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INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES FAIL TO SUPPLY INFORMATION TO WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

by Andreas Zumach

Geneva. **Judge Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor at the international tribunal investigating war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, wrote recently to the Clinton administration complaining of the poor quality and slowness of their information provision to the tribunal. He is currently considering sending similar letters to the German and French governments. The text of Judge Goldstone's letter follows this article.**

The Clinton administration has promised to hand over to the tribunal all information collected by the US intelligence services about the Serb conquest of Srebrenica and the massacre that followed. But the governments of Germany and France, whose intelligence services possess similar information about the Srebrenica affair and other war crimes, are denying any knowledge and refusing full cooperation with Judge Goldstone.

In June and early July, the US intelligence services obtained information about Serb preparations for the attack against Srebrenica and about the massacre of Muslim civilians which followed. This information was obtained by intercepting telephone communications between the Serbian Army Chief of Staff, General Momcilo Perisic and Bosnian Serb military leader, General Ratko Mladic, and by aerial photography. This story was published by *BASIC Reports* on 16 October and has subsequently been confirmed by US government officials in interviews with the *Washington Post* and *New York*

Newsday. A German army general also told *BASIC Reports* that he had received the information about Srebrenica "through the bilateral information exchange between the USA and Germany". The general, who is familiar with information-sharing practices among NATO countries and between NATO and the UN or other international institutions, was briefed by the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND), the German intelligence service in Pullach, near Munich. According to the general, the US shares "90% of all information obtained in ex-Yugoslavia through US national intelligence services with Germany. This is more than any other ally receives, including France and Great Britain, and far more than what is sent to NATO headquarters". This account was confirmed by several sources in the BND. On a global scale Britain is Washington's most important partner for intelligence exchange, with the exception of data from the former Yugoslavia. The BND sources told *BASIC Reports* that US-German cooperation intensified after Washington reduced intelligence cooperation with British and French services in September 1994. Washington took this step because London and Paris had accused the CIA of interference in Bosnia in support of the Sarajevo Government. A joint BND/CIA/NSA task force was established at the telecommunications surveillance centre in Garblingen near Augsburg to deal mainly with intelligence from the former Yugoslavia.

Germany has no satellites or spy planes flying over

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by Susannah L. Dyer and Natalie J. Goldring

REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS, CALENDAR YEAR 1994

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the former Yugoslavia. In the area of telecommunications, however, the BND can obtain information independently of the US services. The BND cooperates closely with the Austrian Army intelligence service -- the Heeresnachrichtendienst -- which is described by intelligence sources as a "BND subsidiary". Highly sophisticated installations in the Austrian Alps north of Slovenia are able to survey telecommunications in the entire former Yugoslavia, and in other parts of south-eastern Europe. According to some experts, the BND is, thanks to close cooperation with the Austrians, "technically in an even better position than the CIA and NSA" to obtain data from the former Yugoslavia. These experts are convinced that the BND intercepted the telephone communications between Generals Perisic and Mladic, independently of the US services.

Officials in Bonn have so far refused to acknowledge that the BND or the German government had or have any information on the preparation of the Serb attack against Srebrenica or about the fate of the 8,000 Muslim civilians still missing four months later. According to sources in the BND, since the beginning of the Yugoslav war in 1991 the service has collected a lot of data that would be of relevance to the investigations of the war crimes tribunal. So far, the German government has not passed any information collected by the BND to the tribunal.

According to French intelligence officers, the French intelligence services also intercepted the telephone conversations between the two Serb generals in the weeks before the conquest of Srebrenica. The information obtained from this interception, however, was given to General Bernard Janvier in Zagreb only in his capacity as a French military officer, not in his role as supreme commander of the UN forces in the former Yugoslavia. UNPROFOR headquarters in Zagreb still maintain that they had no indication of Serb forces planning an attack against Srebrenica. In a closed session of the UN Security Council on 24 May 1995, Janvier proposed that the UN should give up the three safe zones of Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde, and relieve him of the responsibility for protecting these enclaves. During the attack on Srebrenica between 5 and 11 July, Janvier denied five requests by the local Dutch UNPROFOR commander to call in NATO aircraft to stop the assault. *BASIC*

The following is the text of the 30 October 1995 letter from Judge Richard Goldstone to Mr Steve Mathias, Legal Advisor at the US Embassy in the Hague.

