OSCE Report to the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States

On the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................... 4
2. OBJECTIVES ................................................................................................................ 5
3. MAPPING STUDY ON SALW COMMITMENTS .............................................................. 5
4. INAUGURAL CONFERENCE ON TRACING ILLICIT SALW IN THE OSCE AREA ........ 5
6. NORMATIVE ASPECTS .................................................................................................. 6
   6.1 BEST PRACTICE GUIDE ON ANNUAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON SALW EXPORTS TO/IMPORTS FROM OTHER PARTICIPATING STATES DURING THE PREVIOUS CALENDAR YEAR .................................................... 6
7. IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING COMMITMENTS .................................................. 7
   7.1 INFORMATION EXCHANGES ON SALW ....................................................................... 7
      7.1.1 One-off information exchanges ........................................................................ 8
      7.1.2 Annual information exchanges ...................................................................... 8
   7.3 ASSISTANCE ON EXPORT CONTROL LEGISLATION ............................................ 8
   7.4 INVENTORY APPLICATION SOFTWARE ON SALW ............................................... 9
8. PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE ON SALW ........................................................................ 9
   8.1 OVERVIEW ............................................................................................................... 9
   8.2 CO-ORDINATION BODIES ..................................................................................... 9
      8.2.1 National Co-ordination Bodies .................................................................... 9
      8.2.2 Regional Co-ordination ............................................................................. 10
   8.3 ASSISTANCE PROJECTS ........................................................................................ 10
      8.3.1 Republic of Belarus .................................................................................. 10
      8.3.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina .......................................................................... 10
      8.3.3 Kyrgyz Republic ..................................................................................... 11
      8.3.4 Republic of Moldova ............................................................................. 11
      8.3.5 Republic of Montenegro .......................................................................... 12
9. OUTREACH AND CO-OPERATION ........................................................................... 13
   9.1 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE ............................. 13
   9.2 PARTNERSHIP AND CO-OPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS .......................................................... 14
      9.2.1 Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP ......................................... 14
      9.2.2 Joint Action Plan with UNDC .............................................................. 14
      9.2.3 Memorandum of Understanding with UNODA ................................... 15
10. ENSURING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARMS EMBARGOES .................... 16
11. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ........................................................................ 16
12. REGIONAL POINT OF CONTACT .......................................................................... 16
13. ANNEXES .................................................................................................................. 17
   ANNEX A: CONCLUSIONS OF THE SALW MAPPING STUDY FOR POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP WORK .......................................................... 18
   ANNEX B: OVERVIEW OF THE ONE-OFF INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON MARKING, EXPORT CONTROLS, STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTION PROCEDURES IN RESPECT OF SALW, AS WELL AS ON BROKERING, SAMPLES OF END-USERS CERTIFICATES AND ILLICIT AIR TRANSPORT ........................................................................................................ 22
   ANNEX C: OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON EXPORT-IMPORT OF SALW, SURPLUS SALW AND/OR SALW SEIZED AND DESTROYED ........................................................................ 24
   ANNEX D: DESTRUCTION OF SALW IN THE OSCE AREA ................................... 25
   ANNEX E: MEETINGS, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES ON SALW ORGANIZED BY THE OSCE FROM DECEMBER 2011 TO MAY 2014 ........................................................................ 26
1. INTRODUCTION

The range of OSCE activities to prevent and combat the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in all its aspects is a reflection of the Organization’s comprehensive approach to security and a product of its broad acquis in arms control, disarmament and conflict prevention. It also reflects the OSCE’s wide geographic coverage\(^1\), including major producer and exporter States, and States negatively affected by the proliferation of SALW.

OSCE’s Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) is a decision taking body of the organization that includes representatives of all OSCE participating States and meets on a weekly basis. According to its mandate, FSC is tasked to conduct negotiations on, *inter alia*, arms control, disarmament and confidence building. SALW issue has been on the OSCE’s agenda since 1999.

The OSCE Document on SALW (FSC.DOC/1/00, adopted on 24 November 2000 and reissued as FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1 on 20 June 2012) committed States to a comprehensive set of norms, measures and principles to control each stage of life of a small arm. It also paved the way for the Organization’s broad response to these problems, and gave participating States the primary responsibility for the implementation of its commitments.

In the course of the Document’s follow-up implementation, the OSCE participating States have agreed on a number of SALW related decisions and developed a set of best practices known as Handbook of Best Practices on SALW. The issue of conventional ammunition, including SALW ammunition, has also become a vital part of the OSCE activities in this domain.

The OSCE SALW Document and relevant supplementary decisions serve as a solid base to ensure comprehensive control on SALW. The review process launched at the OSCE identified that the future OSCE course of action should be double tracked and focus on further enhancement of SALW controls in parallel to the efforts aimed at the full implementation of existing measures.

