



European Union



UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

Austrian Federal Ministry for  
European and International Affairs

**Promoting Discussion on an Arms Trade Treaty  
European Union–UNIDIR Project**

**Regional Seminar for Wider Europe**

**11 February 2010  
Vienna, Austria**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

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## **Introduction**

As part of the project “on support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy”,<sup>1</sup> the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)<sup>2</sup> organized an event in Vienna on 11 February 2010 for states in wider Europe.<sup>3</sup>

This seminar was last in the series of regional seminars organized by UNIDIR in implementing a project for the European Union (EU) to support discussions on the proposed Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). The seminars, held between April 2009 and February 2010, aimed at integrating national and regional contributions to the international process underway on an ATT and to contribute to identifying the scope and implications of a treaty on the trade in conventional arms.

The seminar brought together representatives from 21 countries in Wider Europe, representing mostly Ministries of Foreign Affairs, as well as other institutions (see annex A). Following the general plan of the EU–UNIDIR project, the agenda of the seminar was developed to give participants a general overview of an ATT, its background and actors, as well as scope and implications, together with specific regional views and priorities, and related processes. Also, all efforts were made to ensure that despite the full agenda, maximum time was devoted to interactive discussions that allowed for the gathering of ideas for further action, recommendations and suggestions. The morning sessions heard presentations from expert participants, while the afternoon was largely built around simultaneous working-group discussions and a wrap-up in the plenary.

This paper provides a summary of the presentations and discussions from the seminar, as well as the ideas and suggestions put forward during the discussions. The report reflects the impressions and views of the organizers at UNIDIR, based on our account of the proceedings and exchanges of views among the seminar participants. It is not intended to be a consensus report, and it therefore does not necessarily represent the views of all participants.

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<sup>1</sup> EU Council Decision 2009/42/CFSP “on support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy”, adopted on 19 January 2009.

<sup>2</sup> UNIDIR is an autonomous research institute of the United Nations that specializes in matters of disarmament and security, and promotes creative thinking and dialogue on the disarmament and security challenges of today and of tomorrow through research projects, publications, and other various activities. For more information, visit <[www.unidir.org](http://www.unidir.org)>.

<sup>3</sup> Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

## **Presentations and discussions**<sup>4</sup>

### **Opening presentations**

The opening session of the regional seminar for states in wider Europe was chaired by Dr. Christiane Agboton-Johnson, Deputy Director of UNIDIR. In her opening remarks, she welcomed all participants to Vienna and thanked host-state Austria for all its support to the meeting, which took place in the Hofburg Palace and Congress Centre. Going back to the Decision of the EU Council in support of the ATT, she explained the rationale and structure of the EU–UNIDIR project. Dr. Agboton-Johnson noted that the participating states of the last regional seminar are in very diverse situations, both because of geopolitics and relative strength, and differences in national and regional security perceptions and priorities, but that these differences should be taken as a strength of the discussions.

Ambassador Alexander Marschik from the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs delivered the welcoming remarks on behalf of Austria. He noted that due to irresponsible arms trading too many weapons end up in the wrong hands, and that the failure to implement controls over the trade fuels human rights violations and social disintegration, plays into the hands of crime and terrorism and prolongs armed conflict. In the current situation with insufficient controls, Austria sees a global uniform binding regulation, an ATT, as the solution. Ambassador Marschik noted that an ATT would not be aimed at creating obstacles for responsible trade, nor infringing upon states' sovereign right of self defence. In the Austrian view, an ATT would simply close existing loopholes and eliminate inconsistencies in the implementation of current arms transfer controls. Finally, Ambassador Marschik wished all participants a successful seminar and an enjoyable time in the historical city of Vienna.

Ambassador Consuelo Femenía from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation spoke on behalf of the European Union. She referred to the Lisbon Treaty that entered into force in December 2009 and the new EU institutions as means to transform the European Union into an effective global player, one that is able to actively participate in the shaping of a new model of international governance and to respond to both old and emerging threats and challenges. With regard to an ATT, the European Union wants to stay at the forefront and has high ambitions for the negotiations. It looks forward to bringing together the divergent positions of states, aims at an ambitious scope for the treaty, and is ready to help third states in developing their national standards and export control systems and in raising public awareness to improve human security. The European Union will support an inclusive preparatory process in the lead-up to 2012, and envisages a robust ATT that is as universal as possible, and that will prevent conventional weapons from being used to threaten security, destabilize regions, violate human rights and international humanitarian law or undermine social and economic development.

To give some background on the UN process toward an ATT, Mr. Daniël Prins from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA) started his presentation by noting that unlike international trade in many commodities, there currently are no global standards or rules governing the international trade in conventional arms. Several regional

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<sup>4</sup> See annex B for the seminar agenda.

arrangements are in place, but quite a number of states are outside these arrangements. The lack of regulations affects the United Nations in many ways—peacekeeping missions are confronted with illicit weapon flows that pose challenges to the stability of countries and to the security of UN personnel, and food delivery in unstable and conflict-ridden regions is often massively hampered because of armed violence. As Mr. Prins noted, states have recognized these problems, and with strong support from civil society have embarked on a UN process to agree an international, legally binding treaty to control trade in conventional arms. Beginning from the first ATT resolution in 2006, he described the UN process from the work of the 2008 Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and the 2009 Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) to the Preparatory Committee meetings scheduled to take place before the ATT Conference in 2012.

Going more into detail of the possible parameters, scope and implications of an ATT, Ms. Perrine Le Meur from the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique (FRS) started by quoting the mandate of the 2012 ATT Conference: to “elaborate a legally binding instrument on the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms”. In talking about an ATT’s scope, Ms. Le Meur referred to the seven categories of the UN Register of Conventional Arms together with additional categories of SALW and ammunition, and listed exports, imports, transit, brokering, re-exports, gifts and loans as possible activities to be covered. She noted that an ATT should be based on states’ national responsibilities over authorization, monitoring and prevention of transfers, and aim at creating global norms applicable to all states. As possible parameters of an ATT she mentioned states’ existing obligations under international law, and considerations regarding the end user of the transferred weapons. In addition, she listed the potential end use of the transferred weapons and its possible impact on regional and international security and stability. Ms. Le Meur concluded by noting that an ATT could result in a more responsible arms trade, increase confidence and security through transparency, help prevent conflicts and aid the fight against illicit trade in conventional weapons.

As a civil society contribution to the discussions, Mr. Bernardo Mariani from Saferworld presented civil society’s work in support of the ATT process in wider Europe, stressing that support for an ATT is widespread and growing among European civil society, as it is across the world. He highlighted awareness-raising campaigns and grass-roots actions across Europe and worldwide, including the Million Faces petition for an ATT, the People’s Consultations, the Global Week of Action against Gun Violence and the Parliamentary Declaration on the ATT, which was signed by parliamentarians from 32 European states. Mr. Mariani also noted that there have been significant advocacy and lobbying efforts at the national, regional and international level, involving European civil society organizations and individuals, for example the drafting of the Global Principles for an ATT by the non-governmental organization ATT Steering Committee. He stressed how various civil society representatives have advocated and participated at each step of the ATT process within the United Nations, for example in connection to the OEWG, by producing position papers and hosting side events. Mr. Mariani concluded by describing the next steps in the process toward an ATT. He emphasized the important role of civil society in maintaining the momentum necessary to ensure a strong and comprehensive treaty, based on states’ obligations under national and international law, as well as promoting and raising awareness of the ATT process among states that are not sufficiently engaged, or remain sceptical.

## **General overview of arms transfers and the proposed ATT—international and regional perspectives**

The next session of the seminar aimed at providing a general overview of transfers of conventional arms as well as of the proposed ATT, both internationally and from a European regional perspective.

Dr. Paul Holtom from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) started by describing how, according to SIPRI data, global military expenditure in the past 10 years has risen by 45%, amounting in 2008 to just under US\$ 1.5 trillion. Since the mid-1980s, the top five suppliers of conventional arms have been the United States, the Soviet Union/Russia, France, the United Kingdom and Germany, together accounting for around 80% of exports of major conventional weapons for the past three decades. Dr. Holtom noted that Europe and Central Asia accounted for around 63% of global arms exports in 2004 to 2008. Since the largest exporters of conventional weapons in wider Europe are also large producers and small importers, and—with the exception of Russia—they are among the core supporters of an ATT, Dr. Holtom claimed that other states without an indigenous arms industry could perceive the proposed ATT as unfair since it only covers imports and exports and will not cover procurement of military equipment from domestic production. Further, Dr. Holtom noted that the past decade has seen a rise in arms imports, exports and military expenditure in wider Europe, especially in Eastern Europe. While exports have grown in the region in general, they have fallen in Central Asia. Many states in the region have developed their legislation and systems for controlling arms transfers to tackle some of the problems that have arisen, and regional-level action is prominent in addressing these issues. In contrast to most other regions, transparency in the transfer of conventional arms is well-developed in Europe and Central Asia, where all states have submitted information to the UN Register of Conventional Arms at least once, and a number of European states are regularly publishing national reports on their arms exports.

As a representative of the largest regional security organization in wider Europe, Mr. Mathew Geertsen from the Conflict Prevention Centre of the Secretariat of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) gave an overview of how the OSCE has addressed issues related to responsible arms transfers. He started by describing the Organization's Principles Governing Arms Transfers, the aim of which is to promote peace and security by exercising restraint on transfers and ensuring that arms transferred are not used in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Following this, Mr. Geertsen described related documents such as the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), by which OSCE-participating states agreed upon a set of norms, principles and measures to control each stage in the life of a weapon. He also noted that in support of the SALW Document, the OSCE has issued the Handbook of Best Practices on SALW, and Forum for Security Co-operation agreed on a set of decisions on export controls. The OSCE has also introduced a set of rules for transfers of SALW by air transport in order to combat illicit trade in SALW. Ending his presentation, Mr. Geertsen said that the organization has elaborated an impressive set of norms, standards and measures aimed at ensuring responsible transfers of conventional arms and curbing the proliferation of illicit SALW, and that serious work has been done by OSCE-participating states in establishing one of the most advanced set of measures for controlling arms transfers. He concluded by expressing his

hope that the work of the OSCE will be an inspiration for the debates on the proposed ATT.

Mr. Malcolm Russell from the Counter Proliferation Department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office presented the EU Common Position on arms transfers. He briefly presented the main developments and structure of European arms export controls, especially the legally binding EU Common Position adopted in 2008. Mr. Russell noted that the EU process of working together on arms export controls is continuous at working level. It has been developed because EU member states have found it advantageous both for themselves and for the European arms industry. As Mr. Russell noted, the Common Position obligates all EU member states to operate under the same system, while granting each state the right to make its own export decisions based on individual assessments. All EU member states must assess relevant arms export licence applications against the eight criteria contained in the Common Position on a case by case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances of each potential export. To exemplify how the United Kingdom uses the Common Position in its transfer assessment, Mr. Russell discussed a case study of a fictional state that wanted to buy military equipment from a British producer. In this he showed how the United Kingdom would assess the risks associated with the transfer, according to the eight criteria, relative to the recipient state's legitimate need for security and defence. Ending his presentation, Mr. Russell gave examples of advantages of the EU Common Position from the British perspective. He noted that the Common Position helps states make informed decisions, it keeps the process as objective as possible, promotes standards and efficacy, and simplifies bureaucracy. Further, according to Mr. Russell, the Common Position on arms export controls provides a sound basis on which to make export license decisions, and helps increase consistency of decision making. According to the European Union, this is good for states, the arms industry and importing states.

All presentations during the morning sessions were followed by question and answer sessions and general discussion in the plenary session.

### **Working groups and roundtable discussions**

The afternoon session started with parallel working-group sessions, followed by concluding discussions in the plenary session. The purpose of the working groups was to allow participants to further express their views and ideas and to discuss different issues relevant to a possible ATT, not necessarily to reach a consensus.

All seminar participants were designated to work in one of three simultaneous working groups and asked to think about answers and suggestions to four questions related to the situation in their region, the trade in conventional arms, its impacts and the proposed ATT. Issues discussed included participants' views about problems related to the uncontrolled trade of conventional arms in their countries and in the region and possible ways to address them, about common parameters for the proposed ATT, as well as potential elements that could or should be included in an ATT to make it effective, objective and practically implementable. Participants were also asked to think about the next steps in the ATT process nationally, regionally as well as internationally, and to identify priorities and challenges ahead given the new ATT resolution and the set schedule for 2010–2012.

Participants were active in the working-group discussions and presentations of the group work and in the subsequent plenary session brought up valuable points and suggestions that hopefully will be reflected in the following international discussions. Priority issues and concerns that came up in the working groups and during the roundtable session on the next steps are summarized in the “recommendations and ideas” section of this report.

