

The third part reproduces two UN resolutions, 46/36L and 47/52L (annotated in this bibliography), integral to the Register's development. Finally, the fourth section reproduces the Register's reporting forms.

508. Zhenxi, Jiang. "Arms Transparency and International Security." In *Asia Pacific Security and the UN*, eds. Malcolm Chalmers, Owen Greene and Xie Zhiqiong, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford: Redwood Books, 1995, pp. 121-127.

Zhenxi chronicles the development of the UN Register of Conventional Arms. He argues that its creation cannot be separated from the international context in which it was established since it was the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union which made transparency measures possible. The resulting UN Register is a valuable confidence building measure which can play a role in the following areas: first, enhancing confidence among nations; second, promoting international peace and security; and, finally, strengthening the role of the UN in arms control and disarmament.

The Register is not, however, without its limitations. One of its shortcomings is the great variety of submissions it receives. Since UN member states accept the concept of transparency in varying degrees, their submissions differ accordingly. Another limitation is the scope of the Register. The seven categories of weapons included in the Register (battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers) are not exhaustive. As a result, complete transparency is not possible with the current format.

Zhenxi suggests three ways to expand the Register. First, it should be linked with strengthening international peace and security. Second, it should promote limitations on military transfers. Finally, all countries should participate in and respect the principles of the Register. He concludes that the expansion of the Register must be a gradual process. If it is modified too quickly, "the result will not be ideal" (p. 127).