This Report shows how the Organization has implemented the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on SALW between July 2012 and May 2014. For previous reports and a general overview of OSCE normative commitments and activities in the field of SALW, please see [http://www.osce.org/fsc](http://www.osce.org/fsc).

---

\(^1\) OSCE includes 57 participating States and is comprised of countries of Europe, Central Asia and Northern America.
2. OBJECTIVES
This report is intended to provide an overview of the implementation of OSCE commitments on SALW as well as the contribution to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW. It also describes the progress in the 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 and UN commitments on SALW and to highlight the most challenging issues to be addressed in the future.

3. MAPPING STUDY ON SALW COMMITMENTS
In September 2013, a CPC consultant produced a mapping study of OSCE commitments on SALW. The study aimed to facilitate discussion among the participating States on the coherence of the OSCE regulatory framework on SALW with other international agreements and commitments, with a view to demonstrating the relative effectiveness of the Organization’s SALW commitments and providing food for thought on future work.

The idea of a mapping study on SALW commitments in the OSCE area was put forward during a meeting of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW (IGOF) in February 2013, and is in line with Ministerial Council Decision 6/11, which tasked the FSC to “Ensure coherence and complementarity with the UN framework on SALW”\(^2\). The study was a step in the process to improve the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW\(^3\), as within it, the participating States agree “to work on the further development of the document in the light of its implementation and of the work of the United Nations and of other international organizations and institutions” (Section IV, para. 3).

In particular, the report:
- Took stock of international agreements/commitments on SALW applicable in the OSCE area;
- Identified areas in which the OSCE regulatory framework is not in conformity with such international agreements/commitments;
- Presented issues in which the OSCE regulatory framework is more advanced than other international agreements/commitments; and
- Made operative suggestions to the participating States on how they could, if seen relevant and desirable, further develop the OSCE’s work on normative SALW control.

The report focused on several specific areas of SALW, including manufacture, marking, record-keeping and tracing, transfer controls, stockpile management, surpluses and destruction, and cross-cutting issues such as gender, law-enforcement co-operation and transparency, where it provided for a comparative analysis and drew conclusions about possible follow-up. The summary of the suggestions put forward in the study is attached as Annex A.

4. INAUGURAL CONFERENCE ON TRACING ILLICIT SALW IN THE OSCE AREA

\(^3\) OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, 2000: OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, adopted on 24 November 2000, FSC.JOUR/314, and reissued pursuant to FSC Decision No. 3/12 on 20 June 2012, see FSC.JOUR/692.
The Inaugural Conference on Tracing Illicit Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the OSCE Area was organized and conducted by the OSCE Secretariat jointly with INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) on 23 and 24 May 2013 in Vienna, Austria.

The event brought together over 150 representatives from law enforcement agencies responsible for tracing illicit SALW internationally, investigators, prosecutors and experts from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, as well as representatives from other intergovernmental organizations, international think tanks, non-governmental organizations and academia to discuss the importance of the tracing of illicit SALW and associated challenges.

The event was extremely successful and provided an opportunity for discussion on the following issues:
- The international legal framework, key definitions, as well as the elements of the ‘life cycle’ of SALW and its relevance to international tracing activities;
- Lessons learned from international tracing activities, including in relation to firearm identification, record-keeping, data access, transnational communication and timely responses;
- Legislative and investigative approaches to make it possible for investigations and prosecutions to use tracing data;
- The framework for international co-operation and development of a number of initiatives and tools at the international/regional levels to facilitate tracing of SALW/firearms (such as iARMS).

6. NORMATIVE ASPECTS

The OSCE Document on SALW refers mainly to the norm-setting base 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 FSC constitute a core issue of the FSC’s regular work. The work in 2012 - 2014 centred on the following issues:

6.1 Best Practice Guide on Annual Information Exchange on SALW Exports to/Imports from other participating States during the previous calendar year

The FSC currently considers a food-for-thought paper initiated by Germany on the development of a best practice guide on annual information on SALW exports to/imports from other participating States during the previous calendar year. The proposed best practice guide would provide guidance to the experts engaged in compiling the information exchanged and would aim to overcome reporting fatigue, to increase the number of participating States regularly reporting on SALW exports/imports, and to improve the clarity of the data reported and its utility, thus enhancing the CSBM value of the information exchange. The proposal stems from the analysis of States’ submissions on imports/exports of SALW in reference to the OSCE Document, 2009-2011, made by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

6.1 Informal Group of Friends on SALW
The work of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW (IGOF) resumed in January 2013.