Mr Steve Mathias
Legal Advisor
Embassy of the United States
Lange Voorhout 102
2594 The Hague

Dear Steve,

I am writing to request your assistance with some difficulties that remain with information that has been passed to my office under the Rule 70 procedures.

Attached you will find a detailed chronology of the requests that have been made by my office and the responses that have been provided. Regrettably, if I were to characterise those responses, I would have to say that the quality and the timeliness of the information has been disappointing.

Although some difficulties are to be expected in any new relationship, my concern is that it is more than a year since I first undertook discussions on this issue with your government (Mr. Blewitt first began discussions with your Government on these issues shortly after his arrival in February, 1994), and serious problems remain. For example, in some cases we received responses to our requests only after many months (the shortest response time was two months, the longest was eleven months). While I understand that the process required to release this information is time-consuming and requires a substantial commitment of resources by your Government, shorter response times will be necessary if the information is to be of any use to our investigations.

There are other problems with some of the information. Many of the responses we have received have been comprised solely or in large part of open-source material, have been incomplete, or not relevant to the original request. The only information that we have received of genuine usefulness was the imagery of the potential mass grave sites relating to the fall of Srebrenica. We are very grateful for this material. The imagery was provided to us, however, only after it had been leaked to the press. Additionally, we have received reports from sources out-

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side the US Government of similar imagery and other information in the possession of the US Government that would be highly relevant to our work. We have been told that, in some cases this information has been made available to governments and, again, in some cases, to the press, but not to us.

Without question, the United States has been the strongest supporter and most valuable and reliable friend of the Tribunal and the work of my Office. It is safe to say that without the involvement of the United States, there would be no Tribunal. It is with that acknowledgement and in that context that I would like to ask your assistance in arranging a meeting or meetings with the appropriate senior officials to discuss these matters. I am confident that whatever difficulties remain can be resolved. I am anxious to offer the services of myself and my Office to help in whatever way we can.

As ever, thank you for your assistance,

Regards

Richard J. Goldstone
Prosecutor

US AND GERMANY DOMINATE WORLD WEAPONS EXPORTS

by Susannah L. Dyer and Natalie J. Goldring

The 1995 UN Register of Conventional Arms, reprinted in this issue of *BASIC Reports*, presents data from 84 countries on their imports and exports of major conventional weapons during 1994. As in the two previous years of the Register, the United States and Germany were by far the leading exporters.

In 1994, the United States transferred 702 tanks abroad, 1036 armoured combat vehicles, 121 large calibre artillery systems, 82 combat aircraft, 5 attack helicopters, and 316 missiles or missile launchers. Germany transferred 181 tanks, 1170 armoured combat vehicles, 546 large calibre artillery systems, 24 combat aircraft, 2 attack helicopters, 18 warships, and 1020 missiles or missile launchers. No other supplier was even close to these levels.

Key countries fail to participate

Despite rhetorical support for the Register from the United States and the United Kingdom, many of their clients have not participated. Countries receiving US weaponry who did not file reports include Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon and Oman. UK clients who did not participate include United Arab Emirates, Oman, Nigeria and Bangladesh. Proposals under consideration by the US Congress and the European Parliament would require recipients to participate in the Register as a condition of weapons transfers.

UN officials delayed the release of this year's report because Russia and Iran promised that they would submit information, but neither has filed. Russia's absence is particularly disappointing; it is one of the top exporters and this is the first year it has not reported.

