



**FSC CHAIRPERSON'S PROGRESS REPORT  
TO THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL  
COUNCIL**

**THE CONTINUING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
OSCE DOCUMENT ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS**



**December 2008, Helsinki**

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## Executive Summary

This progress report provides comprehensive factual information on the status of implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) for the period from December 2007 to November 2008<sup>1</sup>. The report also indicates specific areas in which the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) initiated further work on normative SALW issues with a view to supporting UN processes and furthering the implementation of previous decisions. The results described below were achieved in 2008:

The FSC took SALW-related decisions on:

- Updating the OSCE Principles for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS);
- Updating the reporting categories of weapon and equipment systems subject to the information exchange on conventional arms transfers, which now also call on participating States to include exports and imports of small arms and light weapons in their national reports to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;
- Introducing best practices to prevent destabilizing transfers of small arms and light weapons through air transport and on an associated questionnaire;
- Information exchange with regard to sample formats of end-user certificates and relevant verification procedures.

The FSC contributed to the Third Biennial Meeting of States (BMS-3) in support of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its Aspects, by means of a report, a statement in the plenary meeting, an exhibition display, and a side event on OSCE activities with respect to SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA).

The FSC conducted a Workshop on the Implications of Technical, Managerial and Financial Issues of Existing and Planned Projects on SALW and SCA in February 2008. It resulted in a wide array of proposals for further improving the OSCE response. Moreover, the Workshop emphasized the need for further enhancement of the co-ordination and co-operation between international organizations.

The Comprehensive SALW and SCA Programme was launched. In addition to providing regular donations to established projects, the Programme facilitates contributions to SALW and SCA projects under development.

An OSCE Directory of Points of Contact on SALW and SCA was established to facilitate exchange of information among OSCE participating States.

The practical assistance given to OSCE participating States through the implementation of SALW projects is a key component in the improvement of security and stability in the OSCE region. The focus for implementation could shift to a more cross-dimensional approach integrating destruction, and stockpile and border

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<sup>1</sup> The deadline for submitting inputs for this report was 12 November 2008

management. This will require close co-operation and co-ordination with other international organizations.

The report notes two new requests for assistance by the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Cyprus, and describes the progress achieved and future challenges in the ongoing projects in Belarus and Tajikistan. In 2008, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan finalized most of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan, with the final completion expected in early 2009.

In 2008, the participating States pledged over 430,000 euros for OSCE SALW projects.

The report concludes that the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW is continuing to play an important role as a norm-setting document in the OSCE area. Its level of implementation with regard to information exchanges is high, but there is room for improvement. The implementation of OSCE commitments relating to national legislation and procedures, especially with respect to exports and transfers of SALW, is still continuing in some participating States. The FSC is striving to improve the implementation of the existing SALW related commitments and is about to launch a review of these documents.

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## 1. Introduction

At the Fifteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Madrid, the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, through its Chairperson, was requested to submit to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Council a progress report on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) (MC.DEC/3/07).

The OSCE Document on SALW was adopted on 24 November 2000 and distributed under the symbol FSC.DOC/1/00. It sets forth norms, principles and measures to address the threat posed to the international community by the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALW. This was acknowledged by the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century, which regards the OSCE document on SALW as an important tool for combating threats caused by terrorism and organized crime, and underlines the importance of further strengthening its implementation. In accordance with Section VI, paragraph 2, of the Document, a review of the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW is regularly undertaken during the Annual Implementation Assessment Meetings.

The OSCE Document on SALW also makes a substantial contribution to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its Aspects (UN Programme of Action on SALW).

## 2. Objectives

This report aims to provide an overview of the implementation of OSCE commitments on SALW and also describes the progress on implementation of OSCE-related SALW assistance projects. It is primarily designed to serve as a basis for determining the status of implementation of the OSCE commitments on SALW and to highlight the most challenging issues to be addressed in the future. The report covers the period from December 2007 until November 2008.

## 3. Normative aspects

The OSCE Document on SALW refers mainly to normative aspects and establishes an OSCE framework for the development and implementation of national legislation, rules and procedures. The review of these norms and the development of supplementary and/or complementary decisions by the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) constitute a core issue of the FSC's regular work. The work in 2008 centred around the following issues:

### *3.1 Updating of decisions on export control*

In 2004, the OSCE Document on SALW was complemented and thereby reinforced by means of three additional FSC decisions with respect to export controls, export documentation, and transfers of SALW:

- OSCE Principles for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS)<sup>2</sup>,
- Standard Elements of End-User Certificates and Verification Procedures for SALW Exports<sup>3</sup>,

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<sup>2</sup> Adopted on 26 May 2004, FSC/DEC/03/04.

- OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons<sup>4</sup>.