Under the leadership of the Chairperson of the IGOF, the Group met on a monthly basis, with the participation of over 30 participating States. The IGOF dealt with a number of issues, including discussion of the OSCE vision of SALW work, planning and supporting of future events, contribution to other processes and further potential SALW normative work. In order to structure the work of the Group, the Chairperson produced an informal list of ideas on the basis of the Plan of Action on SALW (2010) and other proposals (FSC.DEL/67/13/Rev.2).

In addition, the IGOF discussed a number of proposals, such as:
- Record-keeping;
- Making the results of information exchanges public;
- Export controls;
- The mapping study.

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING COMMITMENTS

7.1 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 in respect 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. The general level of implementation in 2012-2013 was stable, although less compliant in timing, than in previous years. The FSC Chair’s Announcing and Reminding Mechanism was extensively employed.

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/01/00Rev.1, Section 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/Rev.1, Section II, (D)1);
- Information exchange on national procedures for the control of manufacture of small arms and light weapons (FSC.DOC/01/00/Rev.1, Section 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/Rev.1, Section III, (F)2).
7.1.1 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.

FSC Decision 11/08 tasked the participating States with exchanging information on national practices related to preventing the spread of SALW through illicit air transport.

FSC Decision 12/08 requested the participating States to provide a sample format of their national end-user certificate and/or other pertinent documents.

Detailed information about the number of participating States that exchanged one-off information can be found in Annex B.

In April 2010, the CPC produced a report comparing the OSCE model answer for one-off information exchanges on SALW and the UN guidelines for reporting on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW (FSC.GAL/50/10). The purpose of the report was to identify similarities/differences in the information requested under the OSCE Document on SALW and the UN Programme of Action on SALW. The report recommended, *inter alia*, jointly aligning or harmonizing exchanges of information submitted to the UN and the OSCE in order to improve their numbers and quality with possible input from other regional arrangements (e.g. Wassenaar Arrangement).

In line with the recommendation of the report, in March 2011, the CPC issued a revised template for reporting one-off information on SALW with the suggested start of the reporting on 30 June 2011, in accordance with the deadline for reporting updated in the OSCE Document on SALW. The revised template contains standardized questions and is fully harmonized with the new UN reporting template. The revised reporting template is aimed at reducing the reporting burden on participating States, while making information more comparable and comprehensive. By 17 August 2012, 26 participating States had provided updated inputs to the one-off information exchange on SALW in the new format.

7.1.2 Annual information exchanges

In addition to exchanging information about existing norms and regulations, the OSCE Document requires the participating States to exchange 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 C.

According to the data exchanged, during the period from 2001 to 2013, OSCE participating States destroyed 13,982,697 items of SALW. Details are contained in Annex D.

7.3 Assistance on export control legislation

In 2013, the CPC, jointly with the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) acting on behalf of the EU, started providing assistance to interested participating States in updating their export control legislation on SALW. In 2013, the OSCE and BAFA initiated a country-specific dialogue with Moldova on export-control legislation for military and dual-use goods. Following the request for assistance by Moldova in 2011 and the first
country-specific dialogue conducted at the expert level in March 2012, the OSCE and BAFA organized a follow-up visit from 21 to 23 January 2013 to present the EU experts’ recommendations for the update of the Moldovan export-control legislation on military and dual-use goods.

The EU experts presented detailed legal recommendations for the export-control legislation.

The recommendations were well received by the national participants from the Ministries of Economy, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Customs and National Security Services. Furthermore, potential for co-operation on this issue was explored with the United States Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program being implemented in Moldova.

7.4 Inventory application software on SALW
Supported by EU funds and in line with the EU COUNCIL DECISION 2012/662/CFSP, the OSCE (the CPC) started a project on improving SALW and conventional ammunition stockpile management and record-keeping in eight participating States. In 2013, the specialized SALW and ammunition inventory application developed by the Belarusian Ministry of Defence with support by the OSCE and UNDP was presented to eight interested participating States from South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Following the presentation, a testing period was launched, aiming to identify compatibility requirements and further the technical upgrade of the software. In parallel, the software was translated into three other languages (English, Moldovan and one of the common languages used in the SEE).

8. PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE ON SALW

8.1 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 47 requests for assistance from 17 countries relating to enhancement of the management and security of stockpiles of SALW and of conventional ammunition, including disposal of the rocket fuel components, destruction of surpluses and capacity building. The requests from participating States for assistance in tackling the issues of destruction, management and security of stockpiles of SALW and training remain an essential part of the FSC’s efforts in this field. In particular, assistance projects in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova and Montenegro can be seen as examples of these activities in 2010-2014.

