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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

<u>Addendum</u>

CONTENTS

			Page
II.	INF	ORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	2
	A.	Composite table of replies of Governments	2
	В.	Replies received from Governments	2

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II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

A. Composite table of replies of Governments

1. Calendar year 1992

State	Data on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	yes	nil	yes	no

With the submission of Iran (Islamic Republic of), the total number of replies received from Governments for the calendar year 1992 has increased to 91.

2. Calendar year 1993

State	Data on imports	Data on exports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	yes	nil	yes	no

With the submission of Iran (Islamic Republic of), the total number of replies received from Governments for the calendar year 1993 has increased to 84.

B. Replies received from Governments

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

[15 November 1994]

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran attaches great importance to transparency in armaments as a confidence-building measure which would facilitate the negotiations of disarmament and arms control treaties. In this context, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms could serve as a real confidence-building measure only if it expanded to include data and information on all types of conventional weapons as well as weapons of mass-destruction in all their aspects. This was the basic thrust of the General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991.

The Islamic Republic of Iran submits its reports in the hope that this policy will encourage other countries in the Middle East as well as the Persian Gulf region to take part in the Register. We are convinced that the policies of other Middle Eastern countries would contribute to ensuring the success of the Register.