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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/49/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 1 January 1992, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, entitled "Transparency in armaments". In that resolution, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of conventional arms in the seven categories covered under the Register. It also invited Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requested the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to elaborate the technical procedures and to make any adjustments to the annex to the resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of the scope of the Register by the addition of further categories of equipment and inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production. The report of the Panel was submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (A/47/342 and Corr.1 and 3).

3. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, entitled "Transparency in armaments", endorsed the recommendations of the Panel of Governmental Technical Experts as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.). It also called upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993, and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L.

4. In October 1993, a consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, containing data and information provided by 80 Governments for the calendar year 1992, was issued. After its publication, 10 more Governments provided data and information for the calendar year 1992 (A/48/344 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-3).

5. At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly in its resolution 48/75 E of 16 December 1993, entitled "Transparency in armaments", again called upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually. Furthermore, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1994, on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, with a view to a decision at its forty-ninth session. The Group of Governmental Experts

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concluded its work in August and the report has been submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (A/49/316).

6. The present report is submitted in accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 48/75 E. Thus far, 81 Governments have provided data and information for the calendar year 1993. The replies are contained in section II below. Any additional replies received from Governments will be issued as addenda to the present report.

7. In addition, section III of the report contains an index of the background information submitted by Governments in accordance with operative paragraphs 10 and 18 of General Assembly resolution 46/36 L and operative paragraph 5 of resolution 47/52 L. The background information is available at the Centre for Disarmament Affairs for consultation.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

8. Information received from Governments is presented in this section of the report as follows: (a) a composite table listing all the replies received by the Secretary-General, and (b) individual replies of Governments. Where appropriate, the relevant parts of notes verbales are also reproduced.

9. The composite table is provided for ease of reference. As regards the information contained in the table, it should be noted that a "yes" denotes a submission of data regarding imports and/or exports in relation to the seven categories of arms covered by the Register, during the reporting period. For the purpose of uniform tabulation, responses by Governments that contained either "nil", "none", "0", a dash (-), or which otherwise indicated that no exports and/or imports in the categories covered by the Register had taken place are reflected in the table as "nil" reports. A blank space under imports and/or exports in the composite table indicates that no information was provided for that particular item. In some cases, however, an explanation can be found in the note verbale of the country in question, as indicated above.

10. It should be noted that in order to comply as much as practicable with General Assembly resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979 regarding the length of Assembly documentation, only standardized forms containing specific data and notes verbales of Governments providing relevant information are reproduced in part B of this section. Replies in standardized forms or in notes verbales containing "nil" or blank reports as described in paragraph 9 above are listed in the composite table only.

B. Replies received from Governments

AFGHANISTAN

[Original: English]

[26 May 1994]

I would like to bring to your kind attention the general difficulties my country is faced with in regard to the issues of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Given the special circumstances in Afghanistan, where conventional armaments are widely dispersed and in the possession of the various factional groups, the preparation of data and information for the Register of Conventional Arms is not feasible for Afghanistan under the present circumstances.

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Australia's response also contains the following information regarding its imports and exports:

"Exports

"Australia has not exported any items within the defined categories of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. We note, however, that Australia has exported an obsolete Scorpion armoured vehicle to a New Zealand museum and an obsolete Saracen armoured vehicle to Papua New Guinea for use by a private company as secure transport for cash, securities and bullion. Neither vehicle is suitable for military use.

"We also note that Singapore and Brunei Darussalam were required by Australian Customs to obtain an export licence to remove some of their own military equipment from Australia following exercise and training activities. This equipment was never under Australian control, and its transfer did not represent either the export or import of military equipment and therefore falls outside the scope of the Register.

"Imports

"Australia in the relevant period imported:

"(a) Six F-111 aircraft from the United States, as part of a purchase of 15 of these aircraft;

"(b) Seven missiles and missile launchers, also from the United States;

"(c) One DDG-class warship, which was not commissioned into the Royal Australian Navy and never will be, and is now in the process of being dismantled for spares.

