



UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH



EUROPEAN UNION



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

## **Regional Seminar for Countries in South and Central Asia**

**10–12 November 2010  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

## **Table of contents**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Seminar proceedings .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Findings and recommendations .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Further discussion is needed on the goals and objectives of an ATT.....	4
Links between a treaty’s different aspects must be addressed now .....	4
The detailed scope of the future treaty could be addressed in an annex .....	5
Hierarchy of transfer criteria should be considered.....	6
Intersessional meetings to support the PrepCom process.....	6
Regional-level action is important and needs to be strengthened .....	7
National-level action and assistance priorities in treaty implementation .....	7
<b>Outcome and impact .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Next steps.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex A. Agenda .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex B. List of participants .....</b>	<b>15</b>

## **Introduction**

On 10–12 November 2010 the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) held a regional seminar on “Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing” in Kathmandu, Nepal. The seminar, aimed at countries in South and Central Asia, was organized as part of a project that UNIDIR is implementing for the European Union. It was co-hosted by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD).

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

The seminar in Nepal, which consisted of two parts aimed at two different sets of participants, brought together close to 40 representatives from 15 states,<sup>1</sup> representing Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Economy and Interior, and the Armed Forces. In addition, several non-state expert participants were invited to contribute to the discussions and to make presentations. The first part of the seminar concentrated on the ATT negotiations, with an overview of the process and the future treaty’s possible elements. It also provided opportunities for states to share their national and regional views on the ATT and its different aspects, including transparency and assistance measures. The second half of the seminar discussed cooperation, assistance and capacity-building to regulate trade in conventional weapons, related to the establishment and enforcement of effective arms transfer control systems.

This report provides a summary of the Nepal seminar proceedings and discussions, as well as the ideas and recommendations put forward. It reflects the impressions and views of the organizers at UNIDIR, based on their account of the presentations and discussions. This report is not intended to be a consensus document, and 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=561](http://www.unidir.org/bdd/fiche-activite.php?ref_activite=561)>.

---

<sup>1</sup> The states invited were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

## **Seminar proceedings**

The seminar was organized as a three-day activity, consisting of two separate parts aimed at different participants. The first one and a half days were targeted at diplomatic personnel responsible for national policies vis-à-vis an ATT, including national delegates participating in the ATT Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings. Its goal was to discuss the ATT process and related instruments, and to formulate concrete ideas and recommendations to feed into the international discussions currently underway.

The seminar was opened on 10 November by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal, Dr. Sujata Koirala, who in her remarks underlined the importance of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation efforts for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirmed Nepal's commitment to general and complete disarmament under effective international control that encompasses the responsible use of conventional weapons under the future ATT.

Other speakers in the opening session included the chair, Dr. Christiane Agboton-Johnson of UNIDIR, the head of the EU delegation in Nepal Ambassador Alexander Spachis, and Mr. Taijiro Kimura, Director of UNRCPD.

In addition to the opening remarks, two presentations were made in the opening session: Ms. Pamela Maponga of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs gave a general overview of the ATT process and recent developments within the United Nations, and Mr. Riju Raj Jamwal of the Control Arms Foundation of India presented civil society's contribution to the ATT process, both globally and especially with regard to activities organized in South and Central Asia to promote the future treaty.

The first working session of the seminar was devoted to further presentations and discussion on the future ATT and its different aspects. Chaired by Mr. Sudhir Bhattarai of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal, the session heard three presentations from expert participants. Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR talked about the proposed scope, parameters and implementation of the future treaty as discussed in the PrepCom; Mr. Richard Tornberg of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden discussed the importance of transparency in conventional arms transfers more generally, and Ms. Nathalie Weizmann of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) drew participants' attention specifically to aspects of international humanitarian law (IHL) in an ATT.

During the second session the discussions turned to national and regional views on the future ATT. The session chair, Lt. Col. Faruque Hussain of the Bangladesh Army shared his views about the future treaty, followed by two other national presentations: Mr. Ranbir Singh of the Ministry of Defence of India presented India's views on an ATT; and Ms. Phasana Puthikampol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand talked about her state's position on the initiative. Finally, to bring a regional dimension to the discussion, participants heard from Ms. Renuka Rajapakse, Director of the Secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), about SAARC's efforts on arms transfer controls, primarily as they link with the organization's activities to combat terrorism.

