

206. Moodie, Michael. "Transparency in Armaments: A New Item for the New Security Agenda." *The Washington Quarterly*. Vol. 15, No. 3, Summer 1992, pp. 75-82.

Moodie's purpose is to "...provide background on this 'transparency in armaments' issue and to examine some of those implications" (p. 75). Written before the publication of the first annual UN Register of Conventional Arms report, he outlines the transparency in armaments resolution (46/36L), which created the Register, and sketches its component parts. This resolution was passed by the UN General Assembly by a vote of 150-0, but this level of support was not easily achieved. Moodie includes a chronology of the evolution of the resolution, and the objections of several nations to earlier drafts (e.g. importing states complained that the Register imposed a greater degree of transparency on them than on countries with a domestic arms production capacity).

Moodie argues that the value of the Register is its potential as a confidence-building measure, and as a stepping stone to a more comprehensive arms control Register. Its success will depend on two factors: the level of participation, and the cooperation between arms exporters and importers. One concern has been the possible creation of a conflict between industrialized nations, who possess the technology, and developing nations which claim the right to own advanced military hardware.

Moodie includes an overview of the Conference on Disarmament and its role in expanding the Register. He argues that the establishment of the Register is an important break with the past. Its creation is a testament to international cooperation in arms regulation. He concludes by challenging the international community to match its eloquent rhetoric with full participation.

207. Office for Disarmament Affairs. "Conventional Armaments and Advanced Technology, and Their Dissemination." In *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, Volume 16: 1991*, New York: United Nations, 1992, pp. 327- 364.

Traditionally, efforts to reduce the proliferation of conventional weapons have been overshadowed by attempts at nuclear disarmament. However, three events have fostered concern over conventional weapons: the end of the Cold War, the destabilizing arms build-up prior to the Gulf War, and decreased global attention on nuclear weapons. As a result, proposals to control conventional weapons have been put forward by a number of states (e.g. France, Britain, Japan), and are summarized in this document. One recommendation suggests the creation of a register to record the transfer of conventional weapons. Several of the suggestions for its coverage are examined. For instance, Egypt wanted the concept broadened to include all aspects of arms and technology transfers, production and stockpiling. Also examined is the report of the 1991 Panel of Experts (General Assembly Document A/46/301), tasked with studying the ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms. An extensive annotation of the scope and purpose of this study is offered.

The actions of the Disarmament Commission in 1991 are also analyzed, as are the measures taken by the General Assembly to promote transparency in armaments. For