### **Closing session**

The closing session of the seminar was chaired by Dr. Christiane Agboton-Johnson from UNIDIR. She thanked all participants, Austria and the European Union for their excellent cooperation in preparations for the seminar. She also thanked all speakers. Finally, Dr. Agboton-Johnson underlined the importance of continued dialogue and exchange of views on the ATT initiative, stressing the importance of regional-level input to the debates at the international level in the lead-up to the 2012 ATT Conference.

Ms. Elli Kytömäki gave a short summary presentation of the seminar’s proceedings and discussions, as well as the recommendations and ideas put forward during the day. Mr. Fabio Della Piazza from the Secretariat of the Council of the European Union expressed his gratitude to all participants for their active input and exchange of ideas, and reiterated the European Union’s continued commitment to an inclusive, informative and productive process toward and ATT.

Finally, Ambassador Christian Strohal, Permanent Representative of Austria to the Specialized United Nations Agencies, to the World Trade Organization and to the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva, thanked all participants and organizers on behalf of Austria, and wished everyone interesting and fruitful discussions at the following day’s concluding seminar.

### **Recommendations and ideas**

The following is a compilation of ideas and recommendations put forward during the seminar’s plenary and working-group discussions. While not necessarily consensual, these issues seemed to attract general support and acceptance among seminar participants and could be used to feed into and support the ongoing international discussions on an ATT from the regional perspective of those states of wider Europe that attended the seminar.

#### **The responsibility of states under an international treaty**

In the discussions about problems related to the arms trade, participants mentioned conflicts, crime, non-state actors, terrorism, unlicensed production, diversion and generally the illicit flows of weapons. It was noted that an ATT could help solve these problems, and also bring advantages, for example to the arms industry. However, many participants stressed that strong action by states—preferably all UN Member States—will be needed to achieve these goals.

The importance of getting all states, both exporters and importers, onboard in the development of an international treaty was underlined in many instances. Shared responsibilities of states producing and exporting weapons as well as those importing them for self-defence were underlined.

The inherent sovereignty and right of states to self-defence were mentioned in many group discussions, and participants highlighted that decisions about arms transfers should remain the prerogative of national authorities. In developing effective international systems for controlling the arms trade, further cooperation, assistance and capacity-building were seen as necessary to support national action and aims.

### **Being an “optimistic realist”, keeping in mind what is possible and feasible**

Some discussion was devoted to discussing in general what an ATT could and should achieve in order to make a difference. Many speakers seemed optimistic about the possibilities of an ATT, even though some cautioned about the danger of settling for the lowest common denominator instead of the high standards already in place in some states. Different challenges faced by regions were noted, as were particular national challenges. The need to remain optimistic and ambitious was called for in many interventions. At the same time, the tight schedule of negotiations together with the need of having everyone on board was seen as major challenge to the process. Some called for more elaboration about striking a balance between the widest possible participation base and the need to agree an effective and robust treaty.

Some participants raised questions regarding the goals of an ATT—what it would be designed to do and how, whether it would be feasible, and what specific benefits it would bring to different countries. As noted above, state sovereignty and the right of self-defence were stressed in many instances. However, importance was also placed on considerations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, sustainable development, democratic norms and human dignity as important issues that an ATT should promote and guarantee.

It was noted that an ATT would have to have objective and clear criteria, and that specific attention should be paid to definitions, in order to know exactly what is being addressed and what the implications are. Many noted that the scope of an ATT should be as wide as possible and cover all conventional weapons. Ammunition and explosives were touched upon in group discussions. Some said that an ATT should also cover an extensive range of activities, including export, import, transit and transshipment—or even “the whole life cycle of weapons”.

### **Importance of existing instruments and their implementation**

In the discussions, reference was made to the existing body of regional and subregional instruments covering different areas of the conventional arms trade. It was noted that through them the international community has already started working on some common standards, and there is no need to “reinvent the wheel”. However, it was pointed out that the area of application of current instruments is limited, geographically and thematically. Furthermore, many of these have not been fully or effectively

implemented. It was noted that norms themselves are of importance and their development should not be overlooked, even if challenges related to agreeing on issues at the regional or international level can seem daunting. However, implementation of established norms is of crucial importance, and the functionality and feasibility of international instruments and standards should be carefully considered at the time of norm development to make sure that agreed upon norms can be applied. Reasons mentioned for inadequate implementation of existing instruments included insufficient capacities of states, in some cases lack of political will, as well as differences in the nature of the instrument, especially regarding politically versus legally binding agreements. Questions were also raised about possibilities to codify existing instruments and to make sure that they feed into and support an ATT in the best possible manner.