Session three was devoted to other perspectives on an ATT. Chaired by Mr. Fabio Della Piazza from the EU Council Secretariat, the session heard presentations on some international legal issues of the future ATT by Dr. Annysa Bellal from the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, and on assistance and cooperation under an ATT by Ms. Kerry Maze. The day concluded with a question and answer session and general discussion.

In the morning of day two of the seminar, participants of the first part convened in two working groups. The groups were asked to address questions related to 1) scope and parameters of an ATT, and 2) its implementation, based on background papers sent to all participants in advance of the meeting. More specifically, questions to be answered included participants' views on the detailed scope and parameters of the future treaty, how the scope and transfer criteria should be specified in the treaty text, and how the treaty definitions should be arrived at during negotiations. On implementation, participants were asked about the minimum requirements of an effective national export control system, the most important national measures and structures to be put in place to ensure effective implementation and compliance with an ATT, and desired means of information exchange.

The working group discussions concluded with a plenary session, where the outcomes from the two groups were presented to all participants. Reports from the sessions were met with general satisfaction with no further discussion.

Following that, the first part of the seminar was brought to a close. Dr. Agboton-Johnson and Mr. Della Piazza thanked all participants for their active participation.

The second part of the seminar was directed to technical and law-enforcement officials (export controls, licensing, customs) and discussed national and regional systems to control the trade in conventional weapons, aspects of establishing and enforcing licensing systems, and enforcing national controls implementing the future ATT. It began after lunch on 11 November. Dr. Agboton-Johnson welcomed the new participants and gave a short overview of the project and the seminar objectives. This was followed by remarks from Mr. Della Piazza and from Mr. Roman Hunger of UNRCPD.

Then followed the first working session of the second part of the seminar. An overview of national and regional systems to regulate the trade in conventional arms was given in presentations by Ms. Elli Kytömäki on the ATT initiative and its recent developments and by Mr. Ales Vytecka from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic on the EU Common Position in improving arms transfer controls in Europe. The session was chaired by Mr. Hunger.

Participants then discussed the establishment of effective national arms transfer control systems in a session chaired by Ms. Pamela Maponga. During the session, presentations were given by Ms. Biubiusara Toktonalievá of the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan on the national experiences of Kyrgyzstan with arms exports and transfers, and Mr. Tornberg on legal aspects of establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls.

The last day of the seminar commenced with a session on the practical implications of an ATT on the trade in conventional arms. Chaired by Ms. Kytömäki, the session heard

presentations on the national practices of Malaysia, delivered by Mr. Mohd Ishrin Mohd Ishak from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of Afghanistan, delivered by Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahmad Farahi from the Ministry of Defence.

The second session of the day was on improving accountability and transparency in conventional arms transfers. It was chaired by Mr. Della Piazza, and presentations were given by Mr. Vytecka on marking, record-keeping and accounting of weapons and the International Tracing Instrument, and by Ms. Maponga on the role and functioning of the Register of Conventional Arms.

After this session, participants were divided into two working groups to explore further 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. Chaired by Dr. Agboton-Johnson, there were summary remarks by Ms. Kytömäki on the seminar outcomes and recommendations, as well as closing remarks by Ambassador Spachis, by Mr. Kimura and Mr. Bhattarai.

## **Findings and recommendations**

### **Further discussion is needed on the goals and objectives of an ATT**

In the seminar discussions, participants touched upon the different aspects of an ATT, and some remarks were made regarding desired goals and objectives. It was pointed out that these will determine the future treaty's scope, parameters and the architecture for its implementation. The PrepCom Chair's paper on goals provides a good basis for discussions, but it was noted that further discussion on the desired effects of a treaty will be needed in the lead-up to the ATT Conference in 2012. It was mentioned that all states need to be clear on the goals and objectives of the future treaty in order to start discussing its scope and implementation. It was pointed out that an ATT's intention should be to establish the highest possible set of common standards and practices at the global level to effectively control and regulate conventional arms transfers.

In the seminar remarks, the need to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and to prevent the illegal trade in conventional arms more generally were mentioned as desirable goals of an ATT. It was noted that a legally binding ATT should contribute tangibly to preventing, combating and eliminating the illicit trade in conventional arms, as such a goal would be relevant for all states and its chances for consensual support would be high. Further, it was noted that the future treaty should aim to prevent diversion and help increase transparency in arms transfers, as well as enhance states' commitment to their existing international obligations and commitments.

