

The surplus stocks of Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries have had a significant impact on the international arms market. The end of the Cold War has resulted in an increase in the number of weapons available and a corresponding decrease in their cost. Wulf contends that the international community must attach a high priority to dealing with the problem of light weapons proliferation.

Rather than exporting their surplus stocks, states can choose from the following list of options:

- 1) mothball the weapons;
- 2) allow weapons to become obsolete;
- 3) destroy extra weapons;
- 4) convert weapons for civilian uses (not easily done with light weapons);
- 5) utilize weapons for other purposes (e.g., targets).

In most cases, governments have adopted a "muddling-through" policy, trying at some point most of the options listed above.

Wulf analyses the specific problems associated with controlling particular kinds of weapons. Comments are made on nuclear and chemical weapons, missiles, and major conventional weapons systems, but he also offers substantive comment on the problems impeding progress in curbing light weapons proliferation. In the case of these weapons, their low cost, small size, ease of purchase, and lack of accountability to the supplier all make controlling their spread difficult. Despite these problems, Wulf offers several steps which must be followed for progress to be made:

- 1) develop a set of guidelines for researchers who will document the size and location of surplus weapons stocks;
- 2) present theoretical constructs to explain the problem;
- 3) start the research process in areas most threatened by light weapons proliferation;
- 4) introduce the problem to policy makers at local, regional, national and international levels.

PART B.4 ITEMS AVAILABLE IN 1996

601. Batchelor, Peter. "Disarmament, Small Arms, and Intra-State Conflict: The Case of Southern Africa." In *Small Arms Management and Peacekeeping in Southern Africa (Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Project, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva)*, [Serial No. 625], Christopher Smith, Peter Batchelor and Jakkie Potgieter, New York and Geneva: United Nations, 1996, pp. 61-98.

Batchelor examines "...the relationship between disarmament during multilateral peace support operations, small arms, and intra-state conflict with reference to Southern Africa" (p. 61).

This article is divided into five sections. Section I "...compares and contrasts the disarmament components of the settlement agreements and mandates of the various multilateral peace support missions that have been deployed in Southern Africa since 1989" (p. 63). Section II examines "...the implementation of the disarmament components of the settlement agreements during the various multilateral peace support missions" (p. 68). Section III explores the link between the failure of disarmament and the ensuing proliferation of small arms and armed banditry. Section IV focuses on small arms proliferation, armed banditry and intra-state conflict in Southern Africa. Section V lists the article's conclusions and recommendations.

Batchelor concludes that while each peace settlement examined (Namibia, Angola and Mozambique) included a disarmament component, none were fully implemented. This oversight has contributed to light weapons proliferation, armed banditry and intra-state conflict. The result is a more complicated problem. In addition to controlling proliferation and diminishing the potential for intra-state conflict, disarmament efforts must also include efforts to reverse the process of militarization in Southern Africa. Only by incorporating all these aspects will the long term peace, security and development of Southern Africa be possible.

602. Berman, Eric. *Managing Arms in Peace Processes: Mozambique (Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Project, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva)*. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 1996.