



EUROPEAN UNION



UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

**Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations
through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing**

Regional Seminar for Countries in the Middle East

**27-29 March 2012
Beirut, Lebanon**

SUMMARY REPORT

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Introduction

The sixth regional seminar of the project “Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing” was organized for countries in the Middle East¹ and held in Beirut, Lebanon on 27-29 March 2012.² As with the previous regional activities organized as part of the project that UNIDIR has been implementing for the European Union (EU) since July 2010, the seminar was divided into two parts. The first 1.5 days concentrated on the ATT negotiations, with an overview of the process and the elements of the future Treaty. Participants had the chance to share their national views on the future ATT and its possible implementation system and hear the views of other countries, regional organizations and independent experts. The second half of the seminar was more technical and practice-oriented, and discussed practical arms transfer control systems in the region, challenges in the implementation of national and regional systems, and possibilities to improve current practices through coordinated measures and transparency.

The seminar in Beirut brought together close to 50 representatives from nine of the countries invited to the event, representing Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence and the Armed Forces (see list of participants in annex B). In addition, several international expert representatives from the United Nations and regional organizations as well as civil society participated in the meeting by making presentations and contributing to the discussions.

The EU–UNIDIR project, of which the seminar in Lebanon was part, consists of a series of regional events organized in different parts of the world to support the negotiations on the future ATT, scheduled for summer 2012, by ensuring that the process is as inclusive as possible and that States will be able to make concrete suggestions and recommendations on the elements of the future Treaty. The project also aims at supporting all United Nations Member States to develop and enforce their national and regional arms transfer control systems.

In this report, UNIDIR presents a summary of the Beirut seminar proceedings as well as a collection of its main messages and recommendations. The report is not intended to be a consensus document. It therefore does not necessarily represent the views of all seminar representatives but rather UNIDIR’s understanding of the main outcomes.

Audio files and documents of the presentations made at the seminar are available at **www.unidir.org/bdd/fiche-activite.php?ref_activite=683**.

¹ The States invited were Bahrain, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

² The previous regional seminars of the project were held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 10–12 November 2010 for countries in South and Central Asia; Casablanca, Morocco, on 2–4 February 2011 for countries in Central, West and North Africa; Montevideo, Uruguay, on 27–29 April 2011 for countries in the Americas and the Caribbean; Bali, Indonesia, on 6–8 June 2011 for countries in East Asia and the Pacific; and Nairobi, Kenya, on 29 February–3 March 2012 for countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Seminar proceedings

The seminar in Beirut was, following the model of the previous regional seminars, a three-day activity divided into two parts: during the first part, mostly diplomatic representatives of the invited countries discussed the ATT process together with regional and international experts, concentrating especially on the remaining issues in the lead-up to the July 2012 ATT Conference. In the discussions, participants were asked to present their views and come up with concrete ideas for the ATT process. The latter part was designed to be more technical, and it brought together arms transfer control practitioners from the region to discuss the practical aspects of national and regional transfer controls in conventional weapons. Unlike in some other seminars, most participants ended up participating in the full three days of seminar discussions and hence were able to explore both the ATT process and related instruments and concrete national transfer control practices.