### **Implementation measures, including transparency**

Transparency and possible monitoring and verification mechanisms to be included in an ATT were discussed. Indeed, compliance with an ATT was mentioned as one of the main challenges for the proposed treaty, and some group discussions touched upon issues of sanctions and how to deal with states that might not join an ATT. Some participants stressed that confidence-building measures, especially in the form of a transparency mechanism, should be built into an ATT. To this effect, specific proposals were made about national annual reporting requirements, a consultation mechanism and the possibility of establishing verification teams to make snap on-site inspections on transfers under an ATT. The timing of information exchanges was noted to be of crucial importance, especially if transparency measures under an ATT are to function as conflict-prevention mechanisms by reducing insecurity and by providing information about possible arms build-ups. It was noted that exchanging information months or years after the arms transfers have taken place will significantly reduce possibilities to react in a timely to observed developments. While some seemed to be calling for a verification mechanism for an ATT, such as a team authorized to verify arms transfers, others cautioned against such an approach and proposed a softer system of working through dialogue, and making states obey common rules through persuasion and diplomatic means rather than verification and sanctions.

### **The way forward**

In the working groups, participants were asked about general and concrete next steps that should be taken in the ATT process. At the national level, improving national export control systems and their regular updating was noted to be the most important step between now and the ATT Conference in 2012, as well as beyond. It was also mentioned that parliaments should be involved in the process early on, as they will be key in ratifying the treaty. At the regional level, it was noted that states should implement the already existing systems and work toward closing gaps in controls where they currently exist. Internationally, more collaboration was called for, and some states were being accused of having been too passive so far. Some proposed that the ATT's strongest supporters should develop common positions and background documents to support the work of the preparatory committee, while some others proposed the UN to develop a comprehensive position, following the model of the cluster munition process,

whereby UN agencies would offer their joint position on an ATT. The importance of continued outreach and awareness-raising was stressed.

## **General results**

The Regional Seminar for Wider Europe, held in Vienna, Austria, was aimed at states in non-EU Europe, the Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia, and was the last regional seminar in the series held for the EU–UNIDIR project. As with the other regional seminars, it proved successful in meeting the goals set for it by bringing together 21 of the 24 countries in the regions invited to the seminar (88%). Most participants were from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, both from the capital and from representations in Vienna.

The seminar was very well received by state representatives and representatives of international and regional partner organizations. Its opening session heard statements from the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, UNIDIR and Spain on behalf of the European Union. Representatives of regional and international organizations and civil society participated in the seminar discussions alongside state officials, expressing their views, recommendations and ideas. In addition, as in many other regional seminars of the project, civil society arranged its own meeting in the margins of the EU–UNIDIR event, hence also adding importance and dialogue to the project.

As in the other regional seminars, discussions in Vienna were lively and participants were able to hear from international and regional experts about the ATT process and related issues and to exchange views and ideas about possible future steps. Despite the seminar being a one-day event, it allowed for interactivity where participants could both listen to presentations and bring up additional aspects, comments and concerns of high importance to the debate currently ongoing at the international level. Audio recordings of the seminar presentations are available on UNIDIR’s website.

Following the practice of the other regional seminars, participants received USB memory sticks with extensive background material relevant to an ATT together with all presentations delivered during the seminar. This additional material, together with information brochures, publications and other hard copy materials were very well received.

At the end of the seminar, anonymous feedback forms were distributed to all participants. Based on the comments received, the majority of participants were in their own view either completely or partially aware of the ATT process before the seminar. However, despite their knowledge of the ATT initiative, most participants who returned feedback forms noted that their knowledge on an ATT improved significantly as a result of the seminar—only one participant claimed to have not learned anything. Most participants noted that the presentations made during the seminar were interesting and strengthened their knowledge on mechanisms and processes to control the transfer of conventional arms. Presentations on EU and OSCE mechanisms were noted to have been especially useful and comprehensive. Some also noted that it had been interesting to hear more about the positions of some states that participated in the seminar. The majority of participants noted that the seminar helped them to understand regional

specificities related to an ATT. Two participants noted that more time could have been set aside for discussions. According to all returned answers, the food-for-thought questionnaire sent in advance of the seminar was useful and had helped in preparations for the discussions. All but two respondents indicated that the seminar helped participants to establish new contacts with their colleagues and contributors from other states and organizations. Finally, all participants that returned the feedback noted that the seminar was a useful and interesting event.