"The figure for missiles and launchers includes Harpoon, Sparrow, and Standard missiles, and all were telemetry-training missiles."

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CROATIA

[Original: English]

[13 June 1994]

Bearing in mind the fact that Security Council resolution 713 (1991) is still in force, and maintaining its position as expressed in its notes verbales 15/93 of 30 April 1993 and 19/93 of 5 May 1993, the Republic of Croatia states that no import or export of armaments or military equipment has taken place, and is thus submitting a "nil report".

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The reply of Germany also contained the following notes:

"Figures given for exports include items for demilitarization, destruction, disposal, as well as deliveries to allied forces stationed in Germany.

"According to the definitions of the resolution, only complete weapons or entire building kits were included; imports or deliveries of components to be used in arms production, including joint production, are not included. As temporary imports/exports for repair, exhibition, trial or presentation purposes also do not fall within the scope of the Register, they were not included.

"Data include transfers by the Federal Armed Forces as well as by German industry.

"In Germany, arms production is part of the private sector. There are no public enterprises active in this field. Data provided are based on checked information furnished by private enterprises.

"Background information on German export controls on armaments was submitted to the United Nations on 14 July 1992 (see A/47/370). It still holds valid. Updated background information as to defence and arms control policies will be submitted after publication of the respective annual reports.

"It becomes obvious from the figures that transfers mainly took place within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Deliveries to other countries were rather rare. This reflects the German arms export policy. Temporary increases in exports are the result of transfers of equipment of the former German Democratic Republic armed forces mainly to other States parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of 19 November 1990 and do not indicate any change in the restrictive export policies pursued by the Federal Government."

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JAMAICA

[Original: English]

[4 May 1994]

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations has the honour to forward data and information on arms and ammunition imported into Jamaica for the period from 31 January 1993 to 31 December 1993.

The Mission has been informed that the attached statistics do not include the arms and ammunition imported by the Jamaica Defence Force.

As far as this Mission is aware, most of the information requested on the standardized form is not relevant to Jamaica.

Data on arms and ammunition imported into Jamaica, 1993

Jan.-Dec. 1993	Pistols	Shot-guns	Rifles	Revolvers	Ammunition
January					50
February	211	65	12	10	50
March	102	30	-	152	825 000
April	1	1	-	-	50
May	309	1	-	521	760 000
June	1	3	-	-	125 050
July	1	-	221	-	150
August	3	4	100	1	343 600
September	67	70	12	167	80 000
October	2	-	-	-	158 650
November	3	14	-	-	10 100
December	2	2	-	1	550 000
Total	702	190	345	852	2 852 750

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NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[29 April 1994]

The Netherlands would like to point out that in accordance with paragraph 13 of document A/47/342 the Netherlands regards as the criterion for arms transfers the moment of the transfer of title and control over the equipment.

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SLOVENIA

[Original: English]

[26 May 1994]

The Republic of Slovenia strictly respects the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the States in the territory of the former Yugoslavia as established by the Security Council in its resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991). Therefore, in 1993, the Republic of Slovenia did not export or import any weapons or military equipment, including equipment which should be listed in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/36 L (battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles and missile launchers).

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[28 April 1994]

Last year, the United States provided background information regarding relevant United States policies, legislation and administrative procedures. The 1994 United States submission includes updates to this material.

It is possible that there will be discrepancies in the numbers of transferred arms in the different categories as reported by exporting and importing States, as the result of differences in perceived dates of transfer and in interpretations of the definition of what constitutes a reportable transfer.

The United States considers that a transfer of arms or military equipment occurs at the time that the ownership title for the equipment is transferred between the United States and another country. The 1994 submission therefore includes equipment whose title was transferred during the 1993 calendar year.

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YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[9 May 1994]

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations has the honour to inform that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has neither imported nor exported arms during 1993, since, by Security Council resolution 713 (1991), an arms embargo was imposed on the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, the reply should be interpreted as a "nil report" for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms for 1993.

