



**UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH**



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REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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

Regional Seminar for Countries in Wider Europe

**18-20 April 2012
Belgrade, Serbia**

SUMMARY REPORT

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Introduction

The final regional seminar in the series of events that UNIDIR is organizing for the European Union (EU) as part of the project “Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing” was organized for countries in Wider Europe¹ in Belgrade, Serbia, on 18–20 April 2012.² The project aims at supporting the negotiations on the future ATT 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.

The first 1.5 days of the Belgrade seminar were directed to diplomats and other representatives in charge of the political aspects of the ATT process, while the latter half of the three-day event was designed to be more practical and discussed national and regional arms transfer control systems and possibilities to improve current practices. During the first part, participants discussed the way ahead to the ATT negotiations, scheduled for July 2012, with an overview of the process and the elements of the future Treaty. They also had the chance to share their views on the ATT and its possible implementation system. The second half heard presentations about practical arms transfer control systems in the region, and challenges in the implementation of national and regional systems, and views were exchanged between the participating countries, regional organizations and independent experts.

The seminar brought together close to 50 representatives from 15 of the 26 countries invited to the event, representing Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior and the Customs (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.

This report presents UNIDIR’s summary of the discussions and outcomes of the Belgrade seminar. It is not intended to be a consensus document, and it therefore does not necessarily represent the views of all seminar representatives but rather UNIDIR’s understanding of the proceedings and main results.

Audio files and documents of the presentations made at the seminar are available at **www.unidir.org/bdd/fiche-activite.php?ref_activite=685**.

¹ The states invited were Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

² The other 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; Nairobi, Kenya, on 29 February–2 March 2012 for countries in Eastern and Southern Africa; and Beirut, Lebanon on 27–29 March 2012 for countries in the Middle East.

Seminar proceedings

As with all the other regional seminars of the project, the Belgrade event was divided into two parts, targeted at different participants: during the first half, 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. They were also asked to present their national views and priorities with regard to the Treaty, strategies for the remaining months, and concrete ideas for the ATT process. The latter part of was more technical, bringing together arms transfer control practitioners, who were able to discuss the day-to-day realities of national and regional arms transfer control systems.

The seminar was opened with a high-level panel, chaired by Ms. Kerstin Vignard from UNIDIR, and heard statements from H.E. Mr. Zoran Vujic, Assistant Minister, Sector for Security Issues, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, and from Mr. Adriano Martins, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia. In her welcoming remarks, Ms. Vignard noted that, when adopted, the ATT will be the first international instrument regulating the trade in conventional arms, and it has the potential to become a vital tool in combating the illegal and poorly regulated trade of arms and their destructive consequences worldwide. She also pointed out that Wider Europe has much to bring to the arms trade discussion as one of the largest arms-producing regions in the world and also as a region particularly touched by a Cold War legacy of outdated arsenals of surplus weapons and ammunition. Mr. Vujic then again affirmed the great importance that Serbia attaches to the negotiations on the ATT, and assured all participants of his country's continued support to the initiative, which it has seen since the beginning as an important and achievable one. Serbia sees the ATT Conference as a unique opportunity for the elaboration and adoption of a legally binding international instrument that should set the standards for governing the global arms trade at the highest possible level. In the remarks delivered on behalf of the EU, Mr. Adriano Martins highlighted the same issues and noted that only an ATT that is negotiated and developed through a genuinely participatory process can meet the expectations and the ambitious objectives that the international community has been asking for. The session heard also two presentations about the ATT itself, one by Ms. Pamela Maponga from the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York and another one by H.E. Mr. Roberto Garcia Moritan, the Chair of the ATT PrepCom process, who discussed the remaining core issues that delegations will have to consider before July 2012.