### **Links between a treaty's different aspects must be addressed now**

Many participants underlined the links between the future treaty's different aspects—its scope, parameters and implementation. It was noted that these linkages should be

addressed in the PrepCom discussions and additional meetings, to get a clearer picture of each of the aspects separately but also of how they relate to each other. Both holistic and detailed discussions on these aspects were called for.

There seemed to be a convergence of views on many of the future treaty's aspects and their linkages, but there were also diverging opinions in almost all cases.

### **The detailed scope of the future treaty could be addressed in an annex**

On the possible scope for an ATT, most participants seemed to favour taking the categories of the Register of Conventional Arms as the starting point, and including also SALW. Small arms were mentioned as a weapon category of priority importance with regard to preventing the diversion of arms to terrorists and unauthorized non-state actors, and it was stressed that small arms should have central focus in an ATT (a 1+7 approach rather than 7+1). Also, some participants noted that the definition of the seven categories should be revised and enlarged to ensure that all relevant weapons are included and that the future treaty's scope will be truly comprehensive. It was further noted that many states have a problem with illegal weapons that are already in circulation, which an ATT alone could probably not address. Many participants called for clear definitions of types of weapons and activities, as well as for taking a consensual and pragmatic approach to defining the scope. It was noted that the Register of Conventional Arms might be the most workable solution at the moment, and that an ATT may aim to subsequently expand its scope after gaining initial support and once its implementation has become satisfactorily robust. One participant warned that if an ATT starts off too ambitiously, covering too many types of weapons, the number of states that would be willing to sign such a treaty would be minimal and it would risk failure.

On ammunition, views were more divided than on weapons, as some participants were absolutely in favour of their inclusion, while others pointed to the possible difficulties in implementing a treaty should it also cover ammunition. Dual-use items were among the categories where the most scepticism was expressed with regard to their inclusion in an ATT.

When asked about the concrete manner in which categories of weapons and activities could be covered in an ATT, most participants seemed to favour the inclusion of definitions in a technical annex, as this would make it easier to keep the categories up-to-date and relevant. The model of having separate protocols to the future treaty (following for instance the model of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons) seemed to gather no support.

On activities to be covered in an ATT, there seemed to be wide support for the inclusion at minimum of exports, imports, transfers and transit of weapons, even though participants were divided over the inclusion of other categories—some called for wide coverage such as the inclusion of brokering, while others cautioned against broadening the future treaty too much. In the working group discussions, the categories of gifts and donations, temporary exports and financing were taken up as potentially problematic or less relevant categories for an ATT.

## **Hierarchy of transfer criteria should be considered**

On parameters and criteria to be followed in an ATT, the seminar deliberations covered states' existing commitments as well as possible additional criteria. Many referred to the founding principles of a future treaty, but also noted that we should not confuse founding principles with parameters. They further referred to what should be the principles underpinning the treaty, the most commonly mentioned being the inherent rights of states to defend themselves and to regulate their internal affairs. Territorial integrity and political independence were also stressed. Many participants further underlined the rights of states to manufacture, import, export, transfer and hold conventional arms for self-defence and security needs. As far as parameters of an ATT are concerned, references to the UN Charter and other existing international commitments and obligations of states were frequently mentioned. Some discussion was devoted to the importance and challenges of formulating objective transfer criteria that would not be subject to political abuse. It was also noted that an ATT should give due consideration to confidentiality as regards security and military concerns.

In the group discussions, the importance of risk assessment as a basis for decision-making was discussed. It was also mentioned that the possibility of ranking the parameters into a hierarchy should be considered. This would mean that some criteria would result in the absolute prohibition of a transfer, where as others could be classified as cases where, for example, "serious or careful consideration" should be exercised when making the transfer decision. It was suggested that wording to this effect in an ATT could include reference to, for example, "thorough and meaningful assessment", "serious consideration" or certain risks that should be "taken into account".

## **Intersessional meetings to support the PrepCom process**

When discussing the process leading up to the ATT Conference in 2012 it was noted that the time left for negotiations at the PrepCom meetings is limited, and that all states should do their utmost to use the remaining time as efficiently as possible. It was noted that given the three sessions of the PrepCom left before the Conference, the possibility of conducting additional, informal intersessional meetings should be considered. In addition, further regional consultations and seminars were welcomed as necessary additional fora for discussion.

In addition to the proposal to convene additional meetings to support the PrepCom process it was also recommended that non-papers on different aspects of the future treaty and on national positions be circulated among states early on to facilitate the preparations for the negotiations.

The role of civil society was noted as well, and the presentation by the civil society participant highlighted the types of additional activities and meetings that have been organized and will be held in the lead-up to 2012. Examples of these activities included round-table discussions with different society leaders, academics and students; awareness-raising campaigns on gender and armed conflict, and sustainable development and an ATT; peace marches; civil society workshops; and book or film launches.



## **Regional-level action is important and needs to be strengthened**

Discussions during the seminar clearly revealed that regional-level discussions and action is crucial in developing and enhancing arms transfer controls. It was noted that regional initiatives can be useful for the ATT process even in cases where their focus is not specifically on arms transfers, such as in the case of SAARC that has so far concentrated its efforts on combating terrorism. Further interaction and support among national, regional and international processes was called for, as was more active involvement of regional organizations in Asia and the Pacific in the ATT process.

## **National-level action and assistance priorities in treaty implementation**

In addition to goals, objectives, scope and parameters, participants also discussed implementation. It was noted that in fact an ATT will only be the beginning of the process—the real work will start when the treaty comes into force. To ensure its efficacy, the importance of each state party having a strong, national-level authority, and centralized decision-making and coordination was underlined. It was noted that the roles of different agencies in this coordination system should be carefully studied and it should be clearly decided at the national level which agency or body will take the lead. It was also suggested that country studies be conducted about different systems and models in place at the moment. Examples of national-level coordination efforts were shared by several participants from the region and from Sweden and the Czech Republic.

To facilitate national-level implementation efforts and the link between national and international action, it was suggested that states establish national focal points on the future ATT, following the model of many other international instruments. It was also recommended that national coordination of information between all relevant stakeholders be ensured before a treaty is negotiated, so that all relevant actors will be informed and can have their input in the process.

Most participants seemed to favour the inclusion of strong cooperation, capacity-building and assistance mechanisms in an ATT. It was noted that taking into account the differing capacities of states to implement their obligations, international cooperation and assistance, as well as the exchange of experience and know-how on arms transfer controls, should be explicitly included in the text of the future treaty. Specifically, it was noted that manufacturing and exporting states as well as states in the position to provide assistance should be active in ensuring the inclusion of assistance measures. In one presentation it was suggested to consider studying in-depth the best practices for the practical implementation of assistance under an ATT and the tools already available to help facilitate assistance. Further, it was noted that states and other actors may benefit from studying and considering the lessons learned in operationalizing such tools and other assistance mechanisms, and that there is also a need to look specifically at the best practices and the types of supportive mechanisms best suited to enhancing practical cooperation.

In information exchange, it was specifically suggested that exchanges of experience in national legislation and processes related to an ATT be studied in advance of the treaty's entry into force. National reporting was discussed at length and the importance

of building on and using existing information exchange mechanisms was stressed. In the presentations, transparency was noted to be of importance especially because it increases accountability, helps ensure that rules are followed, assists in curbing corruption and limits diversion.

Meetings of state parties to oversee progress made in implementation received wide support among the participants. Views were more diverse regarding the possibility of establishing an international secretariat, implementation unit or committee of experts, especially as it was noted that these would have financial consequences, and it would be difficult to determine who the selected experts should be. In one working group, the inclusion of benchmarks in an ATT's implementation system was suggested.