The OSCE participating States revisited these decisions and/or their implementation as follows:

### **3.1.1 OSCE Principles for Export Controls of MANPADS**

FSC Decision No. 3/04 was updated in May 2008<sup>5</sup>, following the update of the corresponding document within the Wassenaar Arrangement in December 2007. The purpose of these amendments is to ensure their more effective implementation by making them more easily understandable for commercial exporters and licensing authorities. In addition, the updated principles also cover issues related to the transfer of production technologies and stricter end-use assurances than the original principles of 2004.

### **3.1.2 Standard elements of end-user certificates**

The Decision relates to the content of end-user certificates (EUC) issued prior to approval of export licences for SALW (including SALW manufactured under licence) or the transfer of SALW-related technology. The Decision contains a list of standard elements for end-user certificates and verification procedures for exports of SALW. This will allow participating States to develop a common approach regarding the application of end-user certificates,

while taking due account of their respective national legislations. In addition, the Decision foresees commitments that participating States should undertake to implement verification measures and to further strengthen transparency in this field.

Along with the review of the implementation of the decisions on control of exports of MANPADS and of brokering in SALW, the Forum undertook to examine further measures to facilitate the verification of end-user certificates and to prevent illicit transfers of SALW. This includes the utilization of an appropriate common website within the OSCE, which might include the sample format for end-user certificates issued by the participating States, as stipulated in FSC Decision 5/04 on EUC. With a view to assessing the level of implementation of existing commitments, FSC Decision No. 12/08 on an information exchange with regard to sample formats of end-user certificates and relevant verification procedures was adopted on 12 November 2008.

### **3.1.3 OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons**

The OSCE was one of the first multilateral forums to acknowledge the critical need for regulations governing the activities of international brokers in small arms and to encourage its participating States to take action in this regard. Documents adopted by the FSC together with activities to support their implementation have made the OSCE a central actor in international controls in respect of brokering in SALW, even though the level of implementation of these documents varies among the participating States.

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<sup>3</sup> Adopted on 17 November 2004, FSC/DEC/05/04.

<sup>4</sup> Adopted on 24 November 2004, FSC/DEC/08/04.

<sup>5</sup> Updating the OSCE Principles for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems, adopted on 26 May 2008, FSC.DEC/5/08.

With these Principles, the OSCE participating States, building upon the relevant UN, OSCE, EU and Wassenaar Arrangement documents, have evolved principles that allow them to take all the necessary measures to control brokering activities taking place within their territories and to consider controlling brokering activities outside their territories carried out by brokers of their nationality or brokers who are established in their territories. As a concrete measure, the decisions foresee that States will endeavour to ensure that their existing or future national legislation is in conformity with agreed principles.

In October 2007, the FSC adopted Decision No. 11/07, whereby the participating States committed themselves to exchanging information, by 25 January 2008, on a one-off basis, on their current national regulations concerning brokering activities related to small arms and light weapons, in order to get a better picture of the current situation.<sup>6</sup> With a view to providing an overall picture of the situation, the decision also tasked the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) with producing a summary report on the replies. Its purpose was to help the participating States assess how current SALW brokering controls were functioning and how OSCE commitments were being implemented. It was hoped that this overview would serve as a basis for States to determine any possible further action. The report was finalized and circulated among OSCE

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<sup>6</sup> An Information Exchange with regard to OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons, FSC Decision No. 11/07, adopted on 17 October 2007.

delegations in May 2008<sup>7</sup>. Subsequent work, which might lead to further FSC decisions on brokering, is underway.

#### **3.1.4 Reporting categories in respect of weapon and equipment systems**

The FSC adopted a Decision<sup>8</sup> to update the reporting categories in respect of weapon and equipment systems subject to the information exchange on conventional arms transfers. While this Decision is mainly a follow-up to the corresponding UN update, the FSC also decided to strengthen the relevant call contained in the UN General Assembly resolution (A/RES/61/77) to include SALW exports and imports in national reports to the UN Register on Conventional Arms. The OSCE participating States committed themselves to including this information in their national replies, if they were in a position to do so.

### ***3.2 Trafficking of SALW by air***

Pursuant to OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/06 and related FSC Decision No. 7/06, in order to support the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW, as well as to implement the OSCE Document on SALW, the FSC held a special FSC Meeting on Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons by Air on 21 March 2007. During the meeting, experts and delegates from OSCE participating

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<sup>7</sup> Updated summary report on replies provided by participating States on the one-off information exchange with regard to the OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons, FSC.GAL/25/08/Rev.1, 26 May 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Updating the Reporting Categories of Weapon and Equipment Systems Subject to the Information Exchange on Conventional Arms Transfers, FSC Decision No. 8/08, adopted on 16 July 2008.

States, as well as representatives of the air transportation sector and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, explored ways to improve controls over the air-cargo sector, through enhanced national implementation of the relevant international regulations, including the control over SALW transfers through the air-transportation channels.

Following this meeting, an initiative was launched, which led to the adoption of FSC decision No. 11/08 on 05 November 2008 on introducing best practises to prevent destabilizing transfers of small arms and light weapons through air transport and on an associated questionnaire.

