

IV.³⁸ Incorporated in this commentary are a number of substantive issues which further the cause of "general and complete disarmament." Many of the items are to be expected, for example, completion of the CTBT, implementation and adherence to the CWC, enhancement of the effectiveness of the BWC, transparency in the transfer of conventional arms, consideration of the role of CBMs in promoting disarmament objectives, and the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. Other ambitious items have not found their way onto the arms control agendas of the NWS, for example, a Convention on the Prohibition of the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, the impact on the global environment and security by nuclear weapons and nuclear submarines and/or ships, a phased program for the reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles within an agreed time-frame, and guidelines for promotion of transfer of nuclear and sensitive technology for peaceful purposes.

An interesting item, "Relationship between Disarmament and Development," links the evaluative criteria of enhanced national security and economic well-being. Formulation of agreements or measures in this area would be particularly useful in curbing proliferation of weapons--whether WMD, conventional, or "small"--and weapon delivery systems.

The U.N. Plan for 1998-2001 in the Area of Disarmament

U.N.-proposed objectives listed for the area of disarmament include recognition of the problems related to "conventional weapons, especially the proliferation of small arms, including anti-personnel landmines, and illicit trafficking in nuclear materials."³⁹ Also singled out for the attention are "post-disarmament problems." The items listed could serve as a partial list of evaluative criteria in looking at the consequences of agreements and measures which lead to disarmament: the economic and social consequences of disarmament, environmental damage, and conversion. It can be argued that these items reflect more of the views and concerns of the LDCs than of the major powers.

U.N. Peace Operations

Somalia

Many observers of U.N. peace operations have emphasized the necessity for those participating in a peace operation to clearly articulate the objectives of the mission. Equally important is the development of evaluative criteria by which to judge the operation during the mission and upon its completion.

Evaluating the U.N. accomplishments in Somalia is complicated by the fact that the

³⁸ "Non-Aligned Movement's Views on SSOD IV." Non-Paper dated 26 April 1996

³⁹ Proposed Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1998-2001." Programme I. Political Affairs. A/51/6 dated 8 May 1996, para 1.13.