### **Outcome and impact**

The first seminar of this series of regional events proved successful and met the goals set for it. The seminar attracted high-level participation from the host country Nepal, the United Nations and the European Union, and overall the level of attendance was high. The seminar was opened by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal, Dr. Koirala, and by Ambassador Spachis. This added importance to the seminar and also helped attract wide media attention in Nepal. Both parts of the seminar had over 20 participants from 15 countries in South and Central Asia, which can be regarded as a positive outcome in itself. Presentations made during the seminar were received positively by participants: even though the majority of participants in the first and second parts of the seminar said they were either completely or generally/partially aware of the ATT initiative before the seminar, the vast majority reported to have improved their knowledge (86% of participants of the first part) and arms transfer controls (67% of participants of the second part) as a result of the presentations and discussions. All participants who returned feedback forms said that the presentations were useful in raising awareness and in stimulating thinking. The discussion that followed revealed participants' great interest in the project and the ATT process as a whole, and highlighted the importance of continued regional-level dialogue. The background papers circulated before the seminar and the working group discussions were noted as specifically useful. Most participants noted that the seminar would help their state to make recommendations or present ideas at the PrepCom, or to review, enhance and enforce technical arms transfer controls.

### **Next steps**

Following the launch seminar and the first regional event, UNIDIR is proceeding, in accordance with Council Decision 2010/336/CFSP, with the organization of the following seminars, the first of which is to be held in Morocco in February 2011 and the second in Argentina at the end of March/early April. According to the contract with the European Union, UNIDIR is commissioning background papers, in close cooperation with the services of the EU High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

In addition to the regional seminars and the background research, the project will organize three side events in the margins of First Committee sessions and PrepCom

meetings, and a final seminar to present the overall results of the project. Summary reports from each regional seminar outlining discussions, ideas and recommendations put forward for an ATT will be made available online.

## **Annex A. Agenda**

### **PART I**

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

##### **Wednesday, 10 November 2010**

08:30–09:00 **Registration**

09:00–10:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson  
Deputy Director of UNIDIR

Opening remarks:

Sujata Koirala  
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal

Alexander Spachis  
Head of the EU Delegation in Nepal

Taijiro Kimura  
Director of UNRCPD

Presentations:

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

*Civil society's contribution to the ATT process in the region*  
Riju Raj Jamwal, Control Arms Foundation of India

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

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

Chair: Sudhir Bhattarai  
Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal

Presentations:

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

*Transparency in conventional arms transfers*  
Richard Tornberg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden

*ATT initiative and international humanitarian law*  
Nathalie Weizmann, International Committee of the Red Cross

Discussion

13:00–14:30 Lunch

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

Chair: Faruque Hussain  
Bangladesh Army

Presentations:

*India's view on an Arms Trade Treaty*  
Ranbir Singh, Ministry of Defense of India

*Thailand and the ATT initiative*  
Phasana Puthikampol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

*SAARC and arms transfer controls—challenges and priorities*  
Renuka Rajapakse  
Director, SAARC

Discussion

16:00–16:15 Coffee break

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

Chair: Fabio Della Piazza  
EU Council Secretariat

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

## **DAY 2**

**Thursday, 11 November 2010**

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  
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  
UNIDIR
- Remarks: European Union Representative

**PART II**  
**For technical and law-enforcement personnel**

**Thursday, 11 November 2010**

- 15:00–15:30 **Opening Session**
- Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson  
UNIDIR
- Opening remarks:  
European Union Representative
- Roman Hunger  
UNRCPD
- 15:30–16:45 **SESSION I: Overview of national and regional systems to regulate  
conventional arms trade**
- Chair: Roman Hunger  
UNRCPD
- Presentations:  
*Introduction to the ATT initiative and its recent developments*  
Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

*EU Common Position in improving arms transfer controls in Europe*  
Ales Vytecka, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

Discussion

16:45–17:00 Coffee break

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

Chair: Pamela Maponga  
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

Presentations:

*National experiences of Kyrgyzstan on arms exports and transfers*  
Biubiusara Toktonalieva, Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan

*Legal aspects of establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls*  
Richard Tornberg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Discussion

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

### **DAY 3**

**Friday, 12 November 2010**

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

Chair: Elli Kytömäki  
UNIDIR

Presentations:

*Import control practices in Malaysia*  
Mohd Ishrin Mohd Ishak, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia

*National procedures of transfer controls in Afghanistan*  
Aziz Ahmad Farahi, Ministry of Defence of Afghanistan

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  
EU Council Secretariat

Presentations:

*Marking, record-keeping and accounting of weapons and ITI*  
Ales Vytecka, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

*Role and functioning of the UN Register of Conventional Arms*  
Pamela Maponga, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

Discussion

13:00-14:30 Lunch

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  
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  
UNIDIR

*Summary of the seminar outcomes and recommendations*  
Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

Closing remarks:

Alexander Spachis  
Head of the EU Delegation in Nepal

Taijiro Kimura  
Director, UNRCPD

Sudhir Bhattarai  
Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal



## **Annex B. List of participants**

Afghanistan	Saed Abdul Bashir SADAAT (part 1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Aziz Ahmad FARAHI (part 2) Chief of the Ministry of Defense DIAG OPS Groups
Bangladesh	Faruque HUSSAIN (part 1) Lieutenant Colonel, Bangladesh Army
	Mohammad Rashidul Islam KHAN (part 2) Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police
Cambodia	Puleak CHAU (parts 1 and 2) Deputy Chief of Weapon Armament Department Ministry of National Defence
India	Ranbir SINGH (parts 1 and 2) Director M/STFS Indian Army, Ministry of Defence
Kyrgyzstan	Nurlan ABDRAHMANOV (part 1) Second Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Biubiusara TOKTONALIEVA (part 2) Chief Specialist of Non-Tariff Regulation, Export Control and Licensing Division of Trade Department of Ministry of Economic Regulation
Malaysia	Shazryll ZAHIRAN (part 1) Principal Assistant Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mohd Ishrin Bin MOHD ISHAK (part 2) Diplomat Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Maldives	Ibrahim ZUHUREE (part 1) Assistant Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Indrees BADEEU (part 2) Director Logistics National Defense Force

Mongolia	<p>Yanjiv CHINZORIG (part 1) Attaché Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p> <p>Sed RAGJAADORJ (part 2) Specialist of Strategy Planning Ministry of Defense</p>
Myanmar	<p>Kyaw Nyunt LWIN (part 1) Assistant Director (First Secretary) Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Aye KO (part 2) Deputy Director General Customs Department</p>
Nepal	<p>Sudhir BHATTARAI (part 1 and 2) Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Gahendra RAJBHANDARI (part 1 and 2) Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Krishna Kumar KARKI (part 1 and 2) Officer, Ministry of Law and Justice</p> <p>Tirtha Raj WAGLE Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Gyan Bikram Shah Nepal Police</p> <p>Chandra Prasad Bhatta Armed Police</p> <p>Sudhir Bhattarai Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Pakistan	<p>Khalil Ur Rahman HASHMI (part 1) Director (Disarmament) Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Zain UL ABIDIN (part 2) Assistant Director (Disarmament) Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>Saroja SIRISENA (parts 1 and 2) Minister Counselor Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

Tajikistan	Valentina Danilovna GOLDINA (part 1) International Organizations Department Deputy Chief Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Nemat Mirovich SOBIROV (part 2) Deputy Chief of the Department of Military Equipment Ministry of Defence
Thailand	Phasana PUTHIKAMPOL (part 1) Director, Peace Security and Disarmament Division, Department of International Organizations Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Deja AMORNPANTANG (part 2) Chief of Staff, Defence Industrial Department Ministry of Defence
Viet Nam	Tuan Ahn TO (part 1) Assistant Director General Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Cong Trinh NGUYEN (part 2) Defense Analyst, Institute for Defense International Relations Ministry of Defence

### **Expert participants**

Office for Disarmament Affairs	Pamela MAPONGA Senior Political Affairs Officer, Deputy Chief, Conventional Arms Branch
	Mikko AUTTI
European Union Council Secretariat	Fabio DELLA PIAZZA
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Renura Damayanthie RAJAPAKSE Director
EU Expert	Ales VYTECKA CFSP Department, Arms Export Control Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EU Expert	Richard TORNBERG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden
Control Arms Foundation of India	Riju Raj Singh JAMWAL Founding Member, Advocate
International Committee of the Red Cross	Nathalie WEIZMAN Legal Advisor

Independent Expert	Kerry MAZE Consultant
Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights	Annyssa BELLAL Senior Researcher, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights
UNRCPD	Tajiro KIMURA Director
	Roman HUNGER Special Coordinator
	Veronique PANCHAUD UNV
	Anuja KASAJU Administrative Associate
	Aruna SHRESJHA Administrative Assistant
	Daya Raj SUBEDI
UNIDIR	Christiane AGBOTON-JOHNSON Deputy Director
	Elli KYTOMAKI Project Manager, Supporting the ATT Negotiations
	Catherine DELICE Associate Project Officer, Supporting the ATT Negotiations