After the opening remarks and introductions, the seminar moved to discussing in more detail some issues that were seen as being of primary importance to the region and of interest to the participants. Chaired by Ambassador Branka Latinovic from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, the session contained presentations on civil society's contribution to the ATT process in Wider Europe, by Svetlana Bogdanovic of the Control Arms Campaign; on European Defense and Aerospace Industry aspects on an ATT, especially from the point-of-view of compliance, by Mr. Henrik Petersson from the ASD Industries; and on controlling technology transfers of conventional arms, by Mr. Vadim Kozyulin from the PIR Centre. The presentations were followed by active discussion, where it was noted that the countries participating in the seminar are in fact in a special situation with regard to the ATT, as many of them already have very sophisticated arms transfer control systems in place, many are producing and exporting

weapons, and many already actively participate in international transfer controls through different regional arrangements and instruments.

Moving more specifically to the countries participating in the seminar, the second session, chaired by Mr. Erwin Bollinger from the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland, discussed regional views on the Treaty, through presentations by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), UNDP/SEESAC and the EU. During the discussions following the presentations, many participants noted the active and advanced role of the region in arms transfer controls and pointed out that in many aspects the OSCE participating states can function as examples to the other regions of the world in developing and maintaining their national and regional systems. It was also noted that many elements of the existing arrangements can provide good material and lessons learned for the ATT. During session three, chaired by Ms. Vignard from UNIDIR, participants exchanged their national views on the ATT, underlining priority areas, challenges and concerns especially with regard to the upcoming negotiations. It seemed that positions of many states around the table were very similar, even though some national specificities were also identified.

After a short recap session, the second seminar day kicked off with group work in three simultaneous working groups, in which participants were asked questions specifically related to the goals, scope and parameters of the ATT, and to the implementation of the future Treaty. Questions on the table were the same as in the previous seminar held in Beirut: participants were asked about the most important goals and objectives of the future ATT; national and regional priority elements; strategies that could be adopted towards the negotiations to ensure the future Treaty's greatest possible relevance and effectiveness; and the minimum requirements for an effective national transfer control system under an ATT. Working groups also discussed possible mechanisms that could be introduced in an ATT on information exchange and transparency, and different international institutional support systems.

The purpose of the working groups was not to arrive at any common conclusions, but merely to exchange views and ideas. After the breakout sessions, the results of the discussions were presented at the Plenary, where the rapporteurs of the groups expressed the main conclusions from their discussions, and everyone had the chance to ask for clarifications or to bring up additional points. The first part of the seminar was brought to a close with closing statements delivered by Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR and Mr. Fabio Della Piazza from the EEAS.

The afternoon of day two started the second, more technical and practice-oriented part of the seminar, where participants had the opportunity to discuss current national and regional transfer control systems. After a brief opening session and introductory statements concerning also the outcomes of the first part of the event, the seminar moved directly to discussing concrete examples of existing control mechanisms. The session was chaired by Mr. Vasily Pavlov from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus, and heard national presentations from the Russian Federation (by Mr. Alexey Chumichev from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and from Ukraine (by Mr. Sergii Kucherenko from the Ukrainian MFA), as well as from the EU, delivered by Ms. Mariann Mezey from the Hungarian MFA. Participants warmly welcomed the presentations of their colleagues and asked many detailed questions about the particular aspects of the different systems. Also the last session of the day, chaired by Ms. Pamela

Maponga from ODA, was devoted to national systems, with briefings by Ambassador Paul Beijer from Sweden, and national interventions from Bosnia and Herzegovina (delivered by Mr. Dragisa Mekic from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Israel (by Mr. Yoram Ziflinger, Defense Export Controls Agency (DECA), Ministry of Defence of Israel). Unfortunately, the session ran out of time before the question-and-answer period could be held, so the discussion about the presentations was postponed until the last seminar day.

On the last seminar day, discussion started off lively on the grounds of the previous day's presentations. We also had a session specifically on improving accountability and transparency of conventional arms transfers, chaired by Ambassador Beijer of Sweden, where three further presentations were heard. Ms. Maponga from ODA presented the role and functioning of United Nations transparency mechanisms, Mr. Albrecht von Wittke from the German Federal Office talked about the national and EU approaches to transparency, and finally Mr. Roy Isbister from Saferworld presented his views on the necessary national implementation structures for the ATT. Participants were eager to exchange views about the importance of transparency and openness in arms trade, and the necessary structures that have to be put in place. Especially the details of end-user assurances attracted wide interest and were discussed in detail.