A step in the right direction

Despite its limitations, the UN Register is the only official international compilation of data on transfers of major conventional weapons, and it has increased the transparency of the international trade in these weapons. Nonetheless, there is plenty of room for expansion, improvement, and refinement of the substance and the process of the register. Many countries have pressed for inclusion of additional weapons, such as landmines, as well as domestic production and holdings. Light weapons are responsible for most of the killing in conflicts around the world today, yet they are not included in the UN Register. Options include expanding the global register to address transfers of smaller weapons or developing regional registers to deal with these weapons. *BASIC*

For further information, please see Tasos Kokkinides and Otfried Nassauer, "NATO Arms Exports to Turkey and Greece: Inconsistencies Revealed", *BASIC Notes*, July 1995, and Susannah L. Dyer and Dr. Natalie J. Goldring, "Chronicling an Absence of Restraint: The 1995 UN Arms Register", *BASIC Papers* #13, 3 November 1995.

Please note: As this issue of BASIC Reports was going to press, the Russian register submission was received by the United Nations. We will reprint it in the next issue.

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The following tables are reproduced from a Research Report by the Monterey Institute of International Studies: *An Evaluation of the Third Year of Reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms*, prepared by Edward J. Laurance and Tracy Keith, 31 October 1995, Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, CA 93940.

Reports submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Calendar Year 1994

Data compiled by Tracy M. Keith

The following data on arms deliveries were submitted by member states of the United Nations to the Register of Conventional Arms, covering exports and imports.

NOTES:

1. Each line of data includes the type of form that was used for its submission, either an EXPORTS form or an IMPORTS form. If a transfer was submitted by both the exporter and the importer, only the exporter form is listed and any discrepancies in the number of items are identified in the "Cross Check Status" column.
2. For the purposes of this publication, data on the "State of Origin" and "Intermediate Location" are not included. They are listed on the actual report issued by the UN Secretary-General.
3. The entries in the "Cross Check Status" column are developed by the authors and are not part of the officially submitted data. They reflect the following situations:

M: Match. The data entered matches that reported by the other state in the transaction (# of items reported by exporter and importer do not vary by more than 10%).

Diff#: Different Numbers. The data entered differs from that reported by the other state in the transaction (# of items reported by exporter and importer vary by more than 10%).

NR: Not Reported. The other state in the transaction (exporter or importer) has participated in the Register but has not reported this particular transfer.

NP: Non-participation. The other state in the transaction (exporter or importer) did not participate in or submit any data to the Register.

NA: Not applicable. The recipient is not a country. (e.g. UN Peacekeeping Forces).

4. The "Region" column reflects the region to which the transfer was made. Therefore, for Export forms, the region is the region of the importer, listed in the "Second Country" column. For Import forms, the region is that of the importer listed in the "Country" column.

