

prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms". Once this is detected with the help of the Register, international action can be considered in order to avert any further deterioration of the security situation. Hungary attaches utmost importance to this notion of prevention as it should be one of the concrete novel objectives of transparency in armaments.

Iran

The establishment of the Register constitutes the first positive step towards curbing the reckless build-up of conventional weapons. To become effective and universal, the Register should expand to include all categories and types of arms, including the weapons of mass-destruction, their stockpiles, indigenous production and weapons undergoing research, development, testing and evaluation. Otherwise, if this expansion is not realized, this initiative will fail to achieve its projected goals. (A/C.1/48/SR.13)

Kenya

By increasing transparency and openness, the Register will contribute to curbing the conventional arms race and further reduce tension in volatile regions. Kenya views this as a first step towards a new era of arms control and therefore expects the Register to be linked with the United Nations work in preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. However, Kenya strongly feels that the operation of the Register cannot be effectively guaranteed without universal, honest and effective participation which would encompass all arms-related aspects and all categories of weaponry. The Register should include reliable background information on exports and imports from both the manufacturing and consuming countries. It should therefore aim at achieving transparency and confidence-building while taking into account the features peculiar to each region.

Lebanon

Lebanon reiterated its support for the Register. The data provided for the Register should also include information on national arms production. (A/C.1/48/SR.12)

Madagascar

Madagascar finds it encouraging that after the first year, all major suppliers and buyers have reported. The Register should be expanded to include: transfers of high military technology, and arms stockpiling and procurement through national production. Success of the Register shows that the problems of disarmament do not require formal treaties for their solution. (A/C.1/48/SR.14)

Malaysia

Transparency in armaments is an important new focus on confidence building measures to achieve international disarmament. Since international security and stability would be enhanced by increased openness and transparency, there is an urgent need for the United Nations to ensure the successful implementation of the Register. There is a need to expand the scope of the Register by adding several categories of equipment and data relating to military holdings and procurement. The Register could be further improved by including detailed information on R & D, arms storage conditions and military budgets. There is also a proposal for an elaboration of a code of conduct for arms transfers and to address the issue of mercenaries.

Netherlands

The 1994 Experts Group should devote its time to the further development of the Register. For example increasing the returns in a vertical sense, e.g. reporting on more categories. This would include the possibility of inclusion of weapons that are not currently registered (including more