The rest of the seminar's latter half was devoted to examining three hypothetical arms transfer case studies, which were presented by EU experts, who also led the discussions conducted in smaller breakout groups. By going through the case study scenarios, participants were asked to consider different elements of arms transfer decision-making from both political and technical points of view, and think about elements and information that one has to take into account before granting or refusing a license. Long discussion was devoted especially to the need of making proper and thorough situation assessments and verifying that all necessary documentation is submitted as part of the request. Also possibilities for post-delivery verification were touched upon. After discussing the cases in three separate groups, all participants came together to share the results of the case studies in a plenary, where nominated rapporteurs presented the scenarios once again and revealed the outcome of their discussions.

The seminar was brought to a close in a session chaired by Ms. Vignard of UNIDIR, where Ms. Kytömäki presented a short summary of the three days and participants also heard high-level closing remarks from the Republic of Serbia, delivered by Ambassador Branca Latinovic, and from the European Union. After the closing session, a brief press conference was organized for interested journalists.

Findings and recommendations

ATT should aim at combating diversion, increasing transparency and promoting human security

Most states that participated in the Serbia seminar voiced their firm support to the ATT initiative and noted that they have been actively participating in the discussions since their inception at the United Nations in 2006. Many underlined that the ATT should be truly global and able to answer to the current issues and challenges of the conventional arms trade. It was also noted, reflecting statements made during the PrepCom meetings,

that an ATT should be a “floor”, not a “ceiling”, for transfer controls, and that it should be clear-cut and ambitious but practical enough to provide states with enough guidance to effectively develop their own systems and regulative frameworks.

When asked about the most important goals and objectives that the ATT should have, many mentioned the need to create universal standards for arms transfer controls to improve national systems, combat the diversion of weapons from legal to illicit trade, help maintain international peace, stability and security, and to bring a common umbrella also for different regional arrangements. It was also noted that an ATT would be a good incentive for all states to strengthen their national systems, bring their regulations up-to-date and learn from each other.

Many participants mentioned also the human security goals for the ATT, and some went further to link the Treaty’s goals also to combating corruption and promoting sustainable development. At the same time it was noted that the latter could prove challenging as the international community lacks criteria and parameters in defining for instance what the required or necessary level of development in each case should be, and how corruption could reliably be measured. It was also pointed out that the ATT should under no circumstances limit the capabilities of states to develop their own defence capabilities. This was seen to apply especially to the Treaty’s possible coverage of transfers of technology.

The discussion about the Treaty’s goals was in some cases intertwined with considerations regarding the ATT’s possible and desirable parameters, where in addition to the compliance with the United Nations Charter, United Nations Security Council resolutions and states’ already existing obligations, many participants mentioned human security concerns, human rights, conflicts, developmental considerations and corruption. Especially during the group work quite a lot of debate was devoted to the difficulties of specifying the criteria for these parameters and their implementation, for example in cases of frozen conflicts and considerations regarding transfer licenses to these areas. It was noted that the criteria should be clear-cut and unambiguous to avoid different interpretations.

Technical aspects and details of scope remain to be discussed

When participants discussed the scope of the future Treaty, it was mostly noted that the ATT should cover a comprehensive set of weapons and equipment, as well as a range of activities and transactions. Categories mentioned as being of specific importance included small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition, where most participants noted that these categories should be included, but some also expressed concerns. Many noted that the negotiations will have to clarify the approach that the Treaty will take towards its scope: how much details will be included; will existing instruments such as United Nations Conventional Arms Register be specifically referenced; and what will be left for national decision-makers to define? Some participants called for a clear list of weapons, while others called for more general categories that could be further specified at the national level, based on the needs and systems of different states. Some discussion was also devoted to the possible distinction between military and civilian weapons, and it was noted that the ATT might have to limit itself to specifically “military” weapons following the example of most regional

instruments. Sporting and hunting weapons would under this specification not fall under the ATT.

In terms of activities to be covered, most participants seemed to generally agree with the listing of international transactions and activities listed in the Chairman's non-paper. In addition, categories such as financing, production and stockpile management were discussed as important but potentially complicated categories to be covered in an ATT.

