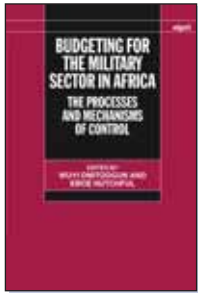


ARMAMENTS & THE ARMS INDUSTRY

NEW IN 2006

Budgeting for the Military Sector in Africa

The Process and Mechanisms of Control



Edited by **Wuyi Omitoogun**, SIPRI, and **Eboe Hutchful**, African Security Dialogue and Research, Accra, Ghana

In this comprehensive study, 12 experts describe and analyse the military budgetary processes and degree of oversight and control in eight African countries—Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and

South Africa—spanning the continent's sub-regions. Each country study addresses a wide range of questions, such as the roles of the finance and defence ministries, budget offices, audit departments and external actors in the military budgetary processes, the extent of compliance with standard public expenditure management procedures, and how well official military expenditure figures reflect the true economic resources devoted to military activities in these countries.

While the military sector in many African states is believed to be favoured in terms of resource allocation and degree of political autonomy, it is not subject to the same rules and procedures as other sectors. Because of the unique role of the armed forces as the guarantor of national security, and their demand for a high degree of confidentiality in certain activities, the military sector receives a significant proportion of state resources and is not subject to public scrutiny. The book argues that while the military sector requires some confidentiality it should be subject to the same standard procedures and rules followed by other state sectors.

2006 | 293 pages | tables | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-926266-7 / 978-0-19-926266-3, HARDBACK £40.00

Arms Procurement Decision Making

Edited by **Ravinder Pal Singh**, SIPRI

Vol. I: China, India, Israel, Japan, South Korea and Thailand

The first volume of this study of arms procurement decision making describes in detail the institutions and arms procurement processes in six major arms-recipient countries. It examines whether or not national arms procurement processes, even though they involve sensitive security issues and complex weapon systems, can become more responsive to the broader objectives of security and public accountability. The country case studies contain a unique collection of findings, based to a large extent on original research papers by experts from the respective national academic and defence communities.

1998 | 323 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-829279-1 / 978-0-19-829279-1, HARDBACK £40.00

Vol. II: Chile, Greece, Malaysia, Poland, South Africa and Taiwan

Why and how do countries buy armaments and defence equipment? This second volume contains six further case studies based on extensive original research by experts from the national academic and defence communities in the countries studied. It considers in particular whether arms procurement can become more responsive to the broader objectives of security and public accountability.

2000 | 298 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-829580-4 / 978-0-19-829580-8, HARDBACK £40.00

Disarmament and Defence Industrial Adjustment in South Africa

Peter Batchelor, Centre for Conflict Resolution, University of Cape Town, South Africa, and **Susan Willett**, Centre for Defence Studies, King's College London

Peter Batchelor and Susan Willett analyse the response of the South African defence industry to drastic cuts in military expenditure and the demilitarization of society since the end of the cold war and apartheid, and the stabilization of the regional security situation. The new ANC-led government is seeking to use the resources released—the 'peace dividend'—to restructure and revitalize the country's industrial base and to support reconstruction, development, and redistribution. A lively debate on the country's security needs and strategic doctrine is under way. As in other countries, strategies of industrial diversification and conversion have met with limited success. In the absence hitherto of any coherent government policy on defence industrial adjustment, significant skills and technologies have been lost or wasted.

This book provides a historical analysis of South Africa's unique opportunity to develop new and innovative policies on defence and security matters, the arms industry and arms exports, and makes a valuable contribution to the international debate on the relationship between disarmament and development.