8.2 Co-ordination bodies

8.2.1 National Co-ordination Bodies
In 2008, the FSC adopted decision No. 4/08 establishing an OSCE Directory of Points of Contact (POC) on SALW and SCA as an additional tool for co-operation and co-ordination among the participating States on assistance projects relating to SALW and SCA. In line with the decision, the CPC has established and maintained an aggregate database of points of contact provided by OSCE participating States and other parties to the directory. During
2010-2014, the CPC provided updated information on projects on SALW and SCA via the Directory of Points of Contact. However, communications between States and/or to the CPC via the points of contact remain at a low level.

8.2.2 Regional Co-ordination
In Sep 2013, the post of the Security Co-operation Officer who will act as a regional co-ordinator of the OSCE SALW and SCA projects in South East Europe was established at the OSCE Secretariat. Furthermore, under the MoU between UNDP and OSCE a Co-operation Mechanism was established between UNDP BiH and OSCE Mission BiH for the Joint UNDP/OSCE Explosive Ordnance and Remnants of War Destruction Project (EXPLODE) and the Project for Security Upgrade of Ammunition and Weapons Storage Sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SECUP). The identical Co-operation Mechanism was utilized for the OSCE Mission BiH and EUFOR.

8.3 Assistance projects

8.3.1 Republic of Belarus
Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and UNDP, the OSCE and UNDP continued the implementation of the joint project on capacity-building for SALW in Belarus, addressing issues of the physical security and stockpile management of 13 State-held SALW storage sites. The first phase of the programme, designed to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Defence of Belarus to safely guard SALW at five storage sites, was successfully completed in the summer of 2010 (upgrade of the SALW storage sites in four cities - Asipovičy, Viciebsk, Barysaŭ and Brest, as well as development of software for electronic SALW inventory management at the SALW storages for all the military units of Phase I and Phase II). Currently, UNDP, which is serving as the implementing agency for this project, together with the Ministry of Defence, is implementing the second phase of the project focusing on the SALW storages repair and upgrades in Baroŭka, Homiel, Hrodna, Kolasava, Marjina Horka, Polack, Slonim and Zaslonaŭa.

8.3.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina
In March 2011, BiH requested assistance from the OSCE in enhancing the security and stockpile management of Ministry of Defence storage sites containing their conventional ammunition (five sites) and small arms and light weapons (two sites). In order to evaluate the safety and security of the existing SALW and conventional ammunition, as well as to determine the parameters of a potential assistance project, the OSCE conducted an assessment visit from 20 to 24 June 2011. The assessment confirmed the need for assistance in enhancing security and stockpile management of SALW and SCA storage sites.

In line with the recommendations of the assessment team a project plan has been developed. The plan includes the refurbishment of the SALW storage sites at Teufik, Buza and Rabic to enhance the current levels of safety and security, so as to bring them into compliance with the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on SALW, and the refurbishment of the conventional ammunition storage sites at Kula 1 and Krupa to bring them into compliance with the OSCE Best Practice Guide on Procedures for Management of Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. Given the involvement of other international actors in various aspects of SALW and SCA issues, activities are closely co-ordinated with other actors.
8.3.3 Kyrgyz Republic

In February 2008, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted a request for assistance to the FSC for enhancing the management and security of stockpiles of SALW and conventional ammunition in the southern part of the country, where an increase in the activity of radical extremist groups is putting the current storage facilities at risk. Kyrgyzstan suffers from excess stocks of outdated ammunition left behind after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Safety and security measures need to be significantly updated at the SALW and conventional ammunition storage sites, and coupled with the instability of some of the ammunition, the situation poses a serious danger to the civilian population, since some storage sites are located close to populated areas. Moreover, some of the storage buildings are in poor condition and in some cases are not weatherproof, thus leading to a risk that residues from decaying ammunition could contaminate the soil around the storage sites.

In July 2008, the request was substantiated by the questionnaire that provided detailed information about the type of assistance requested. During the period from 14 to 18 March 2011, a second assessment visit was carried out by the OSCE team in order to evaluate the safety and security of stockpiles of SALW and conventional ammunition and the scope of possible assistance, and to define the technical requirements of the future assistance project. As a follow-up to the assessment an assistance project has been developed to assist the government of Kyrgyzstan in the following areas:
- Training on management and security of stockpiles of SALW and conventional ammunition;
- Construction and refurbishment of ammunition storage sites; and
- Destruction of surplus and unserviceable SALW, including MANPADS.

In 2010, the Kyrgyz authorities requested the assistance of the OSCE in collecting SALW looted during riots in the spring and summer of 2010 to supplement national efforts that had been undertaken up to that time. In response, the OSCE, jointly with UNDP, initiated an assessment visit to the country from 7 to 12 February 2011 to evaluate the situation on the ground and assess the feasibility and the scope of a future assistance project. The assessment recommended:
- Conducting a comprehensive survey of SALW and security; and
- Designing an amended SALW collection programme.