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Country	Form	Category	Second Country	Region	# of Items	Cross Check Status	# of Items	Description / Comments
Belarus	Exports	LCA	UK	Western Europe	2	NR		Multiple-launch rocket systems
Belgium	Exports	ACV	Mexico	Latin America	168	Diff#	268	AMX-13
Belgium	Exports	ACV	Mexico	Latin America	95	Diff#	70	BDX
Belgium	Exports	ACV	UK	Western Europe	14	M		CVR-T
Belgium	Exports	Cbt Acft	Chile	Latin America	25	NR		20 Mirage-Mirship, 5 Mirage V
Bulgaria	Exports	Tank	Yemen	Middle East	6	NP		Tank-55
Bulgaria	Exports	Tank	Yemen	Middle East	56	NP		Tank-62
Bulgaria	Exports	LCA	UK	Western Europe	1	NR		122 mm Howitzer M-30 (1935)
Bulgaria	Exports	LCA	Yemen	Middle East	10	NP		166 Mine-thrower (1933)
Canada	Exports	ACV	Australia	Asia and Oceania	5	Diff#	27	ASLAV light armored vehicle
Canada	Exports	ACV	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	255	NP		Wheeled armored personnel carrier
China	Exports	Tank	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	82	M		T-85 II
China	Exports	Ship	Iran	Middle East	5	NP		
China	Exports	Ship	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	1	NR		
Czech Republic	Exports	Tank	Cambodia	Asia and Oceania	40	NP		T-55
Czech Republic	Exports	ACV	Austria	Western Europe	1	NR		ICV type BVP-2
Czech Republic	Exports	ACV	Cambodia	Asia and Oceania	26	NP		APC type OT-64
Czech Republic	Exports	ACV	Slovakia	CIS/EE	150	M		APV type OT-64 without turrets and weapons
Czech Republic	Exports	Cbt Acft	Egypt	Middle East	23	NP		Advanced jet trainer L-59
Czech Republic	Exports	Cbt Acft	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	28	Diff#	36	Advanced jet trainer L-39 ZA
Finland	Exports	ACV	Norway	Western Europe	7	NP		SISU XA-180
France	Exports	Tank	UAE	Middle East	5	NP		
France	Exports	ACV	Ireland	Western Europe	1	M		Panhard VTT-M3
France	Exports	ACV	Nigeria	Africa	42	NP		
France	Exports	ACV	Senegal	Africa	9	NP		
France	Exports	ACV	Singapore	Asia and Oceania	20	M		
France	Exports	Cbt Acft	Spain	Western Europe	2	M		F1-BE Mirage
France	Exports	Atk Helo	Chile	Latin America	1	NR		
France	Exports	M/MI	Cyprus	Middle East	27	M		24 missiles, 3 launchers, land based Exocet
France	Exports	M/MI	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	2	NR		
France	Exports	M/MI	Oman	Middle East	1	NP		
France	Exports	M/MI	Qatar	Middle East	1	NP		
France	Exports	M/MI	UAE	Middle East	25	NP		
Germany	Exports	Tank	Greece	Western Europe	21	Diff#	43	Leopard 1 A5

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Germany	Exports	Tank	Sweden	Western Europe	160	M		Leopard 2
Germany	Exports	ACV	Finland	Western Europe	30	M		BMP-1
Germany	Exports	ACV	Greece	Western Europe	501	M		BMP-1
Germany	Exports	ACV	Greece	Western Europe	200	M		MTW M 113
Germany	Exports	ACV	Portugal	Western Europe	50	M		MTW M 113 (CFE Cascading)
Germany	Exports	ACV	Sweden	Western Europe	130	M		MT-LB
Germany	Exports	ACV	Sweden	Western Europe	7	M		MT-PLB
Germany	Exports	ACV	UNPROFOR	Other	227	NA		BTR-70
Germany	Exports	ACV	UNPROFOR	Other	25	NA		MTW M 113
Germany	Exports	LCA	Finland	Western Europe	27	M		Armored howitzer M 2S1
Germany	Exports	LCA	Finland	Western Europe	166	M		Gun M46, 130 mm
Germany	Exports	LCA	Greece	Western Europe	72	M		Armored howitzer M-110 A2
Germany	Exports	LCA	Greece	Western Europe	150	M		Rocket launchers RM-70
Germany	Exports	LCA	Turkey	Western Europe	131	M		203 mm Armored howitzer M-110 A2
Germany	Exports	Cbt Acft	Greece	Western Europe	5	M		RF-4E
Germany	Exports	Cbt Acft	Turkey	Western Europe	19	M		RF-4 Phantom (CFE harmonization)
Germany	Exports	Atk Helo	Bahrain	Middle East	2	NP		BO 105
Germany	Exports	Ship	Estonia	CIS/EE	2	M		Mine sweeper demilitarized
Germany	Exports	Ship	Greece	Western Europe	1	M		Auxiliary Vessel AGP
Germany	Exports	Ship	Indonesia	Asia and Oceania	7	M		Landing craft Frosch (LST) demilitarized
Germany	Exports	Ship	Indonesia	Asia and Oceania	6	M		Coastal patrol boat
Germany	Exports	Ship	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	1	M		Submarine kit (Class 209)
Germany	Exports	Ship	Turkey	Western Europe	1	NR		Submarine kit
Germany	Exports	M/MI	Italy	Western Europe	1020	M		Missiles RP/C-M 26 for MLRS
Israel	Exports	LCA	Brazil	Latin America	8	NR		120 mm
Italy	Exports	LCA	Nigeria	Africa	2	NP		self propelled guns 155/39 type Palmaris
Italy	Exports	Cbt Acft	Ghana	Africa	2	NP		MB-326 K (attack)
Italy	Exports	Atk Helo	Belgium	Western Europe	2	NR		A 109 HKII Scout (armed)
Netherlands	Exports	ACV	Greece	Western Europe	175	M		M-113 A1
Netherlands	Exports	LCA	Bahrain	Middle East	13	NP		M-110
Netherlands	Exports	LCA	Brazil	Latin America	3	NR		M-101

