



UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH



EUROPEAN UNION



KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

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

**Regional Seminar for Countries
in Central, West and Northern Africa**

**2–4 February 2011
Casablanca, Morocco**

SUMMARY REPORT

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Introduction

Since July 2010 the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is organizing regional seminars on “Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing” as part of the project it is implementing for the European Union. The aim of the project is to support the negotiations on the future ATT, scheduled for 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 supports states in developing and improving national and regional arms transfer control systems.¹ After the first seminar, held in Kathmandu, Nepal, in November 2010 for countries in South and Central Asia, UNIDIR proceeded with organizing the next event of the project.

The second regional seminar was held in Casablanca, Morocco, on 2–4 February 2011, for countries in Central, West and Northern Africa. It brought together representatives from 22 of the 26 states invited to the event, and was divided into two parts.² Altogether, close to 40 representatives from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior and the Armed Forces took part in one or both halves of the event. In addition, several expert participants from international and regional organizations, the United Nations and civil society were invited to make presentations and contribute to the discussions.

As in the first seminar in Nepal, the first half of the Casablanca event concentrated on the ATT negotiations, with an overview of the process and the future treaty’s elements such as scope, parameters, cooperation and assistance and implementation. Opportunities were also provided for participating states to share their national and regional views on the ATT and its different aspects. The second half of the seminar was more technical and practice-oriented, and addressed existing arms transfer control systems, challenges in their implementation, and possibilities for further cooperation, assistance and capacity-building to ensure effective implementation of the future ATT.

The following is a summary of the seminar proceedings as well as a collection of main messages and recommendations put forward during the discussions. It is not intended to be a consensus document, but rather reflects the impressions and views of the organizers at UNIDIR, based on their account of the presentations and discussions. It therefore does not necessarily represent the views of all seminar participants.

Audio files and documents of the presentations made at the seminar are available at <www.unidir.org/bdd/fiche-activite.php?ref_activite=579>.

¹ The project is based on the decision “EU activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy” (2010/336/CFSP), adopted by the Council of the European Union on 14 June 2010. The project is a follow-on activity to a previous series of regional meetings organized by UNIDIR for the European Union in 2009–2010, entitled “Promoting Discussion on an Arms Trade Treaty”.

² The states invited were Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Tunisia.

Seminar proceedings

Following the design of all the regional activities organized as part of the EU–UNIDIR project, the Casablanca seminar was a three-day activity, consisting of two separate parts that were aimed at different types of participants. The first part of the seminar was aimed at diplomatic personnel responsible for national policies vis-à-vis an ATT, including national delegates participating in the ATT Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings in New York. During this part, participants discussed the ATT process and related instruments, such as regional-level action, and were also asked to present some concrete ideas and recommendations for the PrepCom process.

The seminar was opened on 2 February 2011 by Dr. Christiane Agboton-Johnson of UNIDIR, and included statements from Ambassador Omar Hilale of the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva as well as Ms. Camelia Suica, Deputy Head of the EU Delegation to Morocco.

Two presentations were made about the ATT; a general overview of developments within the United Nations by Ivor Fung, Director of the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and of civil society's contribution to the ATT process, especially in the Maghreb Region, by Mr. Salah Abdellaoui of Amnesty International Morocco, representing the Control Arms Campaign.

Following the opening remarks and first presentations, the seminar proceeded to the first working session with further deliberations and discussion on the future ATT and its different aspects: Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR talked about the proposed scope, parameters and implementation of the future treaty as discussed in the PrepCom; Mr. Abderrazzak Laassel of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva presented Morocco's views on the ATT, especially its proposed scope; and Ms. Nathalie Weizmann of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) gave an overview of considerations related to an ATT's links with international humanitarian law and the ICRC's work on the subject.

