

expected to increase among participants. In the operation of the Vienna Document, the reverse is true. The agreement is an attempt to increase general confidence and security-building measures among participating states via a series of transparency measures which include inspections, visits, demonstrations and exchanges of military information. There is no weapons register, *per se*, but information is provided on a range of military subjects to increase mutual trust. The CFE Treaty began as an almost adversarial agreement between the NATO Alliance and the former Warsaw Pact. It targeted specific weapons which were thought to be most critical and dangerous to peace and uses a rigorous inspection regime together with a detailed data exchange as central features to achieve transparency. This Treaty has become less adversarial and more collegial in the years following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

10. Malcolm Chalmers and Owen Greene, *Five Years and Counting: The UN Register in its Fifth Year*, Bradford Working paper #4, Bradford University, UK, December 1997, p.17

11. *Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms*, UN Document A/52/298, 27 August, 1997, pp. 11-12

12. For a discussion of the downward spiral of violence wherein the supply of light weapons creates an inability of the national security forces to function effectively thus feeding the need for more weapons in the hands of citizens to ensure their own safety, see an analysis of the problems in Southern Africa. Jacklyn Cock. "A Sociological Account of Light Weapons Proliferation in Southern Africa" in *Light Weapons and International Security*, ed. Singh, pp.89-98

13. The Canadian position on this matter was clearly stated by Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy in a speech at Orillia, Ontario, 19 August, 1998: civilian pattern weapons are a domestic criminal problem and international small arms control measures need to be applied primarily to military-style light weapons.

14. Canada. *An Act Respecting Firearms and other Weapons*. Statutes of Canada 1995, Bill C-68, December, 1995.

15. UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms Report., p.12

16. The size of the arms trade in light weapons is huge and might defy attempts to control the minutiae of it by means of serial numbers on smaller weapons. With quantities reaching into the millions of items, not to mention ammunition which is often calculated in tonnages, the best which can be hoped for is likely some measure of quantity rather than individual itemized lists. For a sense of the size of the arms trade (which no one can pinpoint for certain because of the black and grey markets) see: Mitsuro Donawaki, "Transparency Measures for Light Weapons and Small Arms" in *Light Weapons and International Security*; Regher, *Militarizing Despair*; and, BASIC Paper Number 26, "Eastern Europe's Arsenal on the Loose: Managing Light Weapons Flows to Conflict Zones", May 1998

17. Canada, *The Role of Ammunition Controls in Addressing Excessive and Destabilizing Accumulation of Small Arms*, April, 1998, p. 23.