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Country	Form	Category	Second Country	Region	# of Items	Cross Check Status	# of Items	Description / Comments
Netherlands	Exports	Ship	Greece	Western Europe	1	M		Frigate FFGH
Netherlands	Exports	Ship	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	1	M		Replenishment ship (fleet tanker)
Poland	Exports	Tank	Cambodia	Asia and Oceania	50	NP		T-55A
Poland	Exports	Tank	Iran	Middle East	34	NP		T-72
Poland	Exports	ACV	Angola	Africa	50	NP		BWP-2
Rep. of Korea	Exports	ACV	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	22	Diff#	47	IFV K200, K381
Rep. of Moldova	Exports	LCA	Yemen	Middle East	13	NP		Multiple launch rocket system "Uragan"
Rep. of Moldova	Exports	Cbt Acft	Yemen	Middle East	4	NP		MIG-29 fighter aircraft
Romania	Exports	ACV	Israel	Middle East	1	NR		Reconnaissance armored combat vehicle TABC-79
Romania	Exports	ACV	Rep. of Moldova	CIS/EE	30	M		TAB-71M armored personnel carrier
Romania	Exports	ACV	Turkey	Western Europe	1	NR		Armored combat vehicles 6x6
Romania	Exports	LCA	Poland	CIS/EE	6	NR		T-125 barrels
Slovakia	Exports	Tank	UNPROFOR	Other	1	NA		T-55
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Algeria	Africa	75	NP		OT-64 A
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Algeria	Africa	75	NP		OT-64
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Angola	Africa	9	NP		OT-64 Z
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Sierra Leone	Africa	10	NP		OT-64 A
Slovakia	Exports	LCA	Angola	Africa	40	NP		122 mm RM vz. 70
Slovakia	Exports	LCA	Bulgaria	CIS/EE	7	NR		122 mm HD-30
Slovakia	Exports	Cbt Acft	UK	Western Europe	1	NR		MIG-21 MF
South Africa	Exports	Tank	No destination or number declared		1			G6 self-propelled howitzer
South Africa	Exports	ACV	No destination or number declared		1			Eland 90 mm and 60 mm armored fighting vehicle
UK	Exports	Tank	Nigeria	Africa	18	NP		
UK	Exports	ACV	Oman	Middle East	4	NP		
UK	Exports	ACV	Phillipines	Asia and Oceania	31	Diff#	13	SINBA, Armored vehicle
UK	Exports	LCA	Australia	Asia and Oceania	2	NR		
UK	Exports	LCA	Austria	Western Europe	32	M		M109 A3
UK	Exports	LCA	Austria	Western Europe	51	M		M109 A2
UK	Exports	LCA	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	3	NR		
UK	Exports	Cbt Acft	Finland	Western Europe	5	M		Hawk Jet Trainer
UK	Exports	Cbt Acft	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	24	NR		
UK	Exports	Cbt Acft	Oman	Middle East	12	NP		
UK	Exports	Cbt Acft	UAE	Middle East	2	NP		