During the technical part of the seminar, many participants pointed out that no matter how the ATT's scope will be defined it will have to leave room for national interpretation and allow for states to apply their own system to licence applications, however respecting the jointly agreed upon rules and minimum requirements.

Strategies before July 2012: coordination, outreach, public diplomacy

Given the timing of the Belgrade seminar, quite a lot of discussion during the three days was devoted to strategies that states and other stakeholders should adopt in the lead-up to the July negotiations. In this, the active involvement of regional organizations, such as the OSCE, was called for, especially in terms of facilitating the forming of regional positions. As the primary issue, however, most participants called for all states to formulate their own national positions and be prepared for the negotiations in the capitals well in advance of July.

At the national level, it was noted that further domestic coordination efforts are needed to ensure that all the relevant officials and experts are aware of the initiative and can contribute to the process in the best possible way. Also the need for outreach activities was mentioned, and much emphasis was placed on the continued involvement and support of non-governmental organizations.

Some participants expressed concern about the limited time available both before the negotiations and especially in July, and wondered how the work can be organized with less than 20 days at delegations' disposal. Others saw this from another angle, as an opportunity to remain focused and avoid going too much into details or expand the discussions at this stage: with limited time available and clear goals it was felt that the work could even be simplified. It was also noted that the use of simultaneous subsidiary bodies to discuss the different technical issues will allow for more time to be allocated for the negotiations.

Strategies to effectively implement the ATT: national and regional action, cooperation and assistance

When discussing the ways in which the future Treaty will be implemented, participants often divided their remarks into political considerations and technical requirements. In terms of how to best implement the future Treaty's requirements, many noted that it will have to be decided once the Treaty is actually in existence, but that issues such as border management and cross-border cooperation should be considered as possible priority areas for improvement in the region. As in the other regional seminars, the primary responsibility of states to ensure that the ATT becomes functional was underlined by many, who also noted that the Treaty should take into account the different structures and situations of countries. All states should ensure as soon as

possible that they have the necessary legal system and legislative procedures in place to implement the ATT. Special emphasis should be placed on awareness-raising towards the defence industry. A concrete suggestion relevant especially to national outreach activities was that all states should ensure that the text of the Treaty will be translated into the national language as soon as possible.

Much emphasis was also placed on the participation of regional organizations in supporting the implementation of the ATT, both directly and indirectly. It was noted that in many aspects regional cooperation has the potential to go deeper than international arrangements, and this should not be sacrificed. Instead, we should explore ways in which the two levels of action could best support each other. This was noted as important also with regard to capacity-building and assistance, which will to some extent be necessary also in the Wider Europe region to ensure that all states can comply with their Treaty obligations and upgrade their national control systems. It was noted that some kind of trust funds could be established to facilitate the channelling of assistance under the ATT, but that victim assistance should not be part of an ATT's implementation strategy. It was also suggested that someone should start developing templates for benchmarking the actual level of Treaty implementation and effectiveness as soon as it is adopted.

At the international level, the most commonly referred to body that could assist in the Treaty's implementation was the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), which as an idea that seemed to be supported by most participants. Especially the financial aspects of establishing such a unit and its future placement were debated. It was noted that if an ISU were to be initiated, it could function as a clearinghouse for assistance requests and also be the main focal point to coordinate co-operation between different institutions relevant for an ATT's implementation. Also regular meetings of states parties and especially the initiation of meetings of governmental experts to assess the level of implementation were put forward as suggestions. It was noted that the meetings of governmental experts could agree on sets of technical implementation recommendations that could then be taken into consideration during the meetings of states parties.

National reporting and other transparency measures were mentioned as one of the primary strategies and means in which the effective functioning of an ATT could be ensured, and some participants even said that increasing transparency would one of the most important functions of an ATT. In this, participants discussed different possibilities related to the information exchange and challenges. Also regional seminars and conferences as well as different specific training sessions for experts were mentioned as concrete ways to support the ATT's future implementation.