Currently, the SALW and SCA project is under implementation. It is aimed at main activities: construction and renovation of the storage sites; PSSM training; destruction of the SALW and CA, improvement legal framework, implementation of the SALW records keeping software.

The destruction of 51 MANPADs took place in autumn 2013 and the bidding procedures for the SALW destruction equipment, construction and repair of the storage sites are under way.

8.3.4 Republic of Moldova

OSCE has developed a Comprehensive SALW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition Programme for Moldova. The program entails eight projects in total. Except the disposal part of the program, the projects are still under development or ongoing and are listed as follows:
1. Construction of a new storage facility at Bulboaca training area with approx. costs of 2.8 mio Euro).
2. Upgrade of SALW & SCA Storage facilities in Chisinau, Balti, Floresti and Cahul.
(Repairs to walls and roofs; improvements to intruder detection systems and firefighting facilities) with a Phase II of estimated additional 250'000 Euro.

3. Procurement & equipping of a mobile system for visual inspection of stockpiles of conventional ammunition.
4. Destruction of 78 Cluster bombs (all Moldovan stocks of this type of ammunition)
5. Destruction of 360 air bombs (all Moldovan stocks of this ammunition)
6. Disposal of R60 rockets (The rockets are no longer needed).
7. Making 48 x 5V28 surface to air missiles safe for disposal.

The estimated cost for the programme is currently about 3.1 million Euros; the OSCE is continuously working on fund-raising. None of the projects envisages any more destruction of SALW and CA.

Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden and Canada contribute to the physical security and stockpile management activities related to the development and introduction of a life cycle management of ammunition in Moldova. Until 2016, OSCE will support the Moldovan authorities to develop its own ammunition related training and skills in accordance with international standards and best practices. Moldovan national army specialists will be trained on safe and secure handling, storage and transportation of conventional ammunition in accordance with the newly approved regulations of the MoD Moldova.

Currently, the OSCE and Donors are in the process of initiating from 14 – 16 Jul 2014 an impact analysis in consultation with the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

8.3.5 Republic of Montenegro
MONDEM is a joint programme of Government of Montenegro, UNDP and OSCE. It was established in April 2007, as a result of an earlier request by the Ministry of Defense to UNDP for an independent assessment of the demilitarization and safe storage capacities for Small Arms and Light Weapons and a request for assistance made by the Ministry of Defense of Montenegro to the OSCE’s Forum for Security Co-operation in February 2007. The Ministry of Defense has established MONDEM as priority in the defense reform process.

The Ministry of Defence of Montenegro has indicated that demilitarization, combined with the establishment of safe storage to as close to NATO operational standards as possible, is a priority during their defence reform process and has also committed to complying with all appropriate UN and OSCE agreements and mechanisms relating to SALW.

The Programme is managed by the Supervisory Board, assisted by the Executive Committee. The Supervisory Board consist of Minister of Defence, OSCE Head of Mission and UNDP Resident Representative chaired by Minister of Defence. It has been agreed that UNDP is responsible for the implementation of the operational aspects of the programme.

The MONDEM programme has four components, as following:
A. Disposal of toxic waste;
B. Infrastructure development of ammunition storage areas and capacity development of ammunition management systems;
C. Demilitarization of conventional ammunition; and
D. Destruction and recycling of heavy weapons.
Currently, the OSCE and Donors are in the process of initiating from 4 – 6 Jun 2014 an impact analysis in consultation with the authorities of the Republic of Montenegro on following next steps:

- Start of Phase III-2 of demilitarization project e.g. WP
- Resource Mobilization for Phase III – 3 Demilitarisation project
- Resource Mobilization for the reconstruction of Brezovik storage site

9. OUTREACH AND CO-OPERATION
Co-operation and co-ordination of efforts are of utmost importance to the OSCE in order to achieve maximum effectiveness with the lowest cost while complementing existing or planned initiatives. To this end, the OSCE has made a number of formal and informal co-operation arrangements with other international organizations.

9.1 Operational support and information exchange
Since 2010, the CPC has held regular consultations with the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA), which involves over 20 relevant UN agencies and programmes that deal with SALW issues, including the UNODA, the UNODC, the UNDP and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research. In 2013, regular meetings with CASA continued to exchange information about ongoing and planned initiatives, to co-ordinate actions, and to seek synergies.

The OSCE Secretariat has initiated closer co-operation with the European Union with regard to funding for OSCE SALW activities. The first project proposal for funding a number of normative and project-related activities, with an implementation time frame of 36 months, was approved by the European Union on 25 October 2012, with the sum of EUR 890,000. The first instalment has already been received, and the implementation of the agreed activities is under way.

The OSCE also maintains regular co-ordination and information exchange with the Wassenaar Arrangement. In 2013, the CPC and the Head of the Wassenaar Arrangement exchanged letters in which they agreed to improve co-ordination, also though participation in each other’s events and regular technical co-ordination meetings.

Furthermore, the OSCE Secretariat conducts biannual staff talks with NATO, at which issues related to the implementation of projects on SALW and conventional ammunition are discussed in detail. Such talks serve to promote the sharing of information and lessons learned, to avoid duplication of effort, to establish possible synergies and to 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.

The CPC exchanges information with other international organizations on OSCE project activities and on normative achievements in the area of SCA. Since 2008, informal meetings have been organized with other international organizations to enhance co-ordination of efforts with regard to projects on small arms and light weapons and stockpiles of conventional ammunition. The purpose of the meetings is to take stock of the projects relating to SALW and SCA being implemented by international organizations, to exchange
lessons learned and best practices, and to co-ordinate ongoing and future activities. Such meetings are organized in accordance with the following modalities:

− The one-day informal co-ordination meetings are held twice a year;
− When applicable, the scope of such meetings may be expanded to accommodate relevant projects and issues outside the field of SALW and SCA.

9.2 Partnership and co-operation agreements with other international organizations

9.2.1 Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP

In line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the Outcome Document of the Second Review Conference, which encourages regional organizations to co-operate, and to develop and strengthen partnerships for sharing resources to combat illicit SALW, the OSCE developed a general framework for technical co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2006 provides a non-exclusive framework for technical co-operation for the implementation of SALW and conventional ammunition projects. Since 2007, five large joint projects have been launched in the framework of the Memorandum: in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro and Serbia. Building on the co-operation initiatives established between the OSCE and UNDP on SALW and SCA, in October 2013, the OSCE Secretariat and UNDP signed an expanded Memorandum of Understanding that foresees closer co-ordination and co-operation in the following areas:

i) Early warning, conflict prevention and reconciliation;
ii) Demilitarization and arms control;
iii) Confidence-building and community security;
iv) Good governance, anti-corruption, rule of law, and judicial and legal reform;
v) Disaster risk reduction;
v) Displacement;
vii) Activities in support of UNSCR 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security;
viii) Minorities;
ix) Environment, management of natural resources, and sustainable energy; and
x) Border management.

9.2.2 Joint Action Plan with UNODC

In October 2011, the OSCE and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) signed a Joint Action Plan in order to improve synergies in the activities of the two organizations. The Plan specifically foresees joint development of policy and programmes. In April 2013, the Parties extended the Joint Action Plan to cover the period of 2013-2014. The Plan covers the following areas for co-operation and co-ordination:

The Parties will consider co-operating in awareness-raising, promotion and implementation in respect of:

- The UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, and the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons;
- The decisions, taskings and recommendations emanating from their respective governing bodies;
- Specific regional initiatives, including those in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe; and

In view of, and as part of, the above, the Parties will consider developing partnerships in:
- Raising awareness regarding the ratification of/accession to the Firearms Protocol by the OSCE participating States;
- Supporting specific initiatives aimed at the implementation of the Firearms Protocol and the relevant OSCE Documents, in the areas of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in firearms/SALW and ammunition, including firearms/SALW record-keeping, standards for deactivation of firearms, establishment and maintenance of effective systems of export control for firearms/SALW in the OSCE area in the context of existing initiatives, projects and other activities;
- Providing technical assistance to countries, at their request, to help them comply with the requirements of UN Security Council resolution 1540, on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and
- Enhancing co-operation among representatives of law enforcement, the judiciary and prosecution authorities for the purpose of countering illicit trafficking in firearms/small arms and light weapons, including the tracing of illicit firearms/small arms and light weapons.

In May 2013, the OSCE jointly with UNODC, UNODA and INTERPOL organized an Inaugural Conference on Tracing of Illicit SALW in the OSCE Area. The OSCE and UNODC also invited each other to various SALW events.

9.2.3 Memorandum of Understanding with UNODA

In October 2012, the OSCE Secretariat and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding as part of their common efforts to further improve synergies between them.

In the Memorandum of Understanding, it was agreed that co-operation should be strengthened in the fields of disarmament, arms control and conventional arms regulation, and in confidence-building and related issues, through:

a. Exchange of information and co-ordination of policies and activities;
b. Organization of joint activities;
c. Resource mobilization for joint activities;
d. Exchange programmes;
e. Common visibility strategy to support and promote joint activities;
f. Synergies in the planning of meetings.