The second session was devoted to regional views on the future ATT, reflecting the strong regional-level action on security issues in the subregions addressed by the seminar. Chaired by Mr. Bafetigue Ouattara of the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations in New York, the session heard regional overviews and briefings from the African Union (Mr. Peter Otim of the AU Commission), the Economic Community of West African States (Mr. Oluwafisan Bankale of the ECOWAS Commission), the Maghreb Arab Union (Ms. Saida Mendili) and the Economic Community of Central African States (Mr. Jacques Mvom). The presentations and following discussion revealed that a strong African position in the ATT negotiations is called for, and common positions have been agreed or are under consideration in ECOWAS, ECCAS and the African Union.

The last session of the first day was chaired by Mr. Fabio Della Piazza from the EU External Action Service, and concentrated on aspects of an ATT other than scope and parameters. Presentations in this session were made by Dr. Annyssa Bellal from the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, who talked about some international legal issues of the future ATT, and by Ms. Kerry Maze, who touched upon questions related to assistance and cooperation under an ATT.

The morning of the second day was devoted to working group discussions, where participants were asked to address questions related to the proposed ATT in three different groups. Questions on the table included considerations regarding the best approach for the scope of an ATT, in terms of weapons and equipment to be covered, and activities and transactions to be covered. Participants were also asked about criteria that in their view should be included in an ATT, or that should not be included, and whether all parameters of an ATT should be created equal or a “hierarchy of criteria” should be considered. On the implementation side, participants discussed the minimum requirements for an effective national export control system, and gave their views on possible international mechanisms for the ATT’s implementation.

After the working groups, participants reconvened in the plenary, where the rapporteurs of the different groups presented the outcomes, including recommendations for the ATT process, which are included in this report’s section on findings. The first part of the seminar was brought to a close by Dr. Agboton-Johnson and Mr. Della Piazza, who thanked participants for their active participation and lively discussions, which brought up many good ideas and suggestions.

The second half of the seminar was aimed at technical and law-enforcement personnel, and discussed the ATT and arms transfer controls more from a practical point of view. After a short opening session, it commenced with an overview of national and regional systems to regulate the conventional arms trade, with presentations on the ATT initiative delivered by Ms. Kytömäki, and on the EU Common Position on conventional arms exports by Mr. Richard Hickman of the Export Control Organization of the United Kingdom. There were also two presentations on national experiences: from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, by Mr. José Ikongo of the Ministry of the Interior and Security, and from Ghana, by Mr. Edward Fiawoo of the Ministry of Defence.

Following these presentations, the seminar continued to discuss national transfer control systems in more detail. Chaired by Ms. Weizmann, the session had presentations on legal aspects of establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls (by Mr. Helmut Krehlik from the Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth of Austria), and on controlling and monitoring arms transfers from the perspective of national mechanisms and border controls (by Mr. Cedric Poitevin of the Groupe de recherche et d’information sur la paix et la sécurité). The session was concluded by a general discussion and exchange of views.

The third day of the seminar continued with exchanges of national views. Mr. Sidi Mohamed El Ghassem of the Ministry of Interior of Mauritania shared his state’s arms transfer control practices, and Mr. Frédéric Inamo of the Ministry of Finance of the Central African Republic discussed challenges in transfer controls there. To bring an element of inter-regional exchange into the discussion, Mr. Baskar Rosaz of the French Ministry of Defence discussed the European Union’s approach to export controls and presented the French example. Finally, as a regional example, Mr. Oluwafisan Bankale from the ECOWAS Commission talked about the practical implementation of the ECOWAS Convention.

The second session of the day addressed questions related to the improvement of accountability and transparency in conventional arms transfers. It was chaired by Mr.

Della Piazza, and presentations were given by Mr. Poitevin on marking, record-keeping and accounting of weapons, and by Mr. Fung on the role and functioning of the UN Register of Conventional Arms.

After this, participants were divided into three working groups to further discuss practical aspects of export controls. The issues raised included minimum elements of a national arms transfer control system, national priority issues in ensuring effective national controls of arms transfers, challenges and strategies in implementing transfer controls, as well as possible assistance needs.