The seminar's opening session was chaired by the Director of UNIDIR, Ms. Theresa Hitchens. High-level opening remarks were delivered by H.E. Mr. Mansour Abdallah, Ambassador from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of Lebanon, and Ms. Angelina Eichhorst, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to Lebanon. In her statement, Ms. Hitchens welcomed everyone to Lebanon and noted that the purpose of the seminar was to share national views about the future ATT, exchange opinions and work on solutions for the way ahead. She also noted that the meeting in Beirut was held at an important point in time. First of all, because of the approaching Treaty negotiations, scheduled for July 2012, and second because of the events seen during the past year in the political landscape of many countries in the region. For its part, she said, the Arab Spring demonstrated the importance of arms transfer controls and made us all think about the potentially devastating effects of illicit proliferation of conventional arms. In his remarks, Ambassador Abdallah referred to his country's firm belief in international legitimacy and the principles of human rights, which sadly are violated every day in different parts of the world due of the spread of lethal weapons. He also reconfirmed Lebanon's support for the ATT process, and noted that the achievement of the future Treaty's objectives requires clear and balanced steps and rules, applied to all, without exception, guaranteeing to all their rights, dispelling their fears and facilitating their ability to accession in the future. Ms. Angelina Eichhorst from the European External Action Service noted that the EU is a firm believer in the ATT initiative and has been playing a very proactive role as a regional actor in the discussions. She also commended the development of different regional positions and discussions by several groups of States, including in the framework of the League of Arab States, and ensured everyone of the EU's continued and active involvement in the process towards an ATT. The session contained also two presentations, one by Ms. Pamela Maponga from the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York on the future ATT and its recent developments in the United Nations, and another by H.E. Mr. Roberto Garcia Moritán, the Chair of the ATT PrepCom process, about the remaining core issues in the Treaty discussions before July 2012.

The first working session of the seminar discussed in more detail some of the outstanding issues of the future ATT and the upcoming negotiations. Chaired by Ambassador Mansour Abdallah of Lebanon, the participants heard presentations about the history of some previous arms transfer control initiatives in the region and lessons learned for the future ATT, delivered by Dr. Neil Cooper from the University of

Bradford; about civil society's contribution to the ATT process in the Middle Eastern region, delivered by Mr. Fadi Abi Allam from the Permanent Peace Movement of Lebanon; and about the implementation of the future Treaty, by Mr. Mark Bromley from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). The presentations covered a whole range of ATT-relevant issues and evoked a lively conversation about on one hand the need to improve arms transfer controls and on the other hand to make sure that the developed arrangements are balanced, well-informed and implementable.

Moving more specifically to the Middle Eastern region, the second and third working sessions of the seminar were devoted to regional and also national views about the future ATT—both its negotiation process and later implementation. The second session, chaired by Ms. Saja Al Majali from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, heard presentations from the Secretariat of the League of Arab States by Mr. Fadi Achaia, and from the point-of-view of the European Union, delivered by Mr. Fabio Della Piazza from the European External Action Service (EEAS). Presentations were followed by a question-and-answer session and general discussion. The importance and potential of the League of Arab States in particular was brought up by participants, who encouraged more regional-level discussions and coordination among Arab States both in the lead-up to the ATT negotiations and later in following up its implementation. During session three, chaired by Ms. Hitchens of UNIDIR, participants exchanged some national views about the future ATT, underlining priority areas, challenges and concerns. Many speakers noted that national positions are still under development and that further consideration of issues is needed before July, but some were nevertheless willing to share some aspects with the group.

The seminar's second day started with group work in three simultaneous working groups, in which participants were asked questions specifically related to on the one hand the goals, scope and parameters of the ATT and on the other hand the implementation of the future Treaty. As in the previous seminars, questions on the table included participants' views on the most important goals and objectives of the future ATT; priority elements for the Middle East region in an ATT; strategies that could be adopted towards the negotiations to ensure the future Treaty's greatest possible relevance and effectiveness; and inter alia the minimum requirements for an effective national transfer control system under an ATT. Further, working groups discussed the possible mechanisms of information exchange and transparency, and different international institutional systems that could be put into place to facilitate treaty implementation.

The purpose of the working groups was not to agree on any common statement or consensus paper on the different aspects under discussion, but to exchange views, concerns, experiences and to make suggestions. After these sessions, the results of the discussions were presented at the plenary, where the rapporteurs of the groups expressed some main conclusions, including recommendations for the ATT process. The first part of the seminar was brought to a close with statements by Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR and Mr. Fabio Della Piazza of the EU.