Outcome and impact

The Belgrade seminar for countries in Wider Europe was fully successful in meeting all the goals set for it: the organizers managed to secure a good level of attendance from the target countries, and the discussions at the seminar were insightful and active. Unlike in some of the other regional seminars, most participants participated either in part I or part II of the seminar, and not both. In total, the seminar had approximately 50 participants from 15 of the countries invited to attend it, together with regional and

international experts, all of whom actively participated in the discussions and many of who also contributed by making presentations.

The exceptionally active contribution and participation of the host country, together with the support from the European External Action Service further contributed to the success of the seminar and also helped attract media attention around it in Serbia. Most participants who took part in either half of the event were quite familiar with the ATT process and/or their national arms transfer control system already before attending the seminar. However, everyone who returned the anonymous feedback forms at the end said that their knowledge about arms transfer controls and the upcoming ATT negotiations had improved either significantly or “partially” as a result of their participation. Also the interventions by experts were positively received by participants: especially the national examples and updates about the ATT process were seen as useful, and some for example noted that the seminar allowed them to gain a “much better understanding of all the open issues and their complexity”. As in the other regional seminars, the working group sessions were noted as being among the most useful parts of the event, and some noted that even more time could have been devoted to discussing ATT-related issues in smaller setting. Finally, all participants who provided feedback noted that the seminar helped them to network with colleagues from other countries and that they think their presence will help activate their country’s participation in the upcoming negotiations.

Media coverage

The opening and closing sessions of the seminar attracted media attention in Serbia, following press releases sent out by both the local UNDP office and the EU Delegation to Serbia. Also the Serbian MFA was instrumental in attracting media attention and in coordinating interview requests. Both the opening session and the outcome of the event were noted in different print and electronic news media (for selected links to press coverage, see annex C). The active role of the European Union and the host country were particularly recognized in the articles written about the event.

Next steps

Following the successful conclusion of the last regional seminar in Belgrade, UNIDIR will now proceed with wrapping up all administrative and substantial elements of the project. The only remaining activity is the project concluding event, which is planned to be held in New York during the July 2012 ATT negotiations. 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 three 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, are made available on UNIDIR's website once finalized and are also distributed at the project events.

Annex A. Agenda

DAY 1

Wednesday, 18 April 2012

08:30–09:00 **Registration**

09:00–10:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Kerstin Vignard, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Opening remarks:

Zoran Vujic, Assistant Minister, Sector for Security Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia

Adriano Martins, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia

Presentations:

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

Towards the ATT Negotiating Conference: Remaining core issues
H.E. Mr. Roberto Garcia Moritan, 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. Ms. Branka Latinovic, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia

Presentations:

Civil Society's Contribution to the ATT process in the region
Svetlana Bogdanovic, Control Arms Campaign

European Defense and Aerospace Industry aspects on an ATT—compliance in global trade
Henrik Petersson, ASD Industries

ATT initiative—controlling technology transfers of conventional arms
Vadim Kozyulin, PIR Centre, Russian Federation

Discussion.

13:00–14:30 Lunch hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia

14:30–15:45 **SESSION II: Negotiating and implementing an ATT: regional views**

Chair: Erwin Bollinger, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Switzerland

Presentations:

ATT and the OSCE region: regional contributions to international processes

Mathew Geertsen, Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE Secretariat

Conventional Arms Transfers in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe

Ivan Zveržhanovski, Team Leader, UNDP/SEESAC

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: Kerstin Vignard, UNIDIR

Presentations: National contributions from selected countries in the region

DAY 2

Thursday, 19 April 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 hosted by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia

PART II

For technical and law-enforcement personnel

Thursday, 19 April 2012

13:00-15:00 Lunch hosted by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia

15:00–15:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Kerstin Vignard, UNIDIR

Opening remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Dejan Raketic, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia

*Introduction to the ATT initiative and 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: Vasily Pavlov, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus

Presentations:

Arms transfer controls—experience in the Russian Federation
Alexey Chumichev, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Arms transfer controls in Ukraine
Sergii Kucherenko, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

EU Common Position on conventional arms exports: implementing transfer controls—European perspective
Mariann Mezey, Hungarian Trade Licensing Office

Discussion.