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UK	Exports	Atk Helo	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	2	M		Old helicopters for shipborne use
UK	Exports	Ship	Bangladesh	Asia and Oceania	5	NP		
UK	Exports	Ship	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	4	M		Ex-RN Type-21 Frigates fitted with 4.5" gun
UK	Exports	M/MI	Chile	Latin America	1	M		EXCALIBUR MM-38 UK intermediate location
UK	Exports	M/MI	UAE	Middle East	195	NP		
Ukraine	Exports	Tank	Azerbaijan	CIS/EE	50	NP		T-55
Ukraine	Exports	ACV	Sri Lanka	Asia and Oceania	7	NP		IFV BMP-1 with three machine gun PTK
Ukraine	Exports	ACV	Sri Lanka	Asia and Oceania	4	NP		IFV BMP-2
Ukraine	Exports	ACV	Sri Lanka	Asia and Oceania	1	NP		IFV BMP-1 without arms
Ukraine	Exports	ACV	Sri Lanka	Asia and Oceania	4	NP		IFV BMP-1
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	China	Asia and Oceania	56	NR		AAMs R27R1
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	USA	North America	8	NR		SAMs 5V55R
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	USA	North America	8	NR		SAMs 5V55K
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	USA	North America	2	NR		SAMs 5V55RUD
USA	Exports	Tank	Egypt	Middle East	434	NP		
USA	Exports	Tank	Morocco	Africa	120	NP		
USA	Exports	Tank	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	148	NP		
USA	Exports	ACV	Egypt	Middle East	188	NP		
USA	Exports	ACV	Greece	Western Europe	120	NR		
USA	Exports	ACV	Israel	Middle East	450	Diff#	3	M 577
USA	Exports	ACV	Lebanon	Middle East	175	NP		
USA	Exports	ACV	Mexico	Latin America	28	NR		
USA	Exports	ACV	Oman	Middle East	1	NP		
USA	Exports	ACV	Turkey	Western Europe	74	NR		
USA	Exports	LCA	Australia	Asia and Oceania	1	M		5 in/54 Mk 45 naval gun
USA	Exports	LCA	Canada	North America	20	NR		
USA	Exports	LCA	Egypt	Middle East	63	NP		
USA	Exports	LCA	Greece	Western Europe	2	NR		
USA	Exports	LCA	Israel	Middle East	6	M		MLRS
USA	Exports	LCA	Japan	Asia and Oceania	9	NR		
USA	Exports	LCA	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	20	M		
USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Australia	Asia and Oceania	9	M		F-111G
USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Belgium	Western Europe	1	NR		
USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Egypt	Middle East	20	NP		

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USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Italy	Western Europe	3	NR		
USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Portugal	Western Europe	20	M		17 F-16 As, 3 F-16 Bs
USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	4	M		F-16
USA	Exports	Cbt Acft	Turkey	Western Europe	25	NR		
USA	Exports	Atk Helo	Israel	Middle East	4	NR		
USA	Exports	Atk Helo	Turkey	Western Europe	1	M		AH-1W
USA	Exports	M/MI	Australia	Asia and Oceania	2	Diff#	46	Standard and Harpoon missiles
USA	Exports	M/MI	Canada	North America	10	Diff#	11	
USA	Exports	M/MI	Germany	Western Europe	6	NR		
USA	Exports	M/MI	Japan	Asia and Oceania	7	Diff#	91	
USA	Exports	M/MI	Netherlands	Western Europe	59	Diff#	30	Harpoon missiles
USA	Exports	M/MI	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	214	NR		
USA	Exports	M/MI	UK	Western Europe	18	M		
Argentina	Imports	Cbt Acft	USA	Latin America	23	NR		OV-1D "Mohawk" for reconnaissance
Australia	Imports	Ship	USA	Asia and Oceania	2	NR		Newport class LSTs
Brazil	Imports	Atk Helo	France	Latin America	13	NR		AS 550 A2 FENNEC
Brazil	Imports	Ship	USA	Latin America	1	NR		NDCC tank landing ship class Newport
Chile	Imports	Atk Helo	USA	Latin America	10	NR		MD-530-F
China	Imports	Ship	Russia	Asia and Oceania	1	NP		
Denmark	Imports	M/MI	USA	Western Europe	87	NR		Stinger RMP Air defense missiles
Denmark	Imports	M/MI	USA	Western Europe	940	NR		missiles
Estonia	Imports	M/MI	Israel	CIS/EE	3	NR		MAPATS
Finland	Imports	LCA	Russia	Western Europe	9	NP		2 S-5
France	Imports	ACV	UAE	Western Europe	9	NP		
Germany	Imports	LCA	USA	Western Europe	2	NR		5 inch MK5 Mod 2
Greece	Imports	Cbt Acft	USA	Western Europe	28	NR		A/TA-7E/C
Hungary	Imports	M/MI	Russia	CIS/EE	342	NP		
India	Imports	LCA	Russia	Asia and Oceania	120	NP		130 mm gun
Israel	Imports	Cbt Acft	USA	Middle East	3	NR		A-4
Israel	Imports	Cbt Acft	USA	Middle East	50	NR		F-16
Israel	Imports	Ship	USA	Middle East	2	NR		SAAR 5
Malaysia	Imports	LCA	Belgium	Asia and Oceania	2028	NR		90 mm
Malaysia	Imports	LCA	France	Asia and Oceania	8260	NR		60 mm
Malaysia	Imports	LCA	France	Asia and Oceania	15230	NR		81 mm

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Malaysia	Imports	LCA	Italy	Asia and Oceania	1577	NR		105 mm T1 Yellow
Malaysia	Imports	LCA	Italy	Asia and Oceania	1787	NR		105 mm T1 Red
Malaysia	Imports	LCA	Spain	Asia and Oceania	1024	NR		155 mm HE Low H
Malaysia	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	Asia and Oceania	18	NP		MIG-29
Malaysia	Imports	Ship	USA	Asia and Oceania	1	NR		Landing ship tank
Mexico	Imports	ACV	UK	Latin America	1	NR		FOX
Peru	Imports	M/MI	Bulgaria	Latin America	190	NR		MISIL IGLA 1.C 9 m 313
Peru	Imports	M/MI	Bulgaria	Latin America	56	NR		MAC DISPARO P/IGLA 9P519-2
Phillipines	Imports	ACV	USA	Asia and Oceania	10	NR		Hummer M1025
Phillipines	Imports	ACV	USA	Asia and Oceania	10	NR		V 150 Commande
Phillipines	Imports	LCA	Italy	Asia and Oceania	4	NR		Belly Gun Pod Cal 50
Phillipines	Imports	LCA	USA	Asia and Oceania	179	NR		M60C
Phillipines	Imports	Cbt Acft	Italy	Asia and Oceania	24	NR		S-211 A/C
Phillipines	Imports	Cbt Acft	USA	Asia and Oceania	24	NR		OV-10
Phillipines	Imports	Atk Helo	USA	Asia and Oceania	33	NR		MG-520
Phillipines	Imports	M/MI	USA	Asia and Oceania	100	NR		LAC-131
Phillipines	Imports	M/MI	USA	Asia and Oceania	10680	NR		RX MTR HK 40/56
Romania	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	CIS/EE	1	NP		MIG-29
Singapore	Imports	Cbt Acft	Jordan	Asia and Oceania	7	NP		
Singapore	Imports	M/MI	USA	Asia and Oceania	12	NR		
Slovakia	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	CIS/EE	1	NP		MIG-29
Spain	Imports	Cbt Acft	Qatar	Western Europe	7	NP		F1-EDA and DDA Mirage
Spain	Imports	Ship	USA	Western Europe	1	NR		"Hernan Cortes" landing craft
Spain	Imports	M/MI	USA	Western Europe	80	NR		AGN-BBB air-to-surface missile
Thailand	Imports	ACV	Germany	Asia and Oceania	18	NR		
Thailand	Imports	ACV	USA	Asia and Oceania	26	NR		
Thailand	Imports	Ship	USA	Asia and Oceania	1	NR		USS Knox class
Turkey	Imports	Tank	USA	Western Europe	62	NR		M-60A1
Turkey	Imports	ACV	Italy	Western Europe	97	NR		M-113
Turkey	Imports	ACV	Russia	Western Europe	54	NP		BTR-80
Turkey	Imports	Ship	USA	Western Europe	4	NR		Knox class Frigate
UK	Imports	M/MI	Belarus	Western Europe	2	NR		
UK	Imports	M/MI	France	Western Europe	4	NR		
USA	Imports	M/MI	Norway	North America	66	NP		