The seminar ended with a session bringing together the results of the working groups, and with a formal closing session. The closing was chaired by Dr. Agboton-Johnson, and heard summary remarks from Ms. Kytömäki as well as closing remarks by Ms. Suica, Mr. Fung and Mr. Azeddine Farhane of the United Nations and International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Morocco.

Findings and recommendations

Ensuring strong regional-level involvement in the ATT negotiations and treaty implementation

The seminar heard a range of interventions from regional organizations that work in Central, West and North Africa on security issues. The presentations, together with the lively discussion that followed, demonstrate the active regional component of arms transfer controls in the subregion and a strong commitment to an Arms Trade Treaty. On 13–15 December 2010, ECOWAS held a three-day meeting of its member states to review and adopt an "ECOWAS Common Position on the ATT", and similar developments are underway in Central Africa. It is foreseen that these subregional positions will feed into the formulation of an African Common Position on the ATT, which is scheduled to be agreed at the end of this year and would form the basis for African states' approaches to the ATT negotiations in 2012. Development of regional positions in other parts of the world in advance of the negotiations was called for.

In their contributions to the seminar discussions, many participants underlined the importance of regional-level action in conventional arms transfer controls, and called for the ATT to take into account and build on the action already taken and initiatives underway at the regional level. Work done by ECOWAS, ECCAS and the African Union, for instance, illustrates that in many ways these regions could function as examples for other regions of what can be developed at the regional level and how regional and international components of arms transfer controls could work together under the future ATT.

Regional-level involvement was called for not only in the ATT negotiations but also in the treaty's implementation. It was suggested that regional bodies (for instance within the secretariats of regional organizations) could assist in monitoring or observing arms transfers, and treaty compliance more generally, to complement efforts at the international level. This would also allow taking regional specificities and priorities into account on the side of international action.

Calls for a comprehensive scope

When discussing the scope for the treaty, most participants seemed to favour bringing in as wide a range of conventional arms as possible, going beyond the categories of the UN Register of Conventional Arms. Many were specifically advocating the inclusion of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition. This is because SALW was noted as a category of specific importance in these regions, and many noted that problems in the illicit circulation of weapons goes back to the conflicts that left many countries awash with weapons that are now used for illegal purposes and that destabilize regions. Proliferation of illicit SALW was noted to be a problem that an ATT alone cannot solve but an aspect that should be taken into account when developing the treaty. It was mentioned that the best way to address scope might be to have a general heading of weapons and equipments in the treaty text itself, and then have annexes with more specific lists of weapon categories. This might be clearer than a mere reference to “all conventional weapons”, for instance, as it would give the implementers some concrete guidelines to work with, but it would still be comprehensive in its formulation. Having the lists as annexes would also allow for later modifications and developments without risking the narrowing of the treaty’s coverage.

On the activities to be covered in an ATT, there seemed to be wide support for a comprehensive scope with the inclusion not only of export, import, transfer and transit of weapons, but also of, for example, brokering activities. Categories where some reservations were expressed included loans, gifts and temporary exports. Remarks also touched upon transfers of weapons for peacekeeping operations, and other possible specific cases of temporary export or import such as for private hunting purposes. Some participants raised questions with regard to tangible versus intangible transfers and responsibilities of importers and exporters in ensuring that common norms are followed as well in cases of intangible transfers. It was noted that more discussion on these kinds of exceptional cases would be needed. It was also noted that in considering the activities to be covered the existing national practices as well as differing situations of countries should be observed and respected.

Emphasis on effective end-use assurances

A question was also raised about how the use of weapons by non-state actors (NSAs) could be addressed in an ATT. Despite various views expressed about different possible scenarios of arms transfers involving NSAs, a common view seemed to be that addressing the question of NSAs explicitly in an ATT would prove politically and practically very challenging. However, the importance of taking NSAs into account when considering issues related to controlling conventional arms transfers was underlined, and it was noted that an ATT should somehow prevent weapons ending up in the “wrong hands”, that is to say non-authorized NSAs. Therefore, one suggestion put forward in terms of how to address NSAs through an ATT was that the treaty should contain specific and clear clauses on the need to establish robust and implementable end-user controls at the national level. In this, the primary responsibility would still lie with states as the main negotiators and objects of an ATT, but introducing regulations on end-users would indirectly contribute to solving the problem of unauthorized acquisition of weapons by NSAs.

Need to include language on cooperation and assistance in the Treaty

Since the beginning of this process and through the regional seminars, cooperation and assistance were mentioned by many participants as very important aspects to be included in the future treaty, to ensure that it will be implementable and effective in all countries and not only those that already have well-developed and sophisticated control systems. On the other hand, the need to keep the possible system of assistance voluntary was underlined in some statements, where states noted that an ATT should not containing the requirement to provide or receive assistance in implementing it. Participants also discussed issues related to the possible conditionality of the assistance and what that would imply. Generally, it seemed that assistance under an ATT should not be made conditional—depending on, for instance, a state's accession to the treaty or recent arms purchases. Stockpile management, marking and tracing of weapons, customs cooperation and technical equipment for different agencies working on arms transfer controls were identified as areas of activity where further capacity-building is needed.

Illicit weapons and problems of controlling their flow across porous borders were mentioned as specific challenges in many countries. In this sense, the exchange of information at regional level and cooperation between exporter and importer states more generally was welcomed, both to enable building capacity and to build confidence within regions and internationally.

Participants also warmly welcomed the interventions by the two EU experts who participated in the technical part of the seminar and led the discussions in the working groups during the last day. The exchange of practical experiences and information about export control systems in different EU member states and the seminar region was seen as valuable and for its part highlighted some concrete areas where assistance and cooperation could be strengthened under an ATT.

Priority on coordinated national-level implementation supported by regional action

When discussing the implementation priorities of the future ATT, it was stressed that the main responsibility will lie with states and that they all should put in place effective and robust national systems based on their specific situations and needs. In this, it was also stressed that the treaty would convey a moral message that establishing minimum criteria for arms transfers is essential for all states, both exporters and importers. In addition, it was noted that the treaty could provide more concrete guidelines as to what kind of systems are good practice, and it could facilitate the establishment of functioning controls by establishing a voluntary system for providing and receiving assistance.

In order to establish effective controls, it was noted that national-level coordination and cooperation are of primary importance, as arms transfer decisions by nature require the involvement of and information from several national ministries and agencies. In this, the exchange of ideas and experiences revealed quite a wide variety of different practices in place as well as differing priorities and challenges, again depending on the different situations in the countries of the region. All the participating states seemed already to have established some kind of system on most aspects related to arms transfer

controls. However, many challenges were also identified as well as areas where further capacity-building would be needed.

Looking at the upcoming negotiations of the treaty in 2012 and the weeks left for substantive preparatory work (28 February–4 March 2011 and 11–15 July 2011), participants noted that the remaining time before 2012 is extremely limited. States should constructively and actively engage in the discussions at this stage. It was noted that the discussions on an African common position might assist in getting ready for the Conference. Further meetings at the regional and the international level were called for. Some representatives called in particular for expert-level consultations and an increased exchange of information.

Implementation Support Unit to assist in treaty implementation

Most participants seemed to be in favour of establishing some kind of international body or secretariat to support the implementation of the future treaty as well as to assist in measuring its impact and monitoring arms transfers. Taking into account the resources that would be associated with the establishment of an independent secretariat, it was suggested that an Implementation Support Unit (ISU) could be set up within the existing structures at the United Nations to support the treaty's implementation in a cost-effective manner. The Office for Disarmament Affairs was mentioned as a possible host for an ISU, for instance following the example of the ISU of the Biological Weapons Convention.

