



UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH



EUROPEAN UNION



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**Regional Seminar for Countries  
in Eastern and Southern Africa**

**29 February–2 March 2012  
Nairobi, Kenya**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

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## **Introduction**

From 29 February through 2 March 2012 UNIDIR organized a regional seminar in Nairobi, Kenya, for “Supporting the Arms Trade Treaty Negotiations through Regional Discussions and Expertise Sharing”. The seminar, which is part of a project that the Institute is organizing for the European Union since 2010<sup>1</sup> was directed to countries in Eastern and Southern Africa<sup>2</sup>. The project, the main components of which are regional events, 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. By organizing these seminars UNIDIR also aims at supporting all United Nations Member States to develop and enforce their national and regional arms transfer control systems.

Practical transfer controls were the topic of especially the latter part of the seminar, which was divided into two halves, directed at different representatives. The first part was mostly aimed at diplomats in charge of the political aspects of the ATT process, and it discussed the way ahead towards the ATT negotiations, with an overview of the process and the elements of the future Treaty. The second half heard presentations about national arms transfer control systems in the region and allowed participants to exchange views more from a technical than political point-of-view.

The seminar brought together over 80 representatives from 24 of the 26 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, mostly from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior and the Armed Forces (see list of participants in annex B). In addition, several international expert representatives from the United Nations and regional organizations as well as civil society were invited to attend the meeting and to make presentations.

This report presents UNIDIR’s summary of the discussions and outcomes of the Nairobi 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=677](http://www.unidir.org/bdd/fiche-activite.php?ref_activite=677).

## **Seminar proceedings**

The three days of the Nairobi regional seminar were full of presentations and discussions, both in the plenary and in smaller working groups, which allowed for a

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<sup>1</sup> 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; and Bali, Indonesia, on 6–8 June 2011 for countries in East Asia and the Pacific.

<sup>2</sup> The States invited to the seminar were Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

more in-depth analysis of issues and a more informal exchange of views. Both the political part (first 1.5 days) and the more technical, practise-oriented part (latter 1.5 days) saw an extremely active and constructive participation of national representatives and experts, who were asked to discuss issues from strategizing towards the July 2012 negotiations and national positions on the ATT, to the day-to-day realities of national and regional arms transfer control systems.

On Wednesday, 29 February, the seminar was officially opened in a session chaired by Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR, which heard high-level statements by Ms. Marjaana Sall, the Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to Kenya; Mr. Aeneas C. Chuma, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kenya; and Honorable Assistant Minister Orwa Ojode, on behalf of Hon. Prof. George Saitoti, EGH, MP, Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security of Kenya. In his remarks, Mr. Ojode noted that Kenya is pleased to be one of the co-authors of the ATT resolutions, and proud to play a leading role in the international efforts to come up with a global legally binding trade treaty that will address the menace caused by illicit and poorly regulated arms trade. Kenya has actively contributed to the debate on control of access to arms and has been at the forefront in advocating for regulatory measures that cover all types of weaponry. Mr. Ojode ensured all participants that Kenya will remain an active supporter of the ATT initiative as well, and that his country places high importance on the issue of conventional arms controls. Also Ms. Sall, speaking on behalf of the European Union, stressed in her remarks the devastating effects that the illicit trade and proliferation of weapons has on societies, especially in the African continent, and noted that regional attempts to solve the problem are insufficient to address an issue that is inherently global in nature. She also commended the different regional positions developed by African regional communities on the ATT process and encouraged ongoing efforts to achieve an African Union Common Position on the ATT.

In addition to the opening statements, the session heard also two presentations about the future ATT itself, one by Mr. Colby Goodman from the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) and another more specifically about the necessary national implementation structures that will have to be put into place under an ATT, delivered by Mr. Guy Lamb from the Institute for Security Studies in South Africa (ISS).