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III. INDEX OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION PROVIDED BY
GOVERNMENTS FOR THE 1993 CALENDAR YEAR

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Argentina</u>	Información sobre existencias de material bélico (diciembre 1993).	Spanish
<u>Australia</u>	1. Strategic Review 1993. 2. Defence Report 1992-1993. 3. Australian controls on the export of defence and related goods - Guidelines for exporters (March 1994).	English
<u>Austria</u>	1. Procurement through national production (1993). 2. National holdings (1993).	English
<u>Belgium</u>	Dotations globales de chars de bataille, de véhicules blindés de combat, de pièces d'artillerie, d'avions de combat, d'hélicoptères d'attaque, de navires de guerre et de missiles ou systèmes de missile (valables le 31 décembre 1993).	French
<u>Brazil</u>	Background information regarding military holdings as of December 1993, provided by Brazil to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/36 L.	English
<u>Bulgaria</u>	1. Background information on holdings by the Bulgarian Army as of 1 January 1994. 2. Background information on equipment awaiting or being refurbished for export as of 1 January 1994.	English
<u>Canada</u>	1. Equipment holdings of the Canadian armed forces (as of 1 April 1994). 2. Report to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Procurement through national production (1993).	English

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<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Chile</u>	<p>1. Inventario de equipos, armada de Chile (15 de enero de 1994).</p> <p>2. Informe de la situación de armamentos convencionales del ejército de Chile (enero 1994).</p> <p>3. Inventario de aviones de combate (28 de diciembre de 1993).</p>	Spanish
<u>Comoros</u>	Information générales disponibles sur les dotations militaires des forces de la République fédérale islamique des Comores (à la date du 31 décembre 1993).	French
<u>Czech Republic</u>	<p>1. Military holdings valid as of 31 December 1993 and procurement from national production (1993).</p> <p>2. Act of 15 February 1994 to regulate trade in military material with foreign countries and to supplement Act No. 455/1991 on small businesses (Small Business Act), amended by later legislation, and Act No. 140/1961, Penal Code, amended by later legislation.</p>	English
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	Etat des matériels majeurs de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (année 1993).	French
<u>Denmark</u>	<p>1. Denmark's procurements in 1993 through national production.</p> <p>2. Denmark's military holdings ultimo 1993.</p> <p>3. Explicatory note on Danish weapons export control (June 1992).</p>	English
<u>Finland</u>	<p>1. Annual exchange of military information, information on military forces and information on plans for deployment of major weapon and equipment systems, valid as of 1 January 1994.</p> <p>2. Annual exchange of information on defence planning 1994-1998, valid as of 1 March 1994.</p>	English
<u>France</u>	Information générales disponibles sur les dotations militaires, les achats liés à la production nationale et la politique en matière de dotation (1993).	French

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<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Germany</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National holdings as of 31 December 1993 and procurement from national production in 1993. 2. Report on arms control and disarmament 1993. 3. White paper 1994. 	English/ German
<u>Greece</u>	Background information regarding military holdings of the Hellenic Armed Forces.	English
<u>Hungary</u>	Government decree No. 48/1991/III.27./Korm on the export, import and re-export of military equipment and services.	English
<u>Israel</u>	<p>Information regarding relevant legislation, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Control over Defence Exports from Israel - outline; (b) Proclamation of Commodities and Services (missile equipment and technologies), 5499-1993; (c) Proclamation for Control of Commodities and Services (combat equipment and defence know-how) (Amendment), 5752-1991; (d) Commodities and Services Control Order (export of defence equipment and defence know-how), 5752-1991; (e) Free Export Order (Amendment No. 2), 5752-1991; (f) Free Export Order (Amendment), 898-1993. (g) Proclamation of Goods and Services (Combat equipment and security know-how), 5747-1986. 	English
<u>Italy</u>	Military holdings and procurement from national production (1993).	English
<u>Japan</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military holdings (as of 31 March 1993). 2. Procurement through national production (in fiscal year 1993). 3. Japan's system for the control of arms exports. 	English

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<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
	4. Japan's system for the control of arms imports.	
	5. Japan's criteria used to define arms transfers.	
<u>Mexico</u>	<p>Textos de la legislación nacional aplicable para la fabricación, posesión, exportación, e importación de armas convencionales actualmente en vigor, que regulan la política mexicana en materia de armamento:</p> <p>(a) Ley de Adquisiciones y obras públicas, Diario Oficial de la Federación, 30 de diciembre de 1993 (artículo 42);</p> <p>(b) Reformas a la Ley Federal de Armas de Fuego y Explosivos, Diario Oficial de la Federación, 8 de febrero de 1985;</p> <p>(c) Ley de la Administración Pública Federal, Diario Oficial de la Federación, 29 de diciembre de 1976 (artículos 29, fracción XIV, y 30, fracción V);</p> <p>(d) Reglamento de la Ley Federal de Armas de Fuego y Explosivos, Diario Oficial de la Federación, 6 de mayo de 1972;</p> <p>(e) Ley Federal de Armas de Fuego y Explosivos, Diario Oficial de la Federación, 11 de enero de 1972.</p>	Spanish
<u>Netherlands</u>	<p>1. Military holdings (1993).</p> <p>2. Procurement through national production (1993).</p>	English
<u>New Zealand</u>	<p>1. Corporate Plan 1993-1994 of the New Zealand Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force.</p> <p>2. Annual report to Parliament of the New Zealand Defence Force for the year ended 30 June 1993.</p> <p>3. Annual report to Parliament of the New Zealand Ministry of Defence for the year ended 30 June 1993.</p> <p>4. Memorandum on New Zealand's arms export and import controls and procedures (April 1994).</p>	English

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<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
	5. Holdings (30 April 1994).	
	6. Procurement through national production (calendar year to 30 April 1994).	
	7. Future procurement.	
<u>Niger</u>	La quantité de matériels en dotation dans les Forces Armées Nigériennes, notamment les véhicules blindés de contrat et les systèmes d'artillerie de gros calibre.	French
<u>Poland</u>	Background information regarding military holdings and procurement through national production (1993).	English
<u>Portugal</u>	1. Military holdings (as of 31 December 1993). 2. Procurement through national production (1993). 3. Portuguese arms exports relevant policies.	English
<u>Republic of Korea</u>	Policy of the Republic of Korea on arms export and import.	English
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	Data to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.	English
<u>Spain</u>	1. Existencias al 31 de diciembre de 1993 de armas convencionales de conformidad con la resolución 46/36 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. 2. Adquisición nacional a través de producción nacional en el año 1993 en España. 3. Políticas pertinentes y procedimientos españoles sobre transacciones de material de defensa.	Spanish
<u>Sweden</u>	1. Swedish arms exports in 1993: a Government report. 2. Annual exchange of military information (valid as of 1 January 1994).	English

<u>State</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Switzerland</u>	<p>1. Brève présentation de la législation suisse sur le matériel de guerre.</p> <p>2. Loi fédérale sur le matériel de guerre (du 30 juin 1972), l'ordonnance sur le matériel de guerre (du 10 janvier 1973 et la modification du 25 novembre 1992) et l'ordonnance concernant la désignation des substances chimiques soumises à autorisation (du 22 février 1989, du 20 novembre 1991 et la modification du 26 octobre 1992).</p>	French
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	<p>1. Report of military holdings and procurement from national production of conventional arms (1993).</p> <p>2. United Kingdom defence: equipment procurement, import and export policies.</p> <p>3. Statement on the defence estimates, 1994.</p>	English
<u>United States of America</u>	<p>1. Available background information on military holdings and procurement through national production (1993).</p> <p>2. Department of State, "Amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations; Final Rule" (22 Code of Federal Regulation, part 120, <u>et al.</u>).</p>	English