#### **4. Implementation of existing commitments**

##### ***4.1 Information exchanges on SALW***

The OSCE Document on SALW commits the participating States to a number of standards, which, if fully implemented, will assist States in their efforts to abide by many of the paragraphs on national implementation in the UN Programme of Action on SALW. Among others, the OSCE Document established a mechanism of transparency measures aimed at raising confidence and security as well as further promoting trust among OSCE participating States.

The OSCE participating States exchange annual and one-off information on various aspects related to transfer controls of SALW and conventional arms more generally. These information exchanges are confidential between the OSCE participating States, and are regularly discussed at FSC meetings, special seminars and conferences.

OSCE information exchanges relevant to SALW transfer controls include:

- Information Exchange on Conventional Arms Transfers (FSC.DEC 13/97 and FSC.DEC 8/98);
- Questionnaire on Conventional Arms Transfers (FSC.DEC 20/95);
- Information Exchange on Small Arms Exports to, and Imports from, other Participating States during the Previous Calendar Year (FSC.DOC/01/00, III(F)1).

In addition, the participating States have agreed to provide each other with updates, as follows, when necessary:

- Information exchange on national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms and light weapons (FSC.DOC/01/00, II(D)1);
- Information exchange on national procedures for the control of manufacture of small arms and light weapons (FSC.DOC/01/00, II(D)1);
- Information exchange on national legislation and current practice in small arms export policy, procedures, documentation and brokering controls (FSC.DOC/01/00, III(F)2).

##### **4.1.1 One-off information exchanges**

Under the OSCE Document on SALW, the participating States agreed to share and submit updated information, when necessary, on national marking systems; national procedures for the control of manufacturing; national legislation and current practice in export policy, procedures and documentation, and control over brokering; small arms destruction techniques; and small arms stockpile security and management programmes. Detailed information about the number of participating States that exchanged

this information can be found in Annex A.

#### **4.1.2 Annual information exchanges**

In addition to exchanging information about existing norms and regulations, the OSCE Document commits the participating States to exchanging data annually on exports to, and imports from, other OSCE participating States, as well as on small arms identified as surplus and/or seized and destroyed on their territories in the previous calendar year. An overview of this information exchange is displayed in Annex B.

According to the data exchanged, during the period from 2001 to 2007, OSCE participating States destroyed **7,685,424** pieces of SALW. Details are at Annex C.

#### **4.2 Awareness-raising**

In 2008, the Informal Group of Friends on SALW continued to assist the FSC Chairmanship on matters related to the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW, as well as of FSC decisions related to SALW. In particular, the Group focused on discussing possible further steps that could be taken by the OSCE, including the development of further FSC decisions and possible co-operation with relevant international organizations. Several presentations on SALW were given as part of the FSC's Security Dialogue. Furthermore, the OSCE organized a number of training events and workshops. An overview of these activities as well as other activities related to the promotion of OSCE SALW initiatives is attached as Annex D.

## **5. Practical assistance on SALW**

### **5.1 Overview**

Implementation of the elements in the OSCE Document on SALW which deal with requests for assistance from participating States to tackle the issues of destruction, management and security of stockpiles of SALW remains an essential part of the efforts of the Forum for Security Co-operation in this field.

Since 2003, the OSCE has received 29 requests for assistance from 14 countries relating to enhancement of the management and security of stockpiles of SALW and of conventional ammunition, including mélange, or destruction of surpluses of them. The requests from participating States for assistance in tackling the issues of destruction, management and security of stockpiles of SALW remain an essential part of the FSC's efforts in this field. In particular, assistance projects in Belarus and Tajikistan can be seen as examples of these activities in 2007-2008. In addition, the Kyrgyz Republic has submitted a request related to destruction of surplus SALW. Project implementation for this request is planned for 2009-2010.

### **5.2 National co-ordination bodies**

In 2008, the FSC adopted Decision No. 4/08, establishing an OSCE Directory of Points of Contact on SALW and SCA as an additional tool for co-operation and co-ordination among participating States on assistance projects relating to SALW and SCA. The primary purpose of the Directory is to facilitate sharing of information between participating States on issues related to SALW and SCA projects. Thus, the network enhances the sharing of information on assistance

requested and on project development and implementation; the seeking of additional information and clarifications within assistance requests; and the offering/requesting of technical expertise and financial resources.

The Directory of Points of Contact on SALW and SCA comprises of points of contact in the participating States and in the delegations in Vienna, point(s) of contact in the FSC Support Section of the OSCE CPC in Vienna, and points of contact in OSCE field operations, as appropriate. The annually updated list of points of contact is maintained by the CPC, which will also provide information to points of contact about the planned, current and completed projects. Finally, the Directory can serve as a forum for learning more about the assistance mechanism, funding opportunities and opportunities for providing expertise.

