption that may not hold up in application as many of the weapons used in the gray market do not originate in the sponsoring country. Would light weapons production data be a more worthwhile approach than imports and exports or are all three required? A study on all light weapons and small arms producing states to determine who is currently participating in the UN Registry and whether these states could or would provide reasonably accurate inputs might also be worthwhile.

Free Trade

One of the TCP studies has indicated a possible link between free trade and an increased flow in illicit arms trafficking. As trade barriers come down and more goods move across international borders unchecked, this issue is one deserving further study - not only to verify whether it is a problem but in recommending how it can be addressed.

Arms Control and Domestic Lawlessness

Arms control as an instrument of international security appears to be drifting towards more non-traditional areas. As discussed earlier, does arms control have a role in domestic lawlessness? From the "arms" aspect of arms control should it continue to look only at arms in relationship to a states military and/or weapons designed expressly for the military? From this question, to some extent, comes the requirement to define light weapons for purposes of arms control and non-proliferation. These are important questions if jurisdictional conflicts are to be avoided, cooperation is to be forthcoming and focus maintained.

Co-opting The Suppliers

Although not mentioned previously in this paper, it is evident that while the cooperation of governments is essential, the cooperation of arms manufacturers is desirable. Like the alcohol and tobacco industry it might be worthwhile asking selected arms manufacturers to design a "code of ethics" and perhaps advise on technical controls -- ammunition comes to mind.⁷⁹ Inviting them to make presentations or form an advisory committee might encourage a sense of responsibility and in the process make a worthwhile

⁷⁸ Karp. 178

⁷⁹ See Bronwyn Brady "Collecting and Organizing Data" *Light Weapons and International Security*. Jasit Singh (ed), 140-151 and Tara Kartha "Ammunition as a Tool for Conflict Control" London: June 30, 1996. Brady's article hints at a willingness to cooperate from some manufacturers.