As for other elements to be considered at international level, most participants also seemed to be in favour of the inclusion of transparency measures in the treaty, as well as having national contact points, committees of experts and meetings of state parties to oversee progress made in implementation.

Outcome and impact

The seminar in Morocco proved successful and fully met the goals set for it. It attracted active participation from countries in Central, West and North Africa. High-level participation by the host state, the United Nations and the European Union further contributed to the success of the seminar and helped attract broad media attention in Morocco. Both parts of the seminar had close to 40 participants from 21 countries in the regions, all of whom actively participated in the discussions. Presentations made during the seminar were received positively by participants; in the anonymous feedback forms returned by participants, many indicated that they were already somehow familiar with the ATT process but that more information was needed and that the materials and discussions at the seminar contributed to their knowledge about the subject. Specifically, participants in the political part of the seminar mentioned discussions on end-user controls, issues of definition (especially with activities and transactions), and difficulties ahead in the negotiations as issues they were interested in hearing more about. In the second part, feedback revealed that discussions on import controls and transparency measures, as well as on distinguishing tangible and intangible transfers, were welcomed by the participants.

As in Nepal, all participants who returned feedback forms said that the presentations were useful in raising awareness and in stimulating thinking. In particular, participants

appreciated hearing about the systems of other states in the regions and in the European Union. All participants in the first part of the seminar who returned feedback forms said that the seminar will support their state's participation in the PrepCom process, and 72% of the returned feedback from participants in the second part felt that the seminar will help their states to review or enhance technical arms transfer controls. Participants in both parts of the seminar noted that the event was very useful for them in establishing contacts with colleagues and in improving networking on the subject.

Next steps

Following the second regional seminar, UNIDIR is proceeding, in accordance with Council Decision 2010/336/CFSP, with the organization of the remaining regional seminars and other activities. First, the results of the first two regional events will be presented on 1 March 2011 in a side event organized in the margins of the UN Preparatory Committee meeting on the ATT in New York. Following that, regional seminars will be held in Uruguay for countries in the Americas and the Caribbean, and in Indonesia for countries in East Asia and the Pacific. UNIDIR is also proceeding with the commissioning of background papers, in close cooperation with the services of the EU High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. These studies, together with the summary reports of the regional seminars and presentations made during the project events, will be made available on UNIDIR's website.

Annex A. Agenda

PART I

For diplomatic and military personnel responsible for national policies vis-à-vis the ATT

Wednesday, 2 February 2011

08:30–09:00 **Registration**

09:00–10:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Opening remarks:

Omar Hilale
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Conference on
Disarmament, Geneva

Camelia Suica
Deputy Head of the EU Delegation to Morocco

Presentations:

ATT—general overview and developments within the United Nations
Ivor Fung, Director, UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Civil society's contribution to the ATT process in the region
Salah Abdellaoui, Control Arms Campaign, Amnesty Morocco

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

10:45–13:00 **SESSION I: An ATT and its different aspects**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Presentations:

*Towards 2012: Scope, parameters and implementation as discussed at the
Preparatory Committee*
Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

Considerations on the proposed Treaty's scope—Morocco's views
Abderrazzak Laassel, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Morocco to
the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva

ATT initiative and international humanitarian law
Nathalie Weizmann, ICRC

Discussion

13:00–14:30 Lunch

14:30–16:00 **SESSION II: National and regional views on an ATT**

Chair: Bafetigue Ouattara
Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to New York

Presentations:

Africa and the ATT
Peter Otim, African Union Commission

ECOWAS and arms transfer controls—ECOWAS Common Position on ATT
Oluwafisan Bankale, ECOWAS Commission

The importance of an Arms Trade Treaty for Maghreb regional security
Saida Mendili, Director, Economic Affairs, MAU