### ***5.3 Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP***

In line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW, which encourages regional organizations to co-operate, and to develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources for combating illicit SALW, the OSCE developed a general framework for technical co-operation with UNDP. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the two organizations in June 2006 and is aimed at providing a non-exclusive framework for technical co-operation for the implementation of SALW and conventional ammunition projects. In 2007, two joint projects were launched in Belarus and Montenegro in the framework of the MoU.

In May 2008, the MoU was extended for two years, until June 2010. Both organizations have recently finalized financial and legal mechanisms that will facilitate the joint implementation of projects.

### ***5.4 Comprehensive Programme for donations***

In addition to regular donations to established projects, the Comprehensive SALW and SCA Programme (FSC.GAL/104/08) provides a flexible, fast and supportive funding mechanism which enables the OSCE to promptly collect funds to provide assistance to participating States, at their request, in the areas of SALW and SCA. The Comprehensive Programme serves as a fund-raising mechanism – a type of trust fund - for SALW and SCA projects which are under development, and is managed by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre.

The Comprehensive Programme has been established to meet the growing demand for new projects, and it allows the OSCE to bridge the time and funding gap between the moment when donors' extrabudgetary contributions in response to a specific request for assistance are to be disbursed to the OSCE and the time when actual project implementation starts, in compliance with the OSCE financial rules and regulations.

Donors' funds may only be utilized to finance specific project(s), in compliance with the conditions defined by the donor(s) in their initial pledge(s).

### ***5.5 Project Workshop***

On 5 and 6 February 2008, the FSC conducted a Workshop on the Implications of Technical, Managerial

and Financial Issues of Existing and Planned Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition in Vienna. It sought to review the requests for assistance, derive lessons learnt and best practices from project implementation and further enhance the effectiveness of project planning and implementation through co-operation and co-ordination of efforts with other international organizations.

This Workshop was the first of its kind since 2004. It provided an excellent opportunity to assess the current situation in respect of all requests for assistance and project activities dealt with by the FSC in the last five years in co-operation with OSCE field operations and partner organizations. National experts, field operations, the Secretariat, other international organizations as well as OSCE Partners for Co-operation came together to share and discuss experiences in the development and implementation of such projects by the OSCE, other international organizations and individual participating States. The Workshop focused on best practices and on lessons learnt derived from all project stages. Many practical and forward-looking proposals were advanced on further enhancing the administrative, management and fund-raising aspects of OSCE involvement. The need for improving co-ordination and co-operation with other international organizations was also emphasized throughout the working sessions.

## **5.6 Assistance projects**

### **5.6.1 Tajikistan**

In 2008, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe finalized most of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and

Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan, with the final completion expected in early 2009. Following the successful completion of Phase I of the Programme in November 2006, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe commenced Phase II, extending the scope of action from the capital to take in all the country's regions, including the area along the Tajik–Afghan border. Phase II of the Programme aimed at increasing regional stability,



control over SALW and the anti-drug-trafficking capabilities of the law-enforcement authorities throughout the territory of Tajikistan. Phase II consisted of five tasks, of which Tasks III and V primarily deal with the physical security of stockpiles of SALW. For a more detailed description of the OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and SCA in Tajikistan, see Annex G.

### **5.6.2 Belarus**

In 2007, based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE



Secretariat and UNDP, the OSCE and UNDP started the implementation of two joint projects, in Montenegro and

Belarus. The joint project on capacity-building for SALW in Belarus dealt with SALW stockpile management and security. The first phase of the programme aiming at enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Defence of Belarus to safely guard SALW at four storage sites is scheduled to be completed by the end of January 2009. Two donors' visits were conducted in 2008 to assess progress on the project and to endorse plans for the second phase. For a more detailed description of the OSCE-UNDP Capacity-Building Programme on SALW in Belarus, see Annex F.

### **5.6.3 Kyrgyz Republic**

In February 2008, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted to the FSC a request for assistance in enhancing the management and security of stockpiles of SALW and conventional ammunition in southern Kyrgyzstan. In July 2008, the request was substantiated by the questionnaire that provided detailed information about the type of assistance requested, including details on surplus SALW. From 10 to 14 November 2008, the CPC conducted an assessment visit to the country with the participation of independent experts. In consultation with the Kyrgyz authorities and the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, a project plan will be developed and donors sought to provide the necessary budgetary assistance.

### **5.6.4 Republic of Cyprus**

In October 2008, the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Cyprus made a specific request for OSCE assistance in the destruction of 324 MANPADS and associated Grip Stocks. The scope of the task has been defined in more detail in the Republic of Cyprus' answers to the OSCE

questionnaire. In summary this request seeks expert assistance to develop a destruction programme, and then when appropriate, to oversee its implementation. The costs of the destruction will be borne by the Republic of Cyprus. When potential donors are identified, the CPC will initiate the assessment phase.

### **5.7 Funding**

Information on donors' assistance shows that, in 2008, approximately EUR 430,000 was pledged for SALW projects. The OSCE participating States donated a total of almost EUR 3 million for SALW projects from 2005 to November 2008. An overview is attached as Annex H.