After lunch it was time for the second part of the seminar, designed to move from the political aspects of the future ATT to the more practical side of transfer controls, to examine some current and future arms transfer control systems at the national, regional and international levels. After a brief opening session with introductory statements, we

moved directly to discussing concrete examples. Chaired by Mr. Turki Alduhoori from the Police Forces of the United Arab Emirates, the session heard presentations about the challenges in controlling the conventional arms trade in Iraq, presented by Major General Abdul Kareem Al-Sudani of the Ministry of Interior of Iraq, and about the EU Common Position on arms exports, delivered by Mr. Cyril Bumbalek of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Also the last session of the day, chaired by Mr. Bromley of SIPRI, was devoted to national systems, with a briefing by Mr. Abel Duarte Oliveira of the Ministry of Defence of Portugal, about different aspects related to establishing and enforcing comprehensive arms transfer controls. The special focus of Mr. Duarte Oliveira's presentation was on import controls, and the day concluded with some active discussion about issues that have to be considered when establishing and updating national control systems.

The final day commenced with a session on improving accountability and transparency of conventional arms transfers. Chaired by Mr. Duarte Oliveira of Portugal, the session heard presentations about the role and functioning of United Nations transparency mechanisms by Ms. Maponga from ODA, and about national and EU approaches to transparency by Mr. Hans-Christian Mangelsdorf of the German Federal Office. Participants were eager to exchange views about the importance of transparency and openness in arms trade, and also about the problems and limitations related to being open about one's strategic arms transfers. It was noted that transparency is a very difficult but not an unsolvable issue, and an ATT needs to ensure a balance between openness and secrecy in its implementation. Most of the final day was then devoted to examining three hypothetical case studies, prepared and presented by EU experts and UNIDIR. Divided into three groups, participants discussed different scenarios and issues to be taken into account when considering export, import or transit licensing in these different scenarios which involved transfers of different defence materials. Specific aspects covered included proportionality of requests vs. states' legitimate security and defence needs, brokering controls, authenticity of end-user assurances and problems related to re-export of weapons.

During the last session of the seminar, the results of the case study working groups were brought together by a general run-through of all the cases and a recapitulation of the most central points that were considered in each of them. The formal closing session heard summary remarks of the full seminar by Ms. Kytömäki of UNIDIR as well as official closing remarks by Mr. Della Piazza of the EU and Ambassador Abdallah of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, who delivered the host country views on the seminar. All speakers in their closing remarks thanked participants for their active and open input to seminar discussions and underlined the usefulness of the activity, both in terms of raising awareness about the ATT process in the region and in supporting the process towards the Treaty negotiations.

Findings and recommendations

ATT to be a comprehensive Treaty to help curb illicit trade in weapons and be beneficial to all

In the seminar discussions, one of the main goals of an ATT was noted to be the need to fight against illicit and uncontrolled proliferation of conventional arms, including small

arms and light weapons. When asked about the potential of the future Treaty to improve controls over arms trade, many participants specifically mentioned its potential in helping countries establish control systems to avoid the diversion of weapons and harmonize procedures. It was also noted that there are cultural differences that affect our approach to security matters and that should also be taken into account in an ATT.

Previous instruments on conventional arms such as the United Nations Programme of Action on SALW have directly concentrated on the illicit trade in weapons. These are of crucial importance, but participants also recognized the added value of expanding global regulations on legal trade to thereby help curb the unauthorized and illicit trade in conventional arms, which currently causes significant harm in societies around the world by increasing insecurity, fuelling armed violence, organized crime and terrorism and prolonging conflicts.

It was also noted that even though one of the main goals of an ATT is to improve controls over the legal international trade in weapons, it should not affect the ability of States to acquire the arms and equipment that are needed to keep up their legitimate defence capabilities and pursue their sovereign rights. It was pointed out that the current system of non-harmonized procedures and in the absence of global regulations, States that mainly import weapons have no guarantee of being supplied the weapons that they need and no forum where issues or concerns related to for example why certain transfers might be allowed and others denied could be discussed. While it would be difficult to imagine an international Treaty that could force states to sell or buy weapons, as these issues are at the core of national sovereign decision-making and up to each and every country to decide upon based on their own assessment, it was noted that an ATT would contribute to more predictable and transparent system, where issues could be more easily taken up and explored. Related to transparency and accountability, the wish was also expressed that an ATT could shed more light on the private sector of arms trade by harmonizing systems and national regulations. Some called for more information about companies involved in the arms trade and their role with regard to national systems.