1998 | 250 pages | tables | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-829413-1 / 978-0-19-829413-9, HARDBACK £35.00

EUROPEAN SECURITY & ARMS CONTROL

FORTHCOMING

European Arms Export Policies and Democratic Accountability

Sibylle Bauer, SIPRI

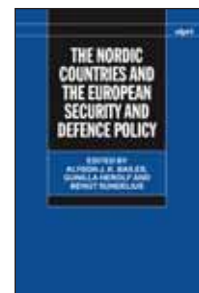
Arms export policies have traditionally been enshrined in national decision making and have been subjected to a high degree of secrecy. While the laws and regulations governing arms exports remain national, arms export policies are increasingly driven and shaped by European factors. The discussion and coordination of such policies within the European Union are increasingly being accepted and institutionalized, and they have become more transparent. This book examines the characteristics and dynamics of both phenomena and analyses the impact of Europeanization on the transparency of arms export policy and on the role of parliaments in this policy area. The book includes case studies of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

2007 | c. 250 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-929083-0 / 978-0-19-929083-3, HARDBACK £40.00

NEW IN 2006

The Nordic Countries and the European Security and Defence Policy



Edited by **Alyson J. K. Bailes**, SIPRI Director, **Gunilla Herolf**, Swedish Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), Stockholm, and **Bengt Sundelius**, Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Stockholm

A special feature of Europe's Nordic region is that only one of its states has joined both the European Union and NATO. Nordic countries also

share a certain distrust of approaches to security that rely too much on force or that may disrupt the logic and liberties of civil society. Impacting on this environment, the EU's decision in 1999 to develop its own military capacities for crisis management—taken together with other ongoing shifts in Western security agendas and US-Europe relations—has created complex challenges for Nordic policy establishments.

This multi-author volume combines the techniques of reporting and analysis, debate and prediction to illuminate the consequences for the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The views expressed in it by Nordic and non-Nordic, younger and more established analysts reflect the political and intellectual ferment triggered in the Nordic region by these developments, in the process shedding light on defence and security challenges that matter deeply for Europe as a whole.

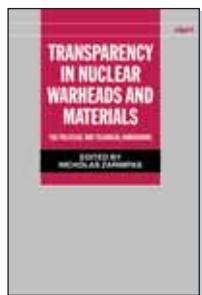
2006 | 427 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-929084-9 / 978-0-19-929084-0, HARDBACK £40.00

TECHNOLOGY & NON-PROLIFERATION

Transparency in Nuclear Warheads and Materials

The Political and Technical Dimensions



Edited by **Nicholas Zarimpas**, SIPRI

General requirements for establishing a verification regime in the context of moving towards a nuclear weapon-free world have been the subject of numerous studies during the past decade. The studies presented in this book add significantly to the general discussion by addressing

the technical means and procedures for establishing transparency in nuclear warheads and materials in the nuclear weapon states. The chapters that analyse the political dimension provide a historic overview and different perspectives on transparency. Recent initiatives are examined — not only the US–Russian arms control and security dialogue, but also developments in the other nuclear weapon states. The capabilities of the US and Russian nuclear weapon complexes to undertake irreversible warhead elimination are considered, as are the effects of increased transparency on international security. The book analyses proposed arrangements for establishing stockpile declarations, for verifying warhead dismantlement and the storage and disposition of fissile materials, and for monitoring the closure or conversion of nuclear facilities. In this light it provides a comprehensive, in-depth appraisal of a possible role for the IAEA. The contributors represent an exceptionally wide range of experience and knowledge on the increasingly important issue of transparency.

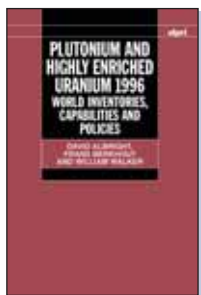
2002 | 276 pages | tables and figures | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-925242-4 / 978-0-19-925242-8, HARDBACK

£40.00

Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium 1996

World Inventories, Capabilities and Policies



Edited by **David Albright**, Institute for Science and International Security (ISIS), Washington, DC, USA, **Frans Berkhout**, Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex, and **William Walker**, University of St Andrews

- Still the definitive reference
- Covers the three great contemporary issues in international nuclear relations

Plutonium and highly enriched uranium (HEU) are the basic materials used in nuclear weapons. Plutonium also plays an important part in the generation of nuclear electricity. Knowing how much plutonium and HEU exist, where and in which form is vital for international security and nuclear commerce.

Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium 1996 is a thorough revision of *World Inventory of Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium 1992*. It provides a rigorous and comprehensive assessment of the amounts of plutonium and HEU in military and civilian programmes, in nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states, and in countries seeking to acquire nuclear weapons. The capabilities that exist for producing these materials around the world are examined in depth, as are the policy issues they raise. Containing much new information, it is indispensable to all those concerned with the great contemporary issues in international nuclear relations: arms reductions in the nuclear weapon states, nuclear proliferation, nuclear smuggling, the roles of plutonium and enriched uranium in the nuclear fuel cycle, and the disposition of surplus weapon material.

1997 | 534 pages | halftones, line figures, tables | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

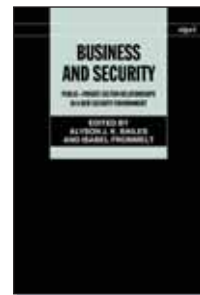
0-19-828009-2 / 978-0-19-828009-5, HARDBACK

£50.00

BUSINESS & SECURITY

Business and Security

Public–Private Sector Relationships in a New Security Environment



Edited by **Alyson J. K. Bailes**, SIPRI Director, and **Isabel Frommelt**, SIPRI

The private business sector suffered both directly and indirectly from the terrorist strikes of 11 September 2001. Many business workers perished in the New York World Trade Center, and the insurance, transport and tourism industries were hard hit by the aftermath.

Restrictions imposed in the name of security made business travel and the movement of goods more complicated. The private sector was called upon to support the fight against terrorism actively with tougher controls on money transfers and on the export of dangerous materials and technologies.

These events offered a striking illustration of the growing interdependence of the private and public sectors in tackling present-day security challenges. The impact of the private sector, for good or ill, in areas of conflict has long been recognized. Private business is at the centre of the latest concerns over the vulnerability of crucial infrastructures, including energy supply. Systematic public–private sector consultation and partnership are needed to tackle these problems, but neither the principles nor comprehensive mechanisms for such cooperation have yet been identified.

This book brings together reflections on general and specific aspects of public–private sector interaction from a variety of experts in business, government, international organizations and the academic world. For completeness and balance, it also enquires into the costs of security and includes perspectives from Africa and the Arab world. It offers new reference material to help in the further exploration of this important subject.

2004 | 328 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

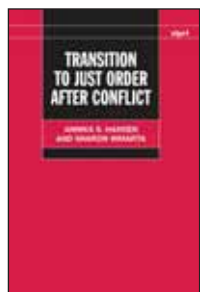
0-19-927450-9 / 978-0-19-927450-5, HARDBACK

£40.00

PEACEKEEPING & PEACE-BUILDING

FORTHCOMING

Transition to Just Order After Conflict



Annika S. Hansen, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), and **Sharon Wiharta**, SIPRI

As a precondition for sustainable peace-building and development, the rule of law has increasingly become incorporated as a central element in international approaches to crisis management and conflict resolution. This study explores the challenges of transferring responsibility for maintaining public order and the rule of law after conflict. Particular attention is paid to the principle of local ownership—a participatory framework through which the needs and views of all stakeholders can be articulated and addressed—and how it can be implemented. The book posits that sustainable rule of law

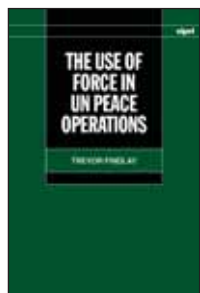
requires meaningful and effective local participation from the outset in the design and implementation of law and order reforms. The implementation of the local ownership principle, and the transfer of responsibility, has proven to be one of the main challenges in post-conflict assistance for upholding the rule of law. The authors examine the linkages between immediate public security needs and long-term institution and capacity building. With the recognition that the establishment of a functioning rule of law is a long and demanding process, the study also addresses how the crisis management–development relationship is not linear but rather interdependent, running throughout the conflict cycle. The discussion of these themes draws heavily from the experiences of recent conflicts, including those in Kosovo and East Timor, where the international community has taken the lead in bearing responsibility for law and order, as well as Afghanistan, Liberia and Sierra Leone, where primacy has rested with local authorities.