## **6. Outreach and co-operation**

### **6.1 Participation in the Biennial Meeting of States**

The OSCE actively participated in and contributed to the UN Biennial Meeting of States (BMS), held in New York from 14 to 18 July 2008. The purpose of the BMS was to assess the implementation of the UN Programme of Action at the current stage and to discuss a way forward with a view to improving its implementation. The topics chosen for discussion were international co-operation and capacity-building, curbing of illicit brokering, stockpile management and disposal of surpluses. States also reviewed progress on the implementation of the international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons (ITI). On 16 July, in the context of the session devoted to the regional organizations, the Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW

delivered a statement on behalf of the FSC Chairperson on the OSCE's activities in implementing the UN Programme of Action at the regional level.

During the Meeting, the OSCE organized two side events, one on the Organization's work on small arms and light weapons, and the other on the recent Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council-OSCE Synergy Conference for Regional Organizations on the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action. In addition, the OSCE arranged an exhibition showcasing its SALW activities and distributed relevant documents. The OSCE had also submitted its report on implementation of the Programme of Action to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs prior to the BMS.

The first side event, held on Wednesday, 16 July 2008, attracted almost 50 participants, which can be regarded as a success, given the number of simultaneous events organized as part of the Meeting. The side event was opened by the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the UN, Ambassador Tiina Intelman. At the side event, the OSCE presented both its normative SALW work and the projects.

The second side event, jointly organized by NATO and the OSCE, was held to brief participants about the recent Synergy Conference organized for regional organizations on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW in Brussels from 28 to 30 May 2008. The event witnessed good discussion and brainstorming about the implementation at the regional level of the Programme of Action and possibilities for improving co-

ordination and co-operation between regional organizations.

## ***6.2 Operational support and information exchange***

The OSCE Secretariat organizes annual staff talks with the UN. Information about the latest initiatives, both norm-setting and by way of practical assistance on SALW, is shared between the two organizations.

Furthermore, the OSCE Secretariat conducts biannual staff talks with NATO. Issues related to the implementation of projects on SALW and conventional ammunition are discussed in detail. Such talks serve to share information, avoid possible duplication of effort, establish possible synergies and increase the effectiveness of projects.

Finally, the OSCE Secretariat holds bi-annual staff talks with the EU to exchange information and discuss a wide range of issues. In June 2008, for the first time, the issue of projects on SALW and conventional ammunition was included in the agenda.

## ***6.3 Information brochure and documentary film***

In order to raise awareness and promote the FSC's assistance projects on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, the FSC Support Section has published an information brochure about the projects. Also, a ten-minute documentary film describing recent projects on SALW and conventional ammunition, including rocket fuel component mélange, has been produced in English and Russian. Both the brochure and the film were presented at the Ministerial Council

Meeting in Madrid. The film will be updated in 2009.

## **7. Conclusions**

### ***7.1 Normative work on SALW***

The implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW continues to play an important role as a norm-setting document in the OSCE area. The level of implementation of the Document with regard to information exchanges is high, but still leaves room for improvement. The possibility of extending the role of the FSC Support Section of the Conflict Prevention Centre could be investigated, with a view to providing additional support to participating States, if required. One-off FSC information exchanges bring to light the fact that not all of the OSCE commitments have found their way into national legislation and procedures, especially with respect to export control and transfers of SALW. The FSC is striving to improve the implementation of existing SALW related commitments, in particular the OSCE Document on SALW and its supporting documents. Apart from the continuing implementation of these documents, a need for a thorough review of these documents seems to be emerging. The purpose would be to follow up on progress made in other forums and to identify a possible need for additional FSC decisions to supplement the existing framework and to further develop the OSCE norms, principles and measures to address the threat posed by the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of SALW.

### ***7.2 Practical assistance on SALW***

A key OSCE activity has been implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW through practical

measures to respond to participating States' requests for assistance. Destruction of SALW, enhancement of stockpile management and security, together with capacity-building, all make a measurable difference to security in the OSCE area, and should continue to attract donors' assistance. A number of additional steps have been taken to enhance the effectiveness of activity on SALW, including: the establishment of the OSCE Directory of Points of Contact; the extension of the Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP; and the FSC Workshop on Project Implementation. Important international co-operation was achieved through the OSCE's contribution to the BMS in New York, while the EAPC-OSCE Synergy Conference demonstrated a strong commitment to regional co-operation. The OSCE should seek to continue to develop its lead in this area.

There is a downward trend in the number of requests by participating States for support for SALW projects. While specific SALW destruction projects will continue to be identified by participating States, the focus of practical implementation could shift to a more cross-dimensional approach integrating destruction and stockpile and border management. Close co-operation and co-ordination with other international organizations is an implicit requirement. The FSC Support Section of the Conflict Prevention Centre should play a decisive role in this work.

## **8. Annexes**

Annex A: Overview of one-off information exchange on marking, export controls, stockpile management and destruction procedures in respect of SALW

Annex B: Overview of annual information exchange on export-import of SALW, surplus SALW and/or SALW seized and destroyed

Annex C: SALW destruction in the OSCE area

Annex D: Meetings, seminars and conferences on SALW organized by the OSCE from November 2007 to November 2008

Annex E: Participation in events organized by other international organizations and in jointly organized events

Annex F: OSCE-UNDP Capacity-Building Programme on SALW in Belarus

Annex G: OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and SCA in Tajikistan

Annex H: Donors to SALW projects

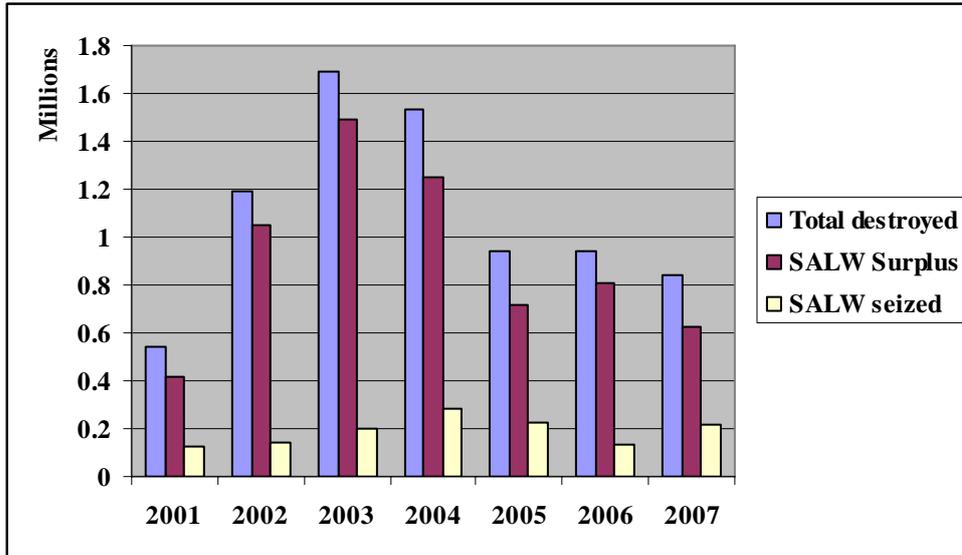
*Annex A: Overview of one-off information exchange on marking, export controls, stockpile management and destruction procedures in respect of SALW*

Reference (paragraph)	Quotation regarding implementation measures	Current status	
		Exchanged to date	Updates in 2008
Section II (D) 1 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange on their national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms, as well as on national procedures for the control of the manufacture of such arms.	52 participating States	7 participating States
Section III (F) 2 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States will exchange with each other available information on relevant national legislation and current practice on export policy, procedures, documentation and on control over international brokering in small arms in order to spread awareness of “best practice” in these areas.	52 participating States	8 participating States
Section IV (E) 2 (starting from 30 June 2002)	The participating States will exchange information of a general nature about their national stockpile management and security procedures. The FSC will consider developing a best practice guide designed to promote effective stockpile management and security.	50 participating States	7 participating States
Section IV (E) 3 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States agree to exchange information on their techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms. The FSC will consider developing a best practice guide of techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms.	51 participating States	4 participating States

***Annex B: Overview of annual information exchange on export-import of SALW, surplus SALW and/or SALW seized and destroyed***

Reference (paragraph)	Quotation regarding implementation measures	Status by 2008	
		2007	2008
Section III (F) 1	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange among themselves about their small arms exports to, and imports from, other participating States during the previous calendar year. They also agree to study ways to further improve the information exchange on transfers of small arms.	42 participating States	46 participating States
Section IV (C) 1  Section IV (E) 1	The participating States agree that the preferred method for the disposal of small arms is destruction.  The participating States agree to share available information on the category, sub-category and quantity of small arms that have been identified as surplus and/or seized and destroyed on their territories during the previous calendar year.	40 participating States	35 participating States

*Annex C: SALW destruction in the OSCE Area<sup>9</sup>*



<sup>9</sup> It should be noted that, in cases where a participating State has not differentiated between surplus and seized weapons, the statistics are reflected as surplus.

***Annex D: Meetings, seminars and conferences on SALW organized by the OSCE from November 2007 to November 2008***

From 28 to 30 May 2008, the OSCE, together with the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), organized a Synergy Conference for Regional Organizations on the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action. The Conference, which was also supported by the United Nations, was held at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. It brought together over a hundred representatives from 30 regional and international organizations, together with civil society organizations from all over the world, to discuss the implementation of the UN Programme of Action at the regional level. The primary aim of the Conference was to facilitate further co-operation and promote best practices between regional organizations.