Many participants referred to earlier discussions about an ATT not being only an exporter's or producer's treaty but one that should take into account the needs and benefits of those countries that primarily rely on imported weapons. In this, it was especially noted that the future Treaty should aim at being comprehensive and balanced. In terms of specific parameters for the future Treaty, the principles of human rights and the United Nations Charter were specifically noted.

Implementable scope that reflects current-day realities and priorities

When discussing the scope of the future Treaty, many participants mentioned the need to build on already existing instruments such as the United Nations Conventional Arms Register, and use those categories as the basis of formulating the coverage for the future Treaty, even if the categories of weapons of an ATT should be wider than the current register coverage. It was noted that some weapon types will be more relevant and crucial for an ATT than others. Some categories of weapons currently proposed for the future ATT do not have the same direct impact on security and/or human lives in societies around the world than some other categories. Categories such as ammunition, weapon technologies and SALW were met with some resistance in terms of their

inclusion in the future Treaty's scope. On the other hand, the same categories, especially SALW, were noted as some participants as being of primary importance in an ATT. In terms of activities to be covered in the future Treaty, most discussion was devoted to the definition of "transfer" versus "trade", and some participants called for more clarity on this point during the negotiations. The importance of making a distinction between military and civilian use of transferred technologies was also brought up, and it was noted that an ATT should not prevent the transfer of this technology to or within the Middle East region.

Some participants called for the inclusion of also the production and stockpiling of conventional arms in the future Treaty as the first and important steps in the trade and transfer cycle. It was noted that while an ATT would primarily concentrate on trade, some links with production should also be made in the treaty text, especially to combat diversion. Some discussion was devoted to the concepts of "excessive production" or "excessive stockpiling", and it was noted that it would be difficult to define and determine these, as situations in countries differ, production and stockpiling remain a national concern and an ATT is not aimed at being a disarmament or arms control treaty.

Regarding the treaty text itself, it was also noted that the possibility of revisions and updates should be kept in mind already during the drafting exercise, so that it could when necessary be adapted to changing realities on the ground and kept relevant also in light of future technological developments in arms production.

Some suggested that a way out of the problem of definitions could be to add references to other, already existing treaties and their scope, and thereby limit and define the weapons that would fall under an ATT.

National implementation a priority; needs to be backed up by international action

Many participants underlined the primary responsibility of States to implement the future Treaty at the national level, according to their specific situations but obeying the goals and spirit of the future Treaty. This was noted to be crucial already before the future Treaty comes into force, and participants called for inter-agency processes and consultations at the national level. It was noted that in the Middle East, controls are already quite strict and for example legislation and laws regulating arms transfers, possession and sanctions have already been put into practice. States should however ensure that when in force, the ATT requirements are translated into national law in all its State Parties. Some suggested that under an ATT, a national control system should be established in all Treaty members to consider the parameters agreed in the ATT while making decisions on issuing transfer licences. However, it was also noted that some kind of regional and international implementation support structures could be set up to facilitate efforts at national level.

In terms of regional action, it was suggested that annual meetings of Arab contact points should be held, following the model of current meetings of the National Focal Points (NFPs) of League of Arab States member States on the United Nations PoA. It was also noted that if possible, Arab contact points should come together already before the July negotiations to further discuss the scope of the future Treaty and the Chair's current

non-paper. A regional position paper could be drafted that would gather the national viewpoints of the Middle Eastern region.

Most working groups also seemed to favour the establishment of an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) or another international support structure to assist in treaty implementation and respond to possible enquiries and assistance requests from United Nations Member States. Financing of such a unit deserved some attention, and it was for instance suggested that maybe the functioning of the support structure could be financed as a percentage payment depending on the participant States' arms sales.

