

46/36L, and such a mandate could be extended each year in a General Assembly resolution. Those key states supportive of the Register should also consider *de marches*, handbooks, conferences and any other mechanism which would serve to publicize the Register. States still reluctant to participate should be the primary targets of such efforts.

V. In addition to participation, the norms of the Register process should be vigorously promoted. Past and current build-ups could be noted in publications, conferences and workshops. The global community needs to be convinced that excessive and destabilizing accumulations, beyond Iraq, remain a real threat to international security.

VI. The UNCDA must be given increased responsibility in the area of information management beyond that noted in proposal II. It must be charged with evaluating and verifying submitted data, at least at the level of producing those basic assessments which NGOs and Member States will routinely produce. They should be able to tell the world who exported the most arms, which country owns the most tanks, and which country reported producing the most anti-tank missiles. UNCDA also needs to be given more latitude in releasing the submitted information on a more timely basis.

VII. It is premature to add new categories of weapons to the universal Register at this time, since no consensus can be formed around any particular system. Additional categories should be added in one of two ways. First, the establishment of regional variants of the Register may deal with the issue of no consensus, since one region and no other might view a particular weapon system as potentially destabilizing if accumulated in excessive quantities. A second approach is to have a special consultative mechanism (e.g., annual review panel) be assigned the task of considering such additions and making recommendations. Some mechanism must be developed to accomplish the task of adding additional categories if the Register is to be dynamic and keep up with technological advances.

VIII. Several key states are demanding that weapons of mass destruction be part of the Register. Little support for this proposal exists since these weapons are dealt with in other organizations, treaties and regimes. The two best approaches to dealing with this matter are the Argentinean approach and the German nuclear transparency initiative. They should be supported but not as part of the UN Register of Conventional Arms.

IX. Technology transfer plays a key role in the development of conventional weapons. Given past experience in attempting to control these technologies, especially those which are dual-use, and the current environment which promotes technology transfer for development, no attempt should be made to include technology transfer or indigenous development as part of the Register process.