16:45–17:00 Coffee break

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

Chair: Pamela Maponga, ODA

Presentations:

Establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls with special focus on re-export controls

Amb Paul Beijer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Challenges of arms transfer controls—experience of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dragisa Mekic, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina

New means for effective arms transfer controls: developments in Israel

Yoram Ziflinger, Defense Export Controls Agency (DECA), Ministry of Defence of Israel

19:00–20:30 **Reception for all participants (Part I and Part II)**

DAY 3

Friday, 20 April 2012

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

Chair: Amb. Paul Beijer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Presentations:

Role and functioning of United Nations transparency mechanisms in Wider Europe

Pamela Maponga, ODA

National and European Union approaches to transparency

Albrecht von Wittke, German Federal Foreign Office

Necessary national implementation structures for an ATT

Roy Isbister, Saferworld UK

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 hosted by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of the Republic of Serbia

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: Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

Presentations by rapporteurs

Discussion

17:00–17:30 **Closing Session**

Chair: Kerstin Vignard, UNIDIR

Summary of the seminar outcomes and recommendations

Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

Closing remarks:

Adriano Martins, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia

H.E. Ms. Branka Latinovic, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia

17:30–18:00 **Press conference**

Annex B. List of participants

Country / Organization	Representative(s)
Albania	<p>Mr. Gert KODRA Expert, Arms Control & Disarmament Unit Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Elton HODAJ Chief of Licensing Procedures Sector Albanian State Export Control Authority, Ministry of Defense</p>
Armenia	<p>Mr. Davit KNYAZYAN Third Secretary, CACD Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Levon GRIGORYAN Senior Officer Ministry of Defence</p>
Belarus	<p>Mr. Ihar UHORYCH Deputy Head, International Security and Arms Control Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Vasily PAVLOV Senior Counsellor, International Security and Arms Control Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>Mr. Momir BRAJIC Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Dragisa MEKIC Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations</p>
Croatia	<p>Ms. Narcisa BECIREVIC Minister Counsellor, International Security Division Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</p>
Georgia	<p>Mr. Shalva BURDULI Head of Division of New Threats and Arms Control Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

Israel	<p>Mr. Aharon SHAHAR Director, Arms Control and Defense Export Policy Planning Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Mr. Yoram ZIFLINGER Director, Planning and International Cooperation Division Ministry of Defence</p>
Montenegro	<p>Ms. Aleksandra MISUROVIC Senior Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration</p> <p>Mr. Kadrija KURPEJOVIC Senior Adviser Ministry of Economy</p>
Republic of Moldova	<p>Mr. Iurie TABUNCIC Counsellor Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration</p>
Russian Federation	<p>Mr. Alexey CHUMICHEV Second Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Serbia	<p>Mr. Zoran VUJIC Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sector for Security Issues</p> <p>Ambassador Branka LATINOVIC Head of the Department for Arms Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Dragan MILOJEVIC Deputy Head of the Department for Arms Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Mirko KUZMANOVIC Third Secretary, Department for Arms Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Masa KOVASEVIC Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Marija PETROVIC Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Marko RAKIC Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

	<p>Ms. Jasmina ROSKIC Ministry of Economy and Regional Development</p> <p>Ms. Asija VELJOVIC Ministry of Economy and Regional Development</p> <p>Ms. Tatjana MOJSEJEV Ministry of Economy and Regional Development</p> <p>Mr. Ilija PILIPOVIC Assistant Minister, Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Ms. Danela DJORDJEVIC Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Mr. Sava IVKOVIC Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Mr. Miljko SIMOVIC Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Mr. Dejan RAKETIC Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Mr. Dragan MARCETIC Customs Administration</p> <p>Mr. Dragan SAVIC Customs Administration</p> <p>Mr. Mladen VITOMIR Civil Aviation Directorate</p> <p>Mr. Milos SAMARDZIC European Integration Office</p> <p>Ms. Mila STANKOVIC European Integration Office</p> <p>Ms. Maja VASIC European Integration Office</p> <p>Ms. Milena CORNAKOV Yugoimport-SDPR</p> <p>Ms. Tijana KONIC Yugoimport-SDPR</p>
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