Central African efforts in arms transfer controls
Jacques Mvom, ECCAS

Discussion

16:00–16:15 Coffee break

16:15–17:30 **SESSION III: Other perspectives to an ATT**

Chair: Fabio Della Piazza
European Union, External Action Service

Presentations:

A future ATT: some international legal issues
Annyssa Bellal, Senior Researcher, Geneva Academy of International
Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

Assistance and cooperation under an ATT
Kerry Maze, independent consultant

Discussion

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

Thursday, 3 February 2011

09:00–10:15 **SESSION V: Parallel working group sessions, part I (scope and parameters)**

10:15–10:30 Coffee break

10:30–11:30 **SESSION V: Parallel working group sessions, part II (implementation)**

11:30–11:45 Wrap-up of group work

11:45–12:30 **SESSION VI: Conclusions and next steps:
Compiling working group recommendations**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Presentation of results from the working groups

Discussion

12:30–13:00 **Closing session of Part I of the regional seminar**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza
European Union, External Action Service

Abderrazzak Laassel
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Morocco to the Conference on
Disarmament, Geneva

13:00–15:00 Lunch at conference venue

PART II
For technical and law-enforcement personnel

Thursday, 3 February 2011

15:00–15:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Opening remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza
European Union, External Action Service

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

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Presentations:

Introduction to the ATT initiative and its recent developments
Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

EU Common Position on conventional arms exports: implementation aspects from an EU Member State's perspective
Richard Hickman, Export Control Organization, United Kingdom

National experiences of the Democratic Republic of Congo on arms transfers
José Ikongo, Ministry of the Interior and Security, Democratic Republic of the Congo

National experiences from Ghana in controlling arms transfers
Edward Fiawoo, Ministry of Defence, Ghana

Discussion

16:45–17:00 Coffee break

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

Chair: Nathalie Weizmann, ICRC

Presentations:

Legal aspects of establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls
Helmut Krehlik, Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth, Austria

Controlling and monitoring arms transfer—National mechanisms and border controls
Cedric Poitevin, Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la sécurité

Discussion

Friday, 4 February 2011

09:00–10:30 **SESSION III: Conventional arms trade and an ATT—practical implications**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki
UNIDIR

Presentations:

Export and Import control practices in Mauritania
Sidi Mohamed El Ghassem, Ministry of Interior, Mauritania

Transfer controls and challenges in the Central African Republic
Frédéric Inamo, Ministry of Finance, Central African Republic

Example from the EU: France
Baskar Rosaz, Ministry of Defence, France

ECOWAS and practical implementation of the convention
Oluwafisan Bankale, ECOWAS Commission

Discussion

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

10:45–13:00 **SESSION IV: Improving accountability and transparency of conventional arms transfers**

Chair: Fabio Della Piazza
European Union, External Action Service

Presentations:

Marking, record-keeping and accounting of weapons
Cedric Poitevin, Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la sécurité

Role and functioning of the UN Register of Conventional Arms
Ivor Fung, Director, UNREC

Discussion

13:00–14:30 Lunch at conference venue

14:30–15:45 **SESSION V: Parallel working group sessions on practical aspects of export controls**

15:45–16:00 Coffee break

16:00–16:45 **SESSION V: Continued**

16:45–17:15 **SESSION VI: Bringing together the results**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Presentation of results from the working groups: practical lessons learned and recommended next steps

17:15–17:30 **Closing Session**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson
Deputy Director, UNIDIR

Summary of the seminar outcomes and recommendations
Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

Closing remarks:

Camelia Suica
Deputy Head of the EU Delegation to Morocco

Azeddine Farhane
Director, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, Morocco