On 4 and 5 February 2008, the FSC conducted a Workshop on the Implications of Technical, Managerial and Financial Issues of Existing and Planned Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition in Vienna. It sought to review the requests for assistance, derive lessons learnt and best practices from project implementation and further enhance the effectiveness of project planning and implementation through co-operation and co-ordination of efforts with other international organizations.

**Other events**

Presentations related to SALW in the context of the Security Dialogue of the FSC

FSC Chairpersons regularly invite guest speakers to address the Forum, also on issues related to SALW. In 2008, presentation topics related to SALW included the following briefings:

- Presentation by Ambassador Sune Danielsson, Head of the Secretariat of the Wassenaar Arrangement, on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies;
- Presentation by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) process, delivered by Ms. Sarah Parker;
- Presentation on the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, delivered by Ronald Dreyer, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
- Round Table Discussion on SALW issues: Presentations by the Small Arms Survey, Saferworld and the *Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la sécurité* (GRIP);
- Presentations on the ATT process by the Chairperson of the Group of Governmental Experts, Ambassador Moritan, and on implementation of norms in the field of arms transfers by the Deputy Director of the Department of Disarmament and Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Russian Federation), Petr Litavrin;
- Presentation by Ambassador Dalius Čekuolis, Chair of the Third Biennial Meeting of States on the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

### Exhibitions and side event at the Ministerial Council Meeting in Madrid

On the margins of the Ministerial Council Meeting in Madrid in November 2007, the FSC Support Section presented photo exhibitions reflecting FSC assistance projects on SALW and conventional ammunition. The exhibition displayed different stages of project assessments and implementation in countries in which assistance was provided, including Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

The Danish FSC Chairperson conducted a side event on SALW and conventional ammunition projects to raise public awareness about the problem of surplus and insecurely stored SALW and conventional ammunition, including rocket fuel melange, as well as to attract more donors to OSCE projects. During the side event, the audience was able to learn more about OSCE assistance on SALW and ammunition, and the problem of neutralization of melange was highlighted in particular. In addition, a representative of the FSC Chairperson pledged support to OSCE activities on melange by announcing a contribution to the OSCE melange project in Ukraine.

***Annex E: Participation in events organized by other international organizations and in jointly organized events***

The OSCE continued active external co-ordination and co-operation with other regional and international organizations and civil society, including participation in events organized by other actors, as described below:

From 28 to 30 May 2008, the OSCE, together with the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), organized a Synergy Conference for Regional Organizations on the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action. The Conference, which was also supported by the United Nations, was held at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. It brought together over a hundred representatives from 30 regional and international organizations, together with civil society organizations from all over the world, to discuss the implementation of the UN Programme of Action at the regional level. The primary aim of the Conference was to facilitate further co-operation and promote best practices between regional organizations, which hopefully will in turn support the Biennial Meeting of States, to take place in July.

From 22 to 24 April 2008, Col. Claes Nilsson, Military Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE and FSC Co-ordinator on SALW Projects, attended a Conference on Firearms Control Initiatives in Southeast Europe organized by RACVIAC, jointly with SEESAC and UNODC in Croatia and delivered a presentation on OSCE activities on SALW: the projects and the documents.

In 2008, representatives of the CPC continued to promote OSCE's outreach activities by participating in events organized by other international and regional organizations. Seminars and workshops at which presentations were given are listed below.

<b>OSCE/FSC participation in SALW-related events organized by other international and regional organizations in 2008</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place</b>
March, 12-13	Saferworld Seminar: Information Exchange, Transparency and Preventing Diversion of Arms to Unauthorised End-Users	Moscow
July, 14-18	Third Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW	New York
August, 25-29	Expert Group Meeting on Model Legislation on the CTOC Firearms Protocol (UNODC)	Vienna
October, 20-24	UN General Assembly's First Committee Meeting	New York
November, 13-14	Regional Meeting on Armed Violence and Development for the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (Hosted by the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Switzerland with UNDP)	Sarajevo
November, 24-25	Broad-based Consultation on the Development of International Small Arms Control Standards	Geneva

## ***Annex F: OSCE-UNDP Capacity-Building Programme on SALW in Belarus***

The OSCE and the Government of Belarus agreed that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) would be the implementing agency for the pilot phase of the project to be implemented in 2007 - 2008 with a total budget of about USD 600,000, focusing on four out of 16 SALW storage sites.

From 12 to 15 May 2008, a donors' visit was organized to Belarus. Representatives from Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, supported by the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre and the UNDP Country Office in Belarus, had an opportunity to evaluate the progress on implementation and the compliance with the annual detailed work plan of the annual target of Phase I (development of sustainable and effective security systems and infrastructure at selected SALW stockpile storage locations). In view of the deteriorating condition of the storage sites and the price increases, the initial budget for the pilot phase of the project was revised. The amended budget for the pilot phase was agreed by the donors, the Ministry of Defence of Belarus and UNDP at the level of USD 872,000. At the same time, the Ministry of Defence has pledged to increase its national contribution to the project to make possible its full implementation, and the time frame for completing Phase I was extended until the end of January 2009.