Implementing an ATT will be a learning process, and it is likely that some Treaty aspects will have to be discussed again and possibly revised later in the process. The role of an ISU in identifying such issues and especially in facilitating lessons learned and good practices was underlined by many participants. Some also noted that a degree of international and technical assistance will be needed to ensure that the future Treaty is well implemented. It was also suggested that guiding lists of specific goods and equipment that should be controlled, as well as of relevant enforcement agencies (for example the customs, police force, ministries) could be developed and distributed among States.

Need to find a balance between transparency and strategic secrecy

Implementation of the future Treaty was noted to be a key to its success, and lengthy discussion was devoted to exploring the details of an ATT's future functioning in both the plenary sessions and in the working groups. Transparency was noted to be a difficult but not an unsolvable issue, where States Parties should be encouraged to exchange information as much as possible, however without jeopardizing their national strategic interests and secrecy requirements. Participants recommended that examples from already existing information exchange systems be applied when developing a transparency mechanism for an ATT, also to avoid reporting fatigue and overlapping or contradictory information being circulated.

Outcome and impact

The regional seminar in Beirut was fully successful in meeting its goals and in securing a good level of participation from the target countries, especially given the somewhat difficult political situation in which some of the countries in the region were at the time of the seminar. Both parts of the seminar had around 50 participants from nine out of the 14 invited countries, together with international experts, all of whom actively participated in the discussions and many of whom also contributed by making presentations.

The high-level participation and strong support of the host country, together with the United Nations and the European Union, further contributed to the success of the seminar and helped attract media attention. Interventions by experts were positively received by participants: based on the anonymous feedback returned by 40% of the participants, most were either totally (60%) or partially (20%) aware of the ATT process and their own national arms transfer control system (66%) before attending the seminar.

However, almost all (93%) still thought that the event improved their knowledge about these aspects. Participants thanked especially presentations on national and regional systems and the future Treaty's possible implementation mechanisms. Also the historical perspective taken up during the first part of the seminar was seen as interesting and useful for the discussions. The working group sessions of both parts of the seminar were praised as the most interactive and enlightening parts of the event, together with presentations from other countries from the region.

It was noted that time remaining between the seminar and the July ATT negotiations is limited. As priorities for action in preparation for the ATT conference it was mentioned that states should organize inter-agency consultations and—to the extent possible—regional discussions and coordination of positions.

Media coverage

The seminar attracted a good level of media attention in Lebanon, as well as in the region more generally. The local UNDP office was instrumental in attracting media attention especially to the Opening Session of the seminar and in coordinating interview requests. Both the opening session and the outcome of the event were noted in different print and electronic news media. The host country's active role in the seminar and the attendance of high-level officials were particularly recognized. The participants of the opening session from the host country, EU and UNIDIR were interviewed for several newspapers and two TV channels.

Next steps

Following the regional seminar in Beirut, UNIDIR will finalize the organization of the last regional seminar, to be held in Belgrade, Serbia, on 18–20 April 2012. After this, the project implementation plan will only consist of the final concluding event, which is planned to be held in July 2012 during the ATT negotiations in New York. At this concluding event, the preliminary findings and recommendations of all the seven regional seminars organized as part of the project will be presented to the target audience for information and comments. They will also be used as the basis of the project final publication, which is to be made available later in 2012, after the conclusion of all other project activities.

In accordance with its role in bringing substantive knowledge to United Nations Member States, UNIDIR is also continuing with the commissioning of the last background papers, in close cooperation with the relevant EU services. These studies, together with the summary reports of the regional seminars and the presentations made during the project events, will be made available on UNIDIR's website once finalized and are also distributed at the project events.

