

2. *Transparency in Armaments*. United Nations Resolution 46/36L, December 6, 1991.

The General Assembly recognizes that transparency in armaments would promote international stability. However, it reaffirms the right of states, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to acquire arms. Thus, it calls on each state to exercise restraint in its arms acquisitions. Moreover, it requests the Secretary-General to establish 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 and procurement through national production and relevant policies..." In addition, a panel of governmental experts should be convened in 1992 to make any changes necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of its scope.

Included also is an annex which defines the seven categories of weapons to be included in the Register (battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers).

This resolution is reproduced in its entirety in an appendix in part C of this document.

3. Report of the Secretary General. *General and Complete Disarmament: Transparency in Armaments*. UN General Assembly Document A/47/342, August 14, 1992.

This report was produced by the 1992 Panel of Experts as directed by the founding resolution of the UN Register of Conventional Arms (46/36L). The Panel was asked 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" (p. 8). The report is divided into three sections.

In part one the technical procedures for the operation of the Register are examined. Broad definitions and guidelines are offered on several subjects. First, the transfer of arms (e.g. the physical movement of equipment into or from national territory and the transfer of title and control over the equipment). Second, the categories of equipment to be registered (battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers). Third, the standard form for reporting international transfers. Fourth, the procedure for including background information regarding military holdings, procurement through national production, and relevant policies (i.e. strictly voluntary and can be submitted in any form). Fifth, the operation of the Register (e.g. reports should be submitted on April 30 each year). Finally, the accessibility of the Register's information (e.g. through the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs).