

detailed information); reporting holdings and arms procurement through national production; and making an annual declaration to the United Nations by member States on the size and organization of their military forces .

New Zealand

The widespread support of the Register is evident from the returns filed by 80 countries this year. New Zealand has followed the discussion in the Disarmament Commission on proposals for consolidation and eventual expansion of the Register and related transparency in armaments matters. New Zealand also looks forward to the report of the Group of Experts that will consider the further expansion of the Register. The long-term viability and success of the Register will be dependent upon its expansion to cover information on such matters as holdings and procurement of domestically produced weapons.

Pakistan

Pakistan believes that greater openness and transparency in armaments can undoubtedly serve as a curb on conventional arms races. That is why Pakistan welcomes the establishment of the Register. However, the exclusive focus on arms transfers in the absence of the requirement to disclose domestic holdings and production gives an incomplete picture of arms balances in a region and its sub-regions.

Poland

Poland attaches great importance to the issue of "Transparency in Armaments" and supports the relevant CD proposals. The idea of an international exchange of information on military holdings and arms procurement from national production should be addressed by the Group of Governmental Experts in 1994 who are to examine the possibility of expanding the scope of the Register. There are in place, or under negotiation, global instruments which prohibit such weapons or their transfers. Poland does not see any justification to belittle, undermine or interfere with such accords.

Slovenia

Slovenia believes that the Register represents an important achievement as a confidence and security building measure. The Register creates a solid basis for future work and possible deepening and extension of transparency, not only in the field of conventional weapons. Slovenia hopes that next year a majority of states will submit information.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka believes that the Register should be gradually expanded to include all categories and types of destabilizing arms, including weapons of mass destruction, stockpiles and indigenous production as well as holdings. (A/C.1/48/SR.11)

Tunisia

Tunisia believes that the Register contributes to transparency in the transfer of conventional arms and therefore contributes to international peace and security. The Register, however, suffers from some shortcomings which need to be addressed by the Group of Experts in 1994. The Register needs to include other categories of arms as well as the acquisition through national production. (A/C.1/48/SR.14)

Turkey

Turkey considers the Register to be an important instrument for building confidence and reducing unpredictability at the regional and global levels. Turkey is pleased that 80 countries reported and has