2007 | c. 250 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-921820-x / 978-0-19-921820-2, HARDBACK

£40.00

The Use of Force in UN Peace Operations



Trevor Findlay, Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), London

One of the most vexing issues that has faced the international community since the end of the cold war has been the use of force by United Nations peacekeeping forces. UN intervention in civil wars, as in Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Rwanda, has thrown into stark relief the difficulty of peacekeepers operating in situations where consent to their presence and activities is fragile or incomplete and where there is little peace to keep. Complex questions arise in these circumstances. When and how should peacekeepers use force to protect themselves, to protect their mission, or, most troublingly,

to ensure compliance by recalcitrant parties with peace accords? Is a peace enforcement role for peacekeepers possible or is this simply war by another name? Is there a grey zone between peacekeeping and peace enforcement? Trevor Findlay recounts the history of the use of force by UN peacekeepers from Sinai in the 1950s to East Timor in 2001. He untangles the arguments about the use of force in peace operations and sets these within the broader context of military doctrine and practice. Drawing on these insights the author examines proposals for future conduct of UN operations, including the formulation of UN peacekeeping doctrine and the establishment of a UN rapid reaction force.

2002 | 486 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

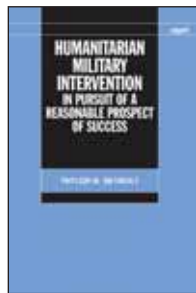
0-19-829282-1 / 978-0-19-829282-1, HARDBACK

£30.00

NEW IN 2006

Humanitarian Military Intervention

The Conditions for Success and Failure



Taylor B. Seybolt, United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington, DC, USA

This study focuses on the question of the legitimacy of military intervention for humanitarian purposes. Drawing on just war theories, it identifies the principle of 'reasonable prospect of success' as a key determinant for legitimacy and proposes two standards against which military intervention could be evaluated. In the short term, the standard is the number of lives saved and, in the long term, the degree of political stability which the country achieves. The author first sets out a methodology for assessing numbers of lives saved before analysing 20 military operations in six conflict areas — Iraq after the

Gulf War, Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Kosovo and East Timor — and their effect on mortality and political stability in each case. The study posits that, in the short term, the majority of past interventions have helped to save lives but not as many as is often claimed. Most interventions, however, have failed in the long-term objective of promoting political stability and in some circumstances have actually undermined this objective. The study suggests that part of the reason for this chequered record of success is the strategies employed by interveners, and it examines four strategies that have shaped interventions in the 20 military operations. The strategies employed by interveners, the author argues, are crucial for ensuring a reasonable prospect of success, and therefore legitimacy, of a military intervention.

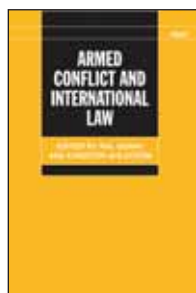
2006 | c. 320 pages | tables and figures | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-925243-2 / 978-0-19-925243-5, HARDBACK

£40.00

FORTHCOMING

Armed Conflict and International Law



Edited by **Pál Dunay**, SIPRI, and **Christer Ahlström**, Embassy of Sweden, The Hague, Netherlands

Both the international political system and the nature of armed conflicts have changed dramatically in the years since the cold war. The framework of international legislation designed to protect states and individuals from the impacts of conflict has not developed at the same pace. As a result, even the most traditionally law-abiding states have found themselves acting outside international law when faced with the exigencies of 21st century threats and conflict.

Armed Conflict and International Law examines some of the dilemmas facing international lawmakers in the field of armed conflict, and questions how and how far the international legal system can adapt to the new environment without compromising its moral and functional *raison d'être*. Eight themed chapters analyse the implications for international law of such developments as the rise of non-territorial, intra-state and asymmetric conflicts—not least the 'global war on terror'—and the increasing involvement of private companies and other non-state actors in armed conflicts. Among the topics examined in depth are the rights of combatants and non-combatants, and the accountability of individuals for war crimes; the responsibilities of occupying powers; the legal ramifications of the 'pre-emptive strike', including attacks on nuclear installations; and the problems that failure to bring conflicts clearly to an end presents for the application of international humanitarian law, as illustrated by a case study of the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq.

2007 | c. 300 pages | OUP/Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

0-19-921819-6 / 978-0-19-921819-6, HARDBACK

£30.00