Moving from the introductory presentations to the more interactive part of the seminar, Session I, chaired by Mr. David Kimayo from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya, enabled participants to discuss different aspects of the future ATT especially in light of the upcoming negotiations. Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR talked about the remaining core issues in the process, highlighting some aspects regarding the proposed Treaty's scope, parameters and implementation, and Mr. Richard Mugisha contributed to the discussions by informing all participants about the Control Arms campaign activities on an ATT in Africa. Finally, to take up one specific issue that is of relevance to arms transfers in Africa, Mr. Paul Holtom from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) talked about the ATT initiative from the point-of-view of human security considerations, especially in terms of controlling arms transfers to non-state actors. The presentations evoked a lively debate among the participants, who specifically addressed the need to prevent the diversion of arms and make sure they do not end up in the wrong hands.

After lunch, the focus was moved more specifically to the actions already undertaken and in process on the African continent. Chaired by Mr. Michiel Combrink of South Africa, the second working session heard presentations from the African Union (by Ms. Einas Mohamed from the AU Commission), the Nairobi Protocol (by Ms. Barbara Munube from the RECSA Secretariat) and also from the EU (by Fabio Della Piazza from the EEAS). All presenters highlighted activities that their organizations have undertaken to improve controls of conventional arms, and in the case of RECSA especially small arms and light weapons. During the question-and-answer session, most attention was devoted to the activities of the African Union, and many participants called for continued and intensified efforts by the AU in the lead-up to the ATT Conference in July 2012. The first day of the seminar was brought to a close by a series of national presentations, delivered by selected representatives, to discuss priorities, strategies and challenges ahead in the ATT process. Chaired by Ms. Ramla Khamis from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania, the session also enabled all participants to ask questions and exchange views about their national policies on the future ATT.

In the beginning of the second seminar day, participants were divided to three simultaneous working groups, which were all asked to address the same two series of questions related to the goals, scope and parameters of the future ATT, and on implementation. Questions on the table were about the most important 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; possible cooperation and assistance mechanisms; and the minimum requirements for an effective national transfer control system under an ATT.

The purpose of the working groups was to exchange views and ideas, not to arrive at any common conclusions or a joint statement. However, to make sure that all participants would get an idea of what was discussed in the different groups, we gathered back 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 statements delivered by Ms. Elli Kytömäki of UNIDIR, Mr. Fabio Della Piazza of the EEAS, and Ambassador S.K. Maina, Director of the Multilateral Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya.

After lunch we started the second, more technical and practice-oriented part of the seminar, where participants had the opportunity to discuss the future ATT from a more technical perspective and by covering current national and regional transfer control systems. After a brief opening session and introductory statements, the seminar moved directly to discussing concrete examples of existing control mechanisms. Chaired by Mr. Colby Goodman of UNREC, the session heard a national presentation from South Africa, delivered by Mr. Dumisani Dladla of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa. In addition, Mr. Ales Vytecka of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented as an EU expert the EU Common Position on conventional arms exports, especially as it relates to implementing transfer controls in sub-Saharan Africa. Also the last session of the day, chaired by Mr. Paul Holtom of SIPRI, talked about the details and requirements of establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls, first with special focus on import controls (delivered by Abel Duarte Oliveira from the Ministry of Defence of Portugal) and then from a point-of-view of a new state, South Sudan,

delivered by Dr. Riak Gok Majok of the South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control. Participants warmly welcomed these different viewpoints and asked several questions despite some time constraints.

The first session of the last day was focused specifically on improving accountability and transparency of conventional arms transfers. Chaired by Mr. Duarte Oliveira of Portugal, it heard three presentations: Mr. Goodman of UNREC talked about the role and functioning of United Nations transparency mechanisms, most importantly the Register of Conventional Arms, Ambassador Paul Beijer of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented some national and EU approaches to transparency, and Lt. Col. John Msibi of the Ministry of Defence of Swaziland talked about improving accountability and transparency in his national context, especially regarding marking, tracing and record-keeping of weapons.

As in the Bali event, the rest of the seminar 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. In the groups, 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. All scenarios were discussed in detail and parallels were drawn also to real-life situations and problematic cases. 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 outcome of their discussions.

The seminar was brought to close in a session chaired by Ms. Kytömäki of UNIDIR, who also gave a short verbal summary of the seminar proceedings. Participants also heard closing remarks by Fabio Della Piazza of the EU and by Mr. Oriri Onyango, Director of the National Crime Research Centre, who spoke on behalf of Hon. Mr. Githu Muigai, the Attorney General of Kenya.

## **Findings and recommendations**

### **Support to the goals and objectives of the Chairman's non-paper**

There was general support among the participants to the goals and objectives of the future ATT as outlined in the Chairman's non-paper of 13 July 2011. In the group discussions it was noted that the most important goal for the future Treaty will be to achieve universality, because only a global agreement can address the challenges and problems currently posed by uncontrolled trade in conventional arms. We should also not forget about the original goal of the future Treaty as set out in the ATT resolutions: not to achieve any kind of global agreement, but really one that adheres to the highest possible common standards and that is also able to help harmonize the existing regional conventions and arrangements.

In addition to the first two goals proposed in the Chairman's paper—references to the United Nations Charter and the need to establish the highest possible standards for arms trade—delegates participating in the meeting seemed to favour especially goals three and four: preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit transfer and production and

brokering of arms, and contributing to international and regional peace and security as central to the future Treaty. Quite lengthy discussion was devoted to the details of proposed goal four, especially related to the impact of arms transfers on prolonging conflicts and hampering economic development.

Some participants noted that in addition to writing down the goals of the future Treaty in the text itself, the negotiators should be committed to widely communicating them to their own citizens and other governments, especially as we enter the implementation phase of the process.

### **Inclusion of SALW and ammunition a priority—some concerns expressed about proposed criteria**

Many States that participated in the seminar discussions spoke quite passionately about the need to include SALW and ammunition in the future ATT. As has become clear in previous discussions around an ATT, the issue of small arms is a clear priority to most African States, and some of them have gone as far as to say that they might not be in a position to support the final Treaty, should it fail to include SALW and the related ammunition in its scope. This position is based on the fact that the majority of arms transferred in the continent are small arms, and these arms also the ones with the most devastating effects on societies when diverted from legal trade and trafficked illegally to unwanted end-users. In addition to stressing the importance of the inclusion of these weapon types, participants seemed to generally favor a comprehensive approach to the scope that should include all conventional arms, ammunition, plus parts and components, and a wide variety of activities from export and import of weapons to brokering, transit and re-transfer. There was also some discussion about the need to include training and other potential categories in the scope, with some participants talking strongly in favor of their inclusion and others pointing to the complexity of regulating these items. For example, terrorism was noted to be a difficult issue to tackle because of the lack of a common definition of the term. Also transfers of technology were taken up as a potentially problematic issue, and participants noted that an ATT should not hinder the possibilities of African States to receive and develop new technical capacities. At the national level, it was noted that further coordination and training will be needed between the different agencies involved in ATT-related matters.

When asked about the desirable and necessary parameters for the future Treaty, many participants called especially for the inclusion of human rights law and international humanitarian law. A couple of States also expressed concern about the inclusion of these criteria, as in their mind these could be used for purposes of political abuse or to “unjustifiably prevent arms transfers” to a certain State claiming IHL or IHR concerns. Some said that the details of what is meant by the currently proposed criteria will have to be further explored, as for example the meaning of “serious violations of IHR and IHL” and “to undermine poverty” were not clear in their mind at the moment, and it was noted that it would be difficult to for instance measure the level of human rights violations. It was also pointed out that it might prove very difficult to have objective and non-discriminatory policies using certain criteria. Finally, there were also some who were cautious about the whole approach to criteria and noted that this should be left for the States Parties to define.

On the other hand, responding to the more moderate proposals concerning the future Treaty's criteria, some participants said their States have interpreted objective and non-discriminatory criteria already for years under other instruments and are applying the same standards and process for each State, looking at each request on a case-by-case basis. In addition, it was noted that the future ATT would not in any case eliminate all potential for political abuse, as exports are and would continue to be sovereign decisions left in the end to the discretion of each individual, sovereign State. Rather, the future Treaty aims to increase scrutiny on arms transfers to prevent irresponsible transfers and transfers being easily diverted to the illicit trade.

### **Need of international cooperation and assistance to support national efforts**

Another issue that has frequently come up already in previous exchanges of views in the region especially with regard to the implementation of the future Treaty is international cooperation and assistance. This was mentioned again by the majority of participants in the working group discussions as a critical part of the future ATT. It was noted again that as States' capacities as well as the level of their expertise and sophistication of transfer control systems vary widely, many will need assistance and capacity-building both in the lead-up to joining the future Treaty and in ensuring its effective implementation. Related to this point, it was also noted that States will need to work together on monitoring weapons flows and tracing, and that effective border control is an important component of that.

While there was a general call for the need of assistance, some participants expressed concern about how to ensure that it reaches the right States and how to structure and channel these efforts to learn from previous instruments and to avoid some mistakes previously made in related processes. Specifically, it was noted that some States that are currently providing assistance put too high conditions on the assistance and sometimes the provided assistance is not of the quality that the recipients would need. It was also pointed out that in the provision of assistance, the involvement and ownership of the receiving State is of crucial importance, and any assistance measures should be designed and developed since the beginning jointly by the providing party and the recipient(s).

Reporting was noted to be not only an important transparency measure but potentially the best way to indicate assistance needs and resources. At the same time it was pointed out that given the topic of the future ATT, there are some delicacies related to its future reporting requirements, which might make it more challenging to address assistance requirements in the national reports. Instead, it was suggested that meetings of States Parties could maybe be used to channel assistance. A few participants raised these issues specifically in terms of how to formulate the Treaty text, and suggested that a reference to the need to develop improved international assistance should somehow be explicitly included in the drafting.

### **Call for the rapid adoption of an African Common Position on the future ATT**

Throughout the discussions, lot of emphasis was placed on regional arms control efforts and instruments already adopted and in process within for example the Nairobi Protocol

and the African Union. It was noted that despite some clear and natural differences in arms transfer control situations in different African States, most of them are primarily importing States and concerned thereby especially about imports, obligations of transit States and end-user modalities. Also, given the primary importance of SALW and ammunition to the majority of countries in the African continent and the necessity to combat illicit trade and diversion, it was noted that States in the region should unify their approach to make sure their voices are heard.

The representative of the African Union presented the Common Position, which at the time of the seminar was being negotiated among the Member States. Many delegates followed up the presentation by stressing the need of Africa to quickly come up with a strong and effective Common Position, following the example of regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). A few participants expressed some frustration about how the AU Common Position had developed, and some also noted that they were not sure that they could support all the elements currently in the draft regional position.

One delegate mentioned the need to develop a draft legal text for the AU CP and for each State to identify the areas that are the most important for them in it. There was also discussion about the specific elements that African States should push for in the ATT to make it more relevant to African challenges. Specifically, it was suggested that African States could provide more details on import and transit controls in the drafting exercise. In thinking about the implementation of the Treaty, it was noted that in the future, more regular meetings within Africa both at working level and among high-level officials. A financial structure should be set up at the international level to allow for the convening of such regional meetings. It was also pointed out that especially legislation related to arms transfers within Africa should be harmonized and updated, as currently laws in many countries in the region are not up-to-date or regionally coordinated.

### **Outcome and impact**

The seminar held in Nairobi for countries in Eastern and Southern Africa proved fully successful and met all the goals set for it. As in the previous events, UNIDIR was able to enjoy very good support from the local UNDP office, the EEAS and the host country, which all for their part contributed to the success of the event.

In terms of participation the seminar was the largest in the EU–UNIDIR seminar series with over 80 participants from almost all the countries in the region together with international expert participants. The discussions during the three days were extremely active, open and constructive, and participants commended the seminar for being an extremely timely and valuable contribution to the ATT process.

Based on the anonymous feedback collected from the participants, they were slightly less familiar with the ATT process prior to the seminar than the attendants of the other regional events. Everyone who returned the questionnaire said that their knowledge about the ATT initiative improved as a result of the seminar. Issues that participants especially appreciated included the presentations on the scope and parameters of the Treaty and on transparency vs. security. All participants also noted that the seminar

helped them commence or sustain their governments' active and substantive participation in the process towards the July 2012 negotiations. As in the other seminars, the working group sessions proved very useful in allowing for deeper analysis and exploration of certain ATT- and transfer control-related issues, and many said that they helped understand that practical issues that countries will face when implementing the future Treaty. As a result of the seminar, some participants noted that they will try to organize a national workshop/seminar before the July negotiations, reach out to their defence industry and civil society organizations and also keep in touch with the representatives from other countries in the regions that were invited to the event.

### **Media coverage**

Invitations to attend the opening and closing sessions of the seminar were circulated among the local and regional media in Kenya some days prior to the seminar, following the project's usual practice. Due to an overlap with some important domestic news events during the seminar days, the regional seminar failed to attract much media attention in Kenya. Some journalists attended the opening session and information about the speech of the Hon Assistant Minister Ojode was posted on the government website, but otherwise the press coverage of the event was limited.

### **Next steps**

In parallel with organizing the regional seminar in Nairobi, the UNIDIR ATT team has been working on the two remaining regional events, directed to countries in the Middle East and in Wider Europe. The Middle East seminar will take place in Beirut, Lebanon, on 27–29 March 2012 and the Wider Europe seminar in Belgrade, Serbia, on 18–20 April 2012. After these last regional project activities, the efforts will be turned to the final reporting and commissioning of the last three background papers. These studies, together with the summary reports of the regional seminars and the presentations made during the project events, will be made available on UNIDIR's website once finalized and are also distributed at the project events.

The project concluding event will 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.

## **Annex A. Agenda**

### **DAY 1**

#### **Wednesday, 29 February 2012**

08:30–09:00 **Registration**

09:00–10:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Opening remarks:

Marjaana Sall, Deputy Head, Delegation of the European Union to Kenya

Aeneas C. Chuma, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kenya

Hon Assistant Minister Orwa Ojode, on behalf of Hon. Prof. George Saitoti, EGH, MP, Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Kenya

Presentations:

*ATT—general overview and developments within the United Nations*  
Colby Goodman, Deputy Director, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

*Necessary national implementation structures for an ATT*  
Guy Lamb, Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

10:30–11:00 Coffee break

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

Chair: David Kimayo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya

Presentations:

*Towards the ATT Negotiating Conference: Remaining core issues*  
Elli Kytömäki, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

*Civil Society's Contribution to the ATT process in the region*  
Richard Mugisha, Control Arms Campaign; Executive Director of People with Disabilities, Uganda; Coordinator of EAANSA

*ATT initiative and human security considerations—controlling transfers of arms to non-state actors*  
Paul Holtom, SIPRI

Discussion.

13:00–14:30 Lunch at conference venue

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

Chair: Michiel Combrink, Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, Geneva

Presentations:

*ATT and Africa: African Union approach to the draft Treaty*  
Einass Mohamed, African Union Commission

*Special focus on small arms and ammunition–Nairobi Protocol*  
Barbara Munube, RECSA Secretariat

*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: Ramla Khamis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania

Presentations: National contributions from selected countries in the regions

## **DAY 2**

### **Thursday, 01 March 2012**

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

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

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

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

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

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

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, UNIDIR

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

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, UNIDIR

Remarks: Fabio Della Piazza, European Union External Action Service

Ambassador S.K. Maina, Director, Multilateral Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya

13:00-15:00 Lunch at conference venue

## **PART II**

### ***For technical and law-enforcement personnel***

**Thursday, 01 March 2012**

15:00–15:30 **Opening Session**

Chair: Elli Kytömäki, Project Manager, UNIDIR

Opening remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

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

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

Chair: Colby Goodman, UNREC

Presentations:

*South African experience in implementing arms transfer controls*  
Dumisani Dladla, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa

*EU Common Position on conventional arms exports: implementing transfer controls in Sub-Saharan Africa–European perspective*  
Ales Vytecka, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic

16:45–17:00 Coffee break

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

Chair: Paul Holtom, SIPRI

Presentations:

*Establishing and enforcing comprehensive controls with special focus on import controls*

Abel Duarte Oliveira, Ministry of Defence, Portugal

*Arms control challenges of a new state: South Sudan*

Dr. Riak Gok Majok, South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control

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

## **DAY 3**

### **Friday, 02 March 2012**

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

Chair: Abel Duarte Oliveira, Ministry of Defence, Portugal

Presentations:

*Role and functioning of United Nations transparency mechanisms*  
Colby Goodman, UNREC

*National and European Union approaches to transparency*  
Paul Beijer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden

*Improving accountability and transparency in national systems: marking, tracing and record-keeping of weapons in Swaziland*  
Lt Col John Msibi, Director, UN and Military Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Swaziland

Discussion.

10:30–10:45 Coffee break

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

Chair: Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Presentation of three practical case Studies by the EU Experts

Discussion and division into working groups

13:00-14:30 Lunch at conference venue

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

16:30–17:00 **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: Elli Kytömäki, UNIDIR

*Summary of the seminar outcomes and recommendations*

Closing remarks:

Fabio Della Piazza, European External Action Service

Oriri Onyango, Director of the National Crime Research Centre, on behalf of Hon Mr. Githu Muigai, Attorney General, Kenya

## Annex B. List of participants

	Country	Representatives
1.	Angola	<p>Com. Alberto LISBOA MÁRIO Police Commissioner Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Felizardo Cesar MANUEL</p> <p>Col. Silvestre GUSTAVO Diplomatic Adviser of the Minister of National Defense</p> <p>Mr. Lemos Correia DA CONCEIÇÃO Head of Regional Organization Section Ministry of National Defence</p> <p>Dr. Pedro Narciso DA SILVA</p> <p>Dr. Cláudio Makanda FUKIENO</p> <p>Dr. José Delfim Luis RATO</p>
2.	Botswana	<p>Mr. Keabetswe MAKGOPHE Deputy Commissioner of Police</p> <p>Ms. Grace RADITLHALO Senior Staff Officer National Police Forces</p>
3.	Burundi	<p>Mr. Bienvenu HATUNGIMANA Advisor Ministry of External Relations and International Cooperation</p> <p>Mr. Désiré NSHIMIRIMANA 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President, SALW Commission</p>
4.	Comoros	<p>Ms. Soumayat DJOUBEIRI Assistant, Office of Legal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
5.	Djibouti	<p>Mr. Isse Assoweh ABDILLAHI National Focal Point on Disarmament Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Abdillahi Guedi ODAALI Police Force of Djibouti</p>

6.	Equatorial Guinea	<p>Mr. Jovino ONA NSVE ABEGVE Director General African Union Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Nguy Obiang AGAPITO Director General, Logistics Armed Forces of Equatorial Guinea</p>
8.	Ethiopia	<p>Mr. Dilafera BEKELE Disarmament Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Col. Mehabub IBRHEM Head, Weapons Sub-division Ministry of National Defence</p>
9.	Kenya	<p>Amb. David S.K. MAINE Director, Multilateral Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. S.N MUIRURI Senior Assistant, Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Sebastian ILELI Third Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Martin OWUOR Legal Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. David M. KIMAIYO Director, SALW National Focal Point</p> <p>Eng John Patrick OCHIENG Deputy Director, SALW National Focal Point</p> <p>Major O. OMONDI MOSD, Department of Defence</p> <p>Mr. OMBABA Director, Operations, Kenya Police</p> <p>Mr. Douglas GIROCHO CFA, Kenya Police</p> <p>Mr. Levin MWANDI Chief Licensing Officer, CFB, Kenya Police</p>

		<p>C.I. Ibrahim Guyo JILLO Training Officer, Administration Police</p> <p>Ms. Jacinta NYAMOSI DPP</p> <p>Mr. Kennedy ASEMBO NSIS</p> <p>Mr. Ken ODHIAMBO NSIS</p> <p>Amb. Ochieng ADOLA APFO</p> <p>Mr. Camlus OMOGO SRIC</p> <p>Mr. Martin MACHARIA State Counsel, AG/SLO</p>
10.	Lesotho	<p>Ms. Toka MASHOAI Legal Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Mr. Paseka MOKETE Senior Inspector Lesotho Mounted Police Service</p>
11.	Madagascar	<p>Ms. Onipatsa Helinoro TIANAMAHEFA Director, Multilateral Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Ms. Bebiarisoa Lisy RAMANANTSOA Chief, Studies Department Customs</p>
12.	Malawi	<p>Ms. Major Chanju Samantha MWALE Legal Officer Malawi Defence Force</p> <p>Mr. Ernest MWINAMA Assistant Superintendent Malawi Police Service</p>
13.	Mauritius	<p>Mr. Shiva Soopramanien COOTHEN Inspector of Police Police Headquarters</p>