Since the agreement of the Memorandum of Understanding, the parties organized jointly (also together with UNODC and INTERPOL) the Inaugural Conference on Tracing of Illicit SALW in the OSCE Area in Vienna in May 2013.
10. **ENSURING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARMS EMBARGOES**

The OSCE has furthered the implementation of existing arms embargoes. In relation to the OSCE embargo, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre has regularly provided information to OSCE participating States as well as other international organizations on the status and the level of its implementation. The issue of responsible transfers is included in a number of OSCE documents, such as Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers (1993) and most recently the OSCE Principles on Control of Brokering.

In addition, the OSCE regularly provides updates on the relevant OSCE export control activities to the UN officials responsible for sanctions and arms embargoes implementation, including Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. Furthermore relevant OSCE training workshops always include encouragement to follow UN arms embargoes, including those imposed against Al-Qaeda.

11. **DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION**

The OSCE, as a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, is dedicated to sharing SALW and Ammunition related information and documents produced within the OSCE with the United Nations. According to the FSC decisions the following documents have been provided to the UN: OSCE SALW Document, Model Answers, OSCE Handbook of the Best Practice Guides and Standard Elements of End-User Certificates and Verification Procedures for SALW Exports.

12. **REGIONAL POINT OF CONTACT**

The OSCE Document on SALW designated the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) as the point of contact on SALW issues. The FSC Support Section in the CPC has taken on this function, and acts as the repository of data collected under the information exchanges, and as the liaison with other international, regional and sub-regional organizations. The CPC also provides advice and expertise to OSCE bodies, institutions and field missions on SALW-related issues and projects, and fosters the implementation of OSCE commitments among participating States through the organization of seminars and training courses on request. Finally, the CPC maintains an informal roster of experts and administers extra-budgetary contributions for SALW related activities.

The regional point of contact on SALW and the implementation of the UN Programme of Action is:

FSC Support Section/Conflict Prevention Centre
OSCE Secretariat
Wallnerstrasse 6; 1010-Vienna
Austria
Tel. + 43 1 514 36 0
Fax. + 43 1 514 36 96

**National Co-ordination Bodies**

In 2008, the FSC took a decision to establish an “OSCE Directory of Points of Contact on SALW and SCA” to be 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 information-sharing between participating States on issues related to SALW and SCA projects.
13. ANNEXES

Annex A: Conclusions of the SALW mapping study for possible follow-up work

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

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

Annex D: Destruction of SALW in the OSCE area

Annex E: Meetings, seminars and conferences on SALW organized by the OSCE from December 2012 to May 2014