Annex B. List of participants

Algeria	Mr. Bachir Abirat First Secretary, Embassy of Algeria in the Kingdom of Morocco
	Col. Larbi Belaitar Attaché de Défense près Ambassade d'Algérie à Rabat
Benin	Mr. Eric Saizonou (part 1) Deputy Director, Legal Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Emile Djimasse (part 2) Director, Public Security Ministry of Interior
Burkina Faso	Mr. Eric Tiare (part 1) Director General, Legal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Valentin Bationo (part 2) Inspector, Border Controls Ministry of Economy and Finance
Cameroon	Mr. Yves Alexandre Chouala (part 2) Expert Negotiator, Legal Instruments Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Central African Republic	Mr. Thierry Metinkoe (part 1) General Manager of Disarmament Ministry of Defence
	Mr. Frederic Inamo (part 2) Inspector, Customs Ministry of Finance
Chad	Mr. Hamza Abdelkerim (part 1) Responsible for Communications Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Col. Mahamat Abdoulaye (part 2) Director, External Relations Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Congo	Mr. Jean-Didier Ngoulou (part 1) Director, Political Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Massamba Massamba (part 2) Counsellor Mission of Congo, Geneva
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Bafetigue Ouattara (part 1) First Counsellor Mission of Côte d'Ivoire, New York
	Mr. Anzian Kouadja (part 2) Expert, Disarmament Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>Mr. Serge Ndaie Musenge (part 1) Director, Disarmament Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Jose Isekotoko Boyoo Ikongo (part 2) Director and Permanent Secretary Ministry of Interior and Security</p>
Gabon	<p>Mr. Landry Mboumba (parts 1 and 2) First Counsellor Mission of Gabon, Geneva</p>
Ghana	<p>Mr. Jones Applerh (part 1) Acting Executive Secretary, SALW Commission</p> <p>Col. Edward Fiawoo (part 2) Director, Legal Affairs Ghana Armed Forces</p>
Guinea	<p>Mr. Rouguiatou Diallo (part 1) Director, International Organizations and Conferences Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Lt.Col Hamidou Diakite (part 2) National Directorate of Borders</p>
Guinea-Bissau	<p>Mr. Alfredo Gomes Lopes (part 1) Director General, Legal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Col Jose Carlos Mafra (part 2) Director, Consulate Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Liberia	<p>Mr. Edward S. Togba (part 1) Acting Coordinator, LiNCSA Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Chief Insp. Alex Wyne (part 2) Small Arms Focus Person Liberia National Police</p>
Mali	<p>Mr. Moussa Kouyate (part 1) First Counsellor Permanent Mission of Mali, Geneva</p> <p>Lt. Col. Nema Sagara (part 2) Officer in charge of operations and security, Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères</p>
Mauritania	<p>Mr. Sidi El Ghassem (parts 1 and 2) Police Commissary Ministry of Interior</p>
Morocco	<p>H.E. Mr. Omar Hilale Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the Conference on Disarmament, Geneva</p>

Mr. Azeddine Farhane
Director, United Nations and International Organizations
Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Morocco

Mr. Abderrazzak Laassel
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Morocco to the
Conference on Disarmament, Geneva

Mr. Jamal El Hadary
Ministry of Interior

Mr. Ahmed Ben El Ahmar
Royal Armed Forces

Mr. Nabil Lazreq
DGSN/DPJ

Mr. Mohammed Slaoui
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ahmed El Harrech
Royal Gendarmerie

Niger
Col. Abdoulaye Younoussa (part 1)
President, National Commission on SALW

Mr. Goni Elhadji Issa (part 2)
Lawyer, Dept of UN and International Organizations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Nigeria
Brig. Gen. Adekunle Abdullahi Martins (part 1 and 2)
Ministry of Defence

Senegal
Mr. Pierre Faye (part 1)
Counsellor, International Affairs Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Col. Meissa Niang (part 2)
National Commission on SALW
Ministry of Armed Forces

Togo
Mr. Eyana Edjaide (part 1)
Charge d'études
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kagnarim Kodjo (part 2)
Director, Service of Armaments and Materials
Ministry of Defence

Expert participants

UN Regional Centre for Peace
and Disarmament in Africa
Mr. Ivor Fung
Director

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