Annex A. Agenda

DAY 1

Tuesday, 27 March 2012

08:30–09:00 **Registration**

09:00–10:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Theresa Hitchens, Director, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Opening remarks:

H.E Mr. Mansour Abdallah, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Lebanon

H.E. Ms. Angelina Eichhorst, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to Lebanon

Presentations:

ATT—general overview and developments within the United Nations
Pamela Maponga, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, New York

Towards the ATT Negotiating Conference: Remaining core issues
H.E. Mr. Roberto Garcia Moritán, Chair of the ATT Preparatory Committee meetings

10:30–11:00 Coffee break

11:00–13:00 **SESSION I: ATT and its different aspects—views and priorities**

Chair: H.E Mr. Mansour Abdallah, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Lebanon

Presentations:

Civil Society's Contribution to the ATT process in the region
Fadi Abi Allam, Permanent Peace Movement, Lebanon

Arms transfer controls in the region and the future ATT
Neil Cooper, University of Bradford

ATT and its future implementation—considerations and priorities
Mark Bromley, SIPRI

Discussion.

13:00–15:00 Lunch at conference venue

15:00–16:00 **SESSION II: Negotiating and implementing an ATT: regional views**

Chair: Saja Al Majali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan

Presentations:

ATT and the Middle East: Views from the League of Arab States
Fadi Achaia, Head of Conventional Arms Section, Department of
Multilateral Relations, League of Arab States

The ATT process: EU's perspective
Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Discussion.

15:45–16:00 Coffee break

16:00–17:30 **SESSION III: Negotiating and implementing an ATT: roundtable on national views**

Chair: Theresa Hitchens, Director, UNIDIR

Presentations: National contributions from selected countries in the region

DAY 2

Wednesday, 28 March 2012

09:00–09:15 **Summary of discussions from Day 1**

09:15–10:30 **SESSION V: Parallel working group sessions, part I (scope and parameters)**

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

10:45–12:00 **SESSION V: Parallel working group sessions, part II (implementation)**

12:00–12:15 Wrap-up of group work and a break

12:15–12:45 **SESSION VI: Conclusions and next steps: Compiling working group recommendations**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, UNIDIR

12:45–13:00 **Closing session of Part I of the regional seminar**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, UNIDIR

Remarks: Fabio Della Piazza, European Union External Action Service

13:00–15:00 Lunch at conference venue

PART II

For technical and law-enforcement personnel

Wednesday, 28 March 2012

13:00–15:00 Lunch at conference venue

15:00–15:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

Opening remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Introduction to the ATT initiative and its recent developments in the region, with briefing from Part I of the seminar

Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

15:30–16:45 **SESSION I: Overview of national and regional systems to regulate conventional arms trade**

Chair: Turki Alduhoori, Police Officer, United Arab Emirates

Presentations:

Challenges in controlling conventional arms trade: Iraq

Maj Gen Abdul Kareem Al-Sudani, Chairman of the National Arms Control Committee, Ministry of Interior of Iraq

EU Common Position on conventional arms exports: implementing transfer controls—European perspective

Cyril Bumbalek, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

16:45–17:00 Coffee break

17:00–18:00 **SESSION II: Establishing effective national systems**

Chair: Mark Bromley, SIPRI

Presentations:

Establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls with special focus on import controls

Abel Duarte Oliveira, Ministry of Defence, Portugal

18:30–20:00 Reception for all participants (Part I and Part II) hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Lebanon

DAY 3

Thursday, 29 March 2012

09:00–10:30 **SESSION III: Improving accountability and transparency of conventional arms transfers**

Chair: Abel Duarte Oliveira, Ministry of Defence, Portugal

Presentations:

Role and functioning of UN transparency mechanisms
Pamela Maponga, ODA

National and European Union approaches to transparency
Hans-Christian Mangelsdorf, German Federal Foreign Office

Discussion.

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

10:45–13:00 **SESSION IV: Conventional arms trade and an ATT—practical case studies: presentation and start of group work**

Chair: Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Presentation of three practical case Studies by the EU Experts

Discussion and division into working groups

13:00–14:30 Lunch at conference venue

14:30–16:00 **SESSION IV: Parallel working group sessions on practical aspects of export controls (continued)**

16:00–17:00 **SESSION VI: Discussing the results of the working group sessions**

Chair: Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Presentations by rapporteurs

17:00–17:30 **Closing Session**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, UNIDIR

Summary of the seminar outcomes and recommendations

Closing remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

H.E Mr. Mansour Abdallah, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Lebanon