		Mr. Manmohun SEEBALUCK Chief Inspector of Police
14.	Mozambique	Ms. Judite JUSTINO First Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs
15.	Namibia	Mr. Ignatius NANGOMBE Head, Firearms Subdivision Namibian Police Force  Mr. Moses SHAAMA Chief Inspector Namibian Police Force
17.	Seychelles	Ms. Gayethri MURUGAIYAN Second Secretary, Treaty Section Ministry of Foreign Affairs  Mr. Reginald Jerome ELIZABETH Chief Superintendent Government of Seychelles
18.	Somalia	Mr. Hussen ABDI Counsellor Somali Permanent Mission to UNOG, Geneva
19.	South Africa	Mr. Michiel COMBRINK Political Counsellor Permanent Mission of South Africa to the UN, Geneva  Mr. Dumisani DLADLA Ministry of Foreign Affairs
20.	South Sudan	Mr. Christo Simon FATAKI Director, SALW Control SSBCSCAC  Dr. Riak Gok MAJOK Deputy Head of Bureau Republic of South Sudan
21.	Sudan	Mr. Hassan Hamid HASSAN Minister Plenipotentiary Permanent Mission of Sudan, NYC

		Mr. Idrees SAEED Cousellor Ministry of Foreign Affairs
22.	Swaziland	Mr. Alton Sandile LUKHELE First Secretary, Disarmament Permanent Mission of Swaziland, Geneva  Lt. Col John MSIBI Director, UN and Military Affairs Ministry of Defence
24.	Uganda	Ms. Bernadette MWESIGE Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations New York
23.	United Republic of Tanzania	Ms. Ramla KHAMIS Second Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co- operation  Mr. Lutenta Modest MWAUZI Co-arms management Ministry of Home Affairs
25.	Zambia	Mr. Dominic MATALE Principal Research Officer Ministry of Defence  Lt Col. Lawrence SAMPA Director, Research and Analysis Ministry of Defence
26.	Zimbabwe	Col David MUTSUJUNGUMA Director, Legal Services Ministry of Defence  Mr. Albert MUROVE Ministry of Defence
27	UNREC	Mr. Colby GOODMAN Deputy Director

28	AU	Ms. Einas MOHAMED African Union Commission
29	RECSA	Ms. Barbara MUNUBE Head of legal Affairs
30	EAC	Mr. Martin OGANGO Small Arms and Light Weapons Advisor EAC-GIZ Programme on Peace and Security
31	SIPRI	Dr. Paul HOLTOM
32	ISS	Mr. Guy LAMB
33	EU Expert	Mr. Abel DUARTE OLIVEIRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal
34	EU Expert	Mr. Ales VYTECKA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic
35	EU Expert	Ambassador Paul BEIJER Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden
36	Control Arms	Mr. Richard MUGISHA Executive Director of People with Disabilities, Uganda  Mr. Camlus OMOGO IKV Pax Christi Horn of Africa Programme
37	AMD (Industries Association)	Mr. Simphiwe HAMILTON Executive Director
38	United Nations, Kenya	Mr. Aeneas C. CHUMA UN Resident Coordinator in Kenya  Mr. Roba SHARAMO

39	European Action Service	<p>Ms. Marjaana SALL Deputy Head, Delegation of the European Union to Kenya</p> <p>Mr. Fabio DELLA PIAZZA</p>
40	UNIDIR	<p>Ms. Elli KYTOMAKI Project Manager</p> <p>Mr. Simon SALDNER Junior Research Assistant</p>