In conclusion, the seminar showed that despite the different situations of participating states, there is wide-spread interest about the ATT process, and states want to be actively involved in the discussions. Many called for further discussions and constructive debates at both regional and international level. Many problems related to uncontrolled and poorly regulated trade in conventional arms were discussed, and the potential that an ATT would have in solving these was widely recognized. The primary responsibility of states was underlined in many instances, and participants called for the ATT process to take into account and build on existing regional instruments and arrangements. On one hand many participants stressed the need to stay ambitious and aim at a strong and effective ATT that would create the highest possible common standards on the arms trade, while on the other hand many pointed out the need to stay realistic and keep in mind what is possible, desirable and feasible. Implementation measures, including transparency and monitoring mechanisms, were discussed at length, and participants made some specific proposals as to how the implementation of an ATT could be supported. Finally, improving national export control systems, involving parliamentarians and industry, developing common positions and continuing assistance and capacity-building efforts were mentioned among the preferable next steps in the process toward 2012.

### **Next steps**

The regional seminar for wider Europe was the last regional event organized as part of project “Promoting Discussion on an Arms Trade Treaty”, and it was immediately followed by the concluding seminar of the EU–UNIDIR project (12 February 2010, Vienna). In the weeks following the last project activities, leading to the end of the project in mid-May 2010, UNIDIR will work on the written final report of the project and finalize its administration, including of the wider Europe seminar, and provide an account of the activities and outcomes.

All relevant project documents, including regional seminar reports and audio files of presentations, and summary reports from each regional seminar outlining discussions, ideas and recommendations put forward for an ATT will be made available online. The final project report will present an overview of trends in conventional arms trade, the history of efforts to control this trade as well as the ATT process currently ongoing in the United Nations. It will describe the project activities implemented by UNIDIR between February 2009 and February 2010 as well as the views expressed about the main outcomes, recommendations and next steps that came out during the project, compiling the summary reports of the regional seminars. Both the final report and the summary reports will be available online, and the final report’s main findings will be produced in hard copy.

## **Annex A. List of participants**

Albania	Entela GJIKA Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Albania to the International Organizations in Vienna
	Elsa KOSOVA Head of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Armenia	Angela BAGHDASARYAN Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Armenia to the OSCE and International Organizations in Vienna
	Lilit GRIGORYAN Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Armenia to the OSCE and International Organizations in Vienna
Azerbaijan	Kamil GULIYEV Military Advisor, Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the OSCE
	Aykhan HAJIZADA Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Belarus	Ihar UHORYCH Deputy Head, Department of International Security and Arms Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Momir BRAJIC Head of Department for NATO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Croatia	Dubravka PLEJIC-MARKOVIC Acting Head of Arms Control Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Georgia	Vasil RUBASHVILI Second Secretary, Security Policy and Euro-Atlantic Integration Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Israel	Tamar Sharon RAHAMIMOFF-HONIG Deputy Director, Arms Control Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Ram RAVIV Lawyer, Office of the Legal Advisor, Ministry of Defence
Kazakhstan	Yerzhan KAZYKHANOV Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the International Organizations in Vienna
	Sergey SAVELYEV Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the International Organizations in Vienna

Kyrgyzstan	Artur TEMIROV Deputy General Director, State Corporation Kyrgyzkural
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Aziz POLOZHANI Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Moldova	Rodica PETROV Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Montenegro	Maja BOŠKOVIĆ Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Norway	Annette ABELSEN Project Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mads Uhlin HANSEN Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Russia	Alexander DEYNEKO Deputy Director, Department for Security and Disarmament Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Denis DAVYDOV First Secretary, Department for Security and Disarmament Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Serbia	Dragana MLADENOVIC Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Switzerland	Simon PLÜESS Head of Swiss Export Control for War Material
Tajikistan	Bahodur NAZIROV Chief Specialist, Administration of the President of Tajikistan
Turkey	Ufuk GÜNEŞ Advisor, Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the OSCE
	Bora KERIMOĞLU Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Turkey to Austria
Turkmenistan	Syerdar YAGSHYGYELDIYEV Staff officer, Ministry of Defense
Ukraine	Artem VOROBYOV Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Sergii KUCHESENKO Counsellor, Permanent mission of Ukraine to the International Organizations in Vienna
Austria	Christian STROHAL Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations at Geneva

	Alexander MARSCHIK Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
	Thorsten EDER Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
	Wolfgang BANYAI Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
	Margit BRUCK-FRIEDRICH Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
	Clement MAYR-HARTING Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
Spain	Consuelo FEMENÍA Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique	Perrine LE MEUR Researcher
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute	Paul HOLTOM Director of the Arms Transfer Programme
International Committee of the Red Cross	Nathalie WEIZMANN Legal Advisor, Arms Unit, Legal Division
United Nations Development Programme / SEESAC	Ivan ZVERZHANOVSKI Programme Officer
EU Expert	Malcolm RUSSELL Deputy Head of Arms Trade Unit, Counter Proliferation Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK
OSCE	Mathew GEERTSEN Senior Forum for Security Co-operation Support Officer
	Anton MARTYNYUK Project Officer
	Maria BRANDSTETTER CSBM Officer
Industry	Victor SREBRODOLSKY Head of Export Control Department Motor Sich JSC
	Tetyana KOVALYOVA Interpreter Motor Sich JSC
	Andrew WOOD Director, Strategic Exports Control Rolls-Royce PLC

Civil Society

Bernardo MARIANI  
Saferworld  
Arms Transfer Control Adviser

Hannah Eline ANDER  
Changemaker Norway

Sergei NIKITIN  
Amnesty International Russia

UNODA

Daniel PRINS  
Chief of the Conventional Arms Branch

European Union

Fabio DELLA-PIAZZA  
Office of the Personal Representative of the High Representative  
on Non-proliferation, Secretariat of the Council of the European  
Union

UNIDIR

Christiane AGBOTON-JOHNSON  
Deputy Director

Elli KYTÖMÄKI  
Project Manager

Catherine DÉLICE  
Assistant Project Officer

## **Annex B. Agenda**

### **Thursday, 11 February 2010**

08:30–09:00    **Registration**

09:00–10:30    **Opening Session**

Chair:            Christiane Agboton-Johnson  
                     United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Opening remarks:

Ambassador Alexander Marschik  
Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Ambassador Consuelo Femenía  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, on behalf of the European Union

Presentations:

*Developments and Processes within the United Nations*  
Daniël Prins, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs

*Parameters, scope and implications of an arms trade treaty*  
Perrine Le Meur, Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique

*Civil Society's Contribution to the ATT process in wider Europe*  
Bernardo Mariani, Arms Transfer Controls Adviser, Saferworld

10:30–10:45    Coffee break

10:45–13:00    **SESSION I: General overview of arms trade and the proposed ATT —  
international and regional perspectives**

Chair:            Ambassador Christian Strohal  
                     Permanent Representative of Austria to the Specialized UN Agencies, to the  
                     WTO and to the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva

Presentations:

*Overview of Arms Transfers—globally and in the region*  
Paul Holtom, Leader of the Arms Transfers Programme, Stockholm  
International Peace Research Institute

*From regional to international norms—OSCE's work on improving arms  
transfer controls*  
Mathew Geertsen, Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE Secretariat

*Example of operationalizing arms transfer criteria—EU Common Position*  
Malcolm Russell, Counter Proliferation Department, British Foreign and  
Commonwealth Office

- 13:00–14:30 Lunch at conference venue
- 14:30–16:15 **SESSION II: Parallel working group sessions: addressing some key aspects of an ATT**
- 16:15–16:30 Coffee break
- 16:30–17:30 **SESSION VI: Roundtable—Next Steps: Gathering ideas, recommendations and suggestions**
- Chair: Ivan Zverzhanovski  
Programme Officer, SEESAC
- Presentation of results from the working groups: priorities, challenges and the way forward
- Discussion
- 17:30–18:00 **Closing Session**
- Chair: Christiane Agboton-Johnson  
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- Summary of the seminar discussions*  
Elli Kytömäki, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- Closing remarks:  
Fabio Della Piazza, Office of the Personal Representative of the High Representative on Non-proliferation, Secretariat of the Council of the European Union
- Ambassador Christian Strohal  
Permanent Representative of Austria to the Specialized UN Agencies, to the WTO and to the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva
- 18:00-19:30 Reception**