Annex B. List of participants

**Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations
through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing**

**Regional Seminar for countries in the Middle East
27–29 March 2012**

Country	Participants
Egypt	Mr. Sherif KAMEL Counsellor Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Hisham ELFEKY Col. Tarek Abdelaal Sayed SALEH
Iraq	Lt. Col. Mansoor AL-SADOON National Focal Points on SALW Ministry of Interior Maj Gen Abdul Kareem AL-SUDANI Chairman of the National Arms Control Committee Ministry of Interior
Jordan	Mr. Mirza HATOQAY Arms Control Official Jordan Armed Forces Ms. Saja AL MAJALI Director of International Relations and Organizations Directorate, Foreign Ministry of Jordan Mr. Ali ALMBAIDIN Prosecutor of the Security State Court Jordan Armed Forces
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Mansour ABDALLAH Ambassador, Ministry of the Foreign Affairs General George CHRAIM Lebanese Army, Ministry of National Defense General Cesar CHIDIA Directorate General of General Security, Ministry of Interior

	Mr. Monir ABOU RJAILY Customs, Lebanon
Libya	Mr. Muftah ALHARSHA First Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Oman	Mr. Ali Hilal Al Mardoof AL SAADI Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Yaqoub badr AL RUQEISHI First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Amur Abdullah Salem AL FIZANI Civil Officer, Ministry of Defence
Qatar	Mr. Abdulaziz ALHATHAL Legal researcher Ministry of Economy and Finance Mr. Mohammed AL HAJRI Customs Inspector Ministry of Economy and Finance
United Arab Emirates	H.E. Mr. Hamad Saeed AL SHAMZI Executive Director Mr. Youssef Ali AL MAZMI Legal Officer Mr. Thani AL REMAITHI Office assistant MFA Ms. Hana AL SHAIBA Administrator MFA Mr. Turki AL DHUHOORI Police officer Mr. Abdelrahman AL ALI Police officer Mr. Abdulla ALJASSMI

Yemen	<p>Mr. Mohammed BAAKER Diplomatic Attaché, Secretary to the Vice Minister Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Bandar AL ERYANI Second Secretary in charge of Disarmament Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
League of Arab States	<p>Mr. Fadi ACHAIA Head, Conventional Arms Branch LAS Secretariat</p>
ODA	<p>Ms. Pamela MAPONGA Deputy Head, Conventional Arms Branch, ODA NYC</p> <p>Mr. Mikko AUTTI Associate Political Affairs Officer, ODA NYC</p>
Control Arms Campaign	<p>Mr. Fadi ABI ALLAM Permanent Peace Movement, Lebanon</p> <p>Ms. Rima CHEMIRIK Oxfam France, Middle East Programme</p>
University of Bradford	<p>Dr. Neil COOPER</p>
SIPRI	<p>Mr. Mark BROMLEY</p>
PrepCom Chair	<p>H.E. Mr. Roberto GARCIA MORITAN Ambassador, Argentina</p>
EU Expert	<p>Mr. Cyril BUMBALEK Arms Export Control Unit Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
EU Expert	<p>Mr. Hans-Christian MANGELSDORF Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods, Federal Foreign Office of Germany</p>

EU Expert	Mr. Abel DE OLIVEIRA Ministry of Defence, Portugal
EEAS	H.E. Ms. Angelina EICHHORST Head, EU Delegation to Lebanon Mr. Duccio BANDINI EU Delegation to Lebanon Mr. Fabio DELLA PIAZZA
United Nations in Lebanon	Mr. Shombi SHARP Deputy Country Director, UNDP Ms. Mona EL-YASSIR UNDP Mr. Guilnard EL-ASMAR UNDP Mr. Alexan DJERDJIAN UNDP Ms. Elham BARAKAT UNDP
UNIDIR	Ms. Theresa HITCHENS Director Ms. Elli KYTOMAKI Project Manager Ms. Sonia BILLARD FATTAH Ms. Laetitia PIRODDI Temporary Research Assistant