Annex F: Participation in events organized by other international organizations and in jointly organized events
### Annex A: Conclusions of the SALW mapping study for possible follow-up work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic/issue</th>
<th>Operative proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td>Review the SALW Document and its follow-up decisions in light of recent developments in international fora to determine whether the OSCE SALW Document could or should be updated. The detailed findings and proposals presented in this paper may serve as guidance in the review and possible subsequent update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct a comprehensive review of the Handbook of Best Practice Guides to determine where updates, additions or changes might be necessary. The detailed findings and proposals presented in this paper may serve as guidance in the review and possible subsequent update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time the OSCE’s meetings on SALW to be in line with the UN meetings to ensure complementarity and effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturing</strong></td>
<td>Organize a special meeting on technical developments in SALW manufacturing and transfers to get an overview of current manufacturing practices, trends and future possibilities in the OSCE area and beyond. Possible steps on updating national controls on SALW manufacturing (Section II, part A) could be taken based on the outcome and recommendations of the special meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marking</strong></td>
<td>Adopt a decision to agree on applying appropriate simple marking also on all imported SALW to complement the OSCE Document’s Section II, part B. The marking should permit identification of the country of import and, where possible, the year of import, and a unique marking, if the small arm or light weapon does not already bear such a marking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Review SALW marking commitments (OSCE Document, Section II, part B) to harmonize them with other international instruments and the OSCE Best Practice Guide on Marking, Record-Keeping and Tracing, by including a commitment to mark all weapons that are transferred from government stocks to permanent civilian use. The marking should permit identification of the country from whose stocks the transfer of the small arm or light weapon is made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Record-keeping</strong></td>
<td>Standardize OSCE’s instruments on SALW record-keeping with those of other relevant forums. The participating States could consider updating their commitments on SALW record-keeping (OSCE Document, Sections II, part C and III, part C) by adding: (1) a requirement to establish electronic records, (2) an obligation to maintain them in a centralized manner, and (3) a specific minimum time for records to be kept. The proposed formulation is that the records should be maintained indefinitely, if possible, however for at least 30 years for manufactured SALW and 20 years for all other SALW, with a view to improving the traceability of SALW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record-keeping</td>
<td>Discuss possible further steps with regard to record-keeping formats to determine whether there would be added value in exchanging information on them and possibly developing best practices or harmonized models in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracing</td>
<td>Consider including a reference to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) in the relevant parts of the OSCE document (Sections II and III) and follow the ITI’s wording on tracing commitments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer controls</td>
<td>Revisit the Organization’s commitments regarding arms transfer criteria on SALW and preferably on all conventional arms in line with the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to assess what practical steps could be taken to harmonize the instruments. One such measure could be to include language on prohibiting transfers of weapons that might be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 or in attacks directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such in the OSCE Document’s Section III, part A. Risk assessment criteria in this part could also be considered to include serious acts of gender-based violence and violence against women and children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initiate discussion about the need for and possible added value of developing and harmonizing national control lists currently in use for SALW and conventional arms transfer controls. One step to be considered in this area could be a one-off information exchange on the control lists. Reference to this could also be added to the OSCE Document’s Section III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establish a mechanism to exchange information on national steps taken to address diversion – and following the ATT’s lead – on related activities such as corruption, sources of illicit supply, international trafficking routes, illicit brokers, methods of concealment, common points of dispatch, or destinations used by organized groups engaged in diversion. This could, if relevant, be linked with the proposed establishment of an OSCE network of law enforcement officials specialized in SALW controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct a one-off information exchange about participating States’ national policies and practices on re-export controls based on the commitments of the OSCE Document’s Section III B5 and FSC Decision 5/04, coupled with a special FSC meeting to review them and see whether there is scope for further action in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider introducing language into the OSCE’s normative framework to include an undertaking on a case-by-case basis that the exported SALW will not be used for purposes other than those declared; and a general clause that the exported goods will not be transferred to an unauthorized internal end user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct a second round of one-off information exchanges on controlling illicit trafficking of SALW by air, to follow up implementation of FSC Decision 11/08. The information exchange could also be subjected to a technical overview to be prepared by the CPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initiate discussion at the FSC on possible measures to combat illicit trafficking of SALW by sea, possibly in co-operation with other OSCE institutions and the UN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokering</td>
<td>Continue awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to improve brokering controls in the OSCE area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct further information exchanges on brokering, to follow up the OSCE Document’s Section III, part D, and FSC Decisions 08/04 and 17/10, especially concerning illicit brokering and licence denials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Readdress the definition of “brokering” and consider expanding the definition to cover “secondary” brokering activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider developing an Organization-wide registration system for brokers operating in the OSCE area, including a requirement for brokers to submit regular activity reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study the establishment of possible other intra- and inter-State co-operation mechanisms in the OSCE region to optimize the prosecution and conviction of brokers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUCs</td>
<td>Take further steps in assisting interested participating States to use and verify end user certificates (EUCs), to follow up FSC Decision 5/04.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider developing a Best Practice Guide on EUCs, including an electronic model template for voluntary use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANPADS</td>
<td>Follow up the implementation of FSC Decision 3/04 and the Annex C to the Best Practice Guide on National Procedures for Stockpile Management and Security by encouraging further information exchanges on transfers of MANPADS and their controls. Exchanging information on both policies and statistics referring to transfers should be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockpile management, surplus and destruction</td>
<td>Conduct a study to assess again the technical procedures displayed in the Best Practice Guide on stockpile management, surplus SALW and destruction to see whether the operative proposals concerning SALW stockpile management, surplus identification and destruction are still up to date and relevant, or whether additional aspects could be considered to update the current recommended practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider adopting some elements that are currently contained as political commitments in the stockpile management and destruction Best Practice Guides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct further work and develop normative commitments or best practice documents on the security of SALW transportation, covering road, sea and air transportation, possibly in relation to the documents on ammunition transportation security and in co-operation with organizations such as the World Customs Organization and the UN.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compile a detailed technical checklist of stockpile control measures to assist participating States, based on the Model for a Security Plan for Stockpiles, as currently annexed (annex B) to the Best Practice Guide on National Procedures for Stockpile Management and Security.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop guidelines on stockpile risk assessment to assist participating States in determining the condition of their stockpiles and to help them establish stockpile management priorities in a cost-effective and secure manner. Where already conducted, such assessments should also be renewed to reflect changing circumstances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update the Organization's normative commitments on surplus weapons contained in the OSCE Document’s Section IV, part A, to clearly state that all surplus weapons “should” or “shall” be destroyed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate an overview of SALW destruction methods to see whether the Best Practice Guide on Destruction should be updated and/or amended