

One critical avenue for expansion would be the inclusion of records on military holdings and procurement through national production. Such an expansion would represent a revolution in global arms control.

Analyzing the review and verification aspects of the Register, Chalmers and Greene maintain that its review process must be developed. If mistakes are found in a state's report, it should be allowed to revise its submission with a minimum of political embarrassment. They also examine the potential effect of sanctions on states which do not submit a report. It is argued that formal sanctions are not necessary since effective sanctions can be brought to bear informally. An international review process, and an increase in the political costs for non-compliance (i.e. diplomatic isolation), will suffice. In evaluating the performance of the Register, the single most important indicator of its success will be "...the extent to which it impacts on national debates on arms transfer policies, both in supplier and recipient states" (p. 54). It is hoped that the establishment of the Register will encourage debate on arms exports.

In the third part of their report, Chalmers and Greene examine complementary transparency measures. Three courses are described: first, develop the standardised reporting of military expenditures to the UN; second, develop existing supplier transparency regimes, possibly including a Register of End-User Certificates (e.g. Permanent Five Talks); and, finally, explore the possibility of regional transparency measures using the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) as a possible model.

They conclude that the establishment of the Register marks an important step forward in arms control. It provides "...the foundation for a new UN transparency regime in an aspect of global military affairs in which it has previously proved impossible to establish effective cooperative international arrangements" (p. 65).

306. Chalmers, Malcolm and Owen Greene. *The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: An Initial Examination of the First Report: Bradford Arms Register Studies No. 2*. West Yorkshire: Bradford University, Department of Peace Studies, October 1993.

Chalmers and Greene evaluate the first annual report of the UN Register of Conventional Arms. They provide "...an initial examination of the first report of the UN Register, and discuss the significance of the Register and priorities for its future development" (p. 1). The Register's development is chronicled, from the initial proposal (initiated by the European Community and Japan), to the adoption of its founding resolution (46/36L). Chalmers and Greene argue that participation rates varied widely by region. For example, most Western European states submitted a return, but no sub-Saharan Africa country chose to take part. On a positive note, almost all of the main arms exporting nations participated, accounting for more than 90% of all arms transfers.

Chalmers and Greene maintain that there are few surprises in the Register's first report. Most of the data generated is already available through various non-governmental agencies (e.g. the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)).