SELECTED BASIC PUBLICATIONS

NEW RELEASES

- **Chronicling an Absence of Restraint: The 1995 UN Arms Register** (*BASIC Paper* No.13, 3 November 1995). This paper utilizes the 1995 UN Arms Register, SIPRI Yearbook 1995, and Monterey Institute of International Studies' evaluation of the UN Arms Register to analyze the discrepancies between importer and exporter submissions to the UN Arms Register and suggests ways to strengthen the Register.
- **The Role of British Nuclear Weapons After the Cold War** (95.1) Written by Professor Paul Rogers, this report examines Britain's strategy for a limited nuclear war and Britain's reluctance to eliminate its nuclear weapons.
- **Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: Now or Never** (October 1995) The eighth and final report in the series published by the Acronym Consortium, this report gives an overview of the 1995 session of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, with particular emphasis on the state of negotiations towards a CTBT.
- **Indefinite Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty: Risks and Reckonings** (September 1995) The seventh in the series published by the Acronym Consortium, this report looks at the arguments, decisions and dynamics of the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference. It examines the strengths and weaknesses of the decisions and looks at some implications for the future.

RESEARCH REPORTS

- **Strengthening the Non-Proliferation Regime: Ends and Beginnings** (April 1995) The sixth in a series published by the Acronym Consortium, this report reviews the First 1995 Session of Negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament. It analyzes the extension options and procedural debates over voting, and provides a full report and analysis of negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty fissile material cut-off at the CD during 1994 and the first months of 1995. *The Acronym Consortium is comprised of BASIC, the Verification Technology Information Center, Dfax, and the International Security Information Service.*

- **Extending the Non-Proliferation Treaty: The Endgame** (February 1995). The fifth report of the Acronym Consortium, this booklet reports on the Fourth Preparatory Committee Meeting of the NPT Review and Extension Conference which took place in New York from 23-27 January.

BASIC PAPERS

Occasional Papers on International Security Issues

- **Arming Central and Eastern Europe** (*BASIC Paper* No. 12, 27 September 1995) This paper analyzes proposed Western weapons transfers to selected PfP countries, highlighting the potential consequences for regional stability.
- **Partnerships for Peace: Drifting into Secrecy** (*BASIC Paper* No. 11, 7 June 1995). This Paper argues that the lack of transparency surrounding the PfP agreements and the PfP's emphasis on self-determination may undermine regional cooperation and confidence-building in central and eastern Europe. The paper also surveys the possibility of western weapons transfers to CEE in the context of promoting interoperability of defense between NATO and PfP countries.

BASIC NOTES

Informal Issue Papers

- **NATO Arms Exports to Turkey and Greece: Inconsistencies Revealed** (*BASIC Notes*, July 1995) This Note illustrates the discrepancies between arms imports declared by Turkey and Greece, and the exports declared by their suppliers.
- **Nuclear Proliferation Talks Off track** (4 May 1995). Analysis of the progress of the conference to date and the implications of the possible failure of Main Committee I on nuclear disarmament.
- **Government Proposals on Non-Proliferation** (25 April 1995). A compilation of excerpts from proposals made to the Conference by delegations seeking to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime.

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