The donors had the opportunity to observe a SALW destruction process on one of the destruction sites of the Ministry of Defence in Minsk, and to discuss the status of the destruction process with the senior management of the Ministry of Defence department responsible. In view of the increased costs and of the need to revisit the initially planned budget, it was agreed to organize a staff assessment visit from 16 to 21 November 2008 to revisit the implementation plan for phases II and III. Representatives of the OSCE Office in Minsk also took part in the visit.

The following contributions have been officially pledged by OSCE participating States to support the OSCE-UNDP project on SALW in Belarus:

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
Belgium	55,331
Norway	309,006
Spain (directly to UNDP)	100,000
Sweden (directly to UNDP)	524,846
UK (directly to UNDP)	145,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,134,183</b>



**A SALW storage facility in Belarus**

### ***Annex G: OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and SCA in Tajikistan***

In 2008, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan finalized most of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan, with the final completion expected in early 2009. The implementation of this Programme consisting of two phases lasted from 2005 to 2008. Phase I of the Programme was designed to tackle problems of surplus SALW and conventional ammunition, as well as safe and secure management of the stockpiles of national holdings of the remaining SALW and ammunition in Dushanbe and its vicinity. Following the successful completion of Phase I in November 2006, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe started the implementation of Phase II, extending the scope of action from the capital to cover all the regions of the country, including the area along the Tajik-Afghan border. Phase II of the Programme was designed to increase regional stability, SALW control and the anti-drug-trafficking capabilities of the law-enforcement authorities throughout the territory of Tajikistan.

Phase II, scheduled for implementation in 2006-2008, consisted of five tasks, of which Tasks III and V dealt primarily with the physical security of stockpiles of SALW at over 30 storage sites belonging to at least nine government agencies. Task III of the programme facilitated the national efforts that Tajikistan was undertaking with a view to actively developing the country's law-enforcement capabilities to combat modern threats and challenges, including organized crime and drug trafficking. In particular, it helped bring the existing storage capacities in line with the current operational needs and OSCE standards and best practices. Task III will be completed in early 2009 with an overall budget of 1,206,000 euros.

Task V provided enhanced training on SALW and ammunition for technicians and stockpile commanders. The main objective of this training was to give the trainees a clear understanding and knowledge of safety principles for the storage of military ammunition and explosives and to teach them management procedures for the storage of both CA and SALW. The training was based on the best available practices and involved trainees from all regions and from government agencies.

In 2008, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe regularly reported to the FSC and the donors on the implementation of the project. In particular, progress reports on the implementation of the Programme were provided by the project manager.

The following contributions were pledged by participating States to support Phases I and II:

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
<b>Phase I</b>	
Finland	100,000
Norway	30,000
Norway	In kind (secondment of chief technical adviser)
Slovenia	40,000
Sweden	170,575
USA	In kind (physical security and stockpile management course)

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
USA	164,000
<b>Total for Phase I</b>	<b>504,575</b>

<b>Phase II</b>	
Austria	30,000
Belgium	50,000
Denmark	7,000
Finland	445,000
Luxembourg	25,000
Norway	In kind (secondment of chief technical adviser)
Norway	90,000
Sweden	100,000
Spain	150,000
Sweden (through UNDP)	200,000
USA	235,800
USA	In-kind (physical security and stockpile management course)
<b>Total for Phase II</b>	<b>1,332,800</b>
<b>Total for Phases I and II:</b>	<b>1,837,375</b>



*Construction of a SALW storage facility for the Ministry of Defence in the Avni district, Tajikistan*

**Annex H: Donors to SALW projects**

The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on SALW received from 2005 to 2007.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
<b>2005</b>		
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	In kind (secondment of chief technical adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase I (SALW and conventional ammunition)
Slovenia	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Sweden	170,575	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	In kind (physical security and stockpile management course)	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
<b>Total for 2005:</b>	<b>504,575</b>	

<b>2006</b>		
Belgium	50,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Belgium	55,331	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP project
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	In kind (secondment of chief technical adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	60,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (SALW and conventional ammunition)
Spain	100,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP project
Sweden	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden	524,846	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP project
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP project
USA	In kind (physical security and stockpile management course)	Tajikistan, Phase II
USA	235,800	Tajikistan, Phase II
<b>Total for 2006:</b>	<b>1,370,977</b>	

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Country assisted</b>
<b>2007</b>		
Norway	309,006	Belarus
Norway	Secondment of chief technical adviser	Tajikistan, Phase II
Spain	150,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden (through UNDP)	200,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
<b>Total for 2007:</b>	<b>659,006</b>	

<b>2008</b>		
Austria	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Denmark	7,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Finland	345,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Luxembourg	25,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
<b>Total for 2008:</b>	<b>437,000</b>	

<b>Total for 2005 - 2008:</b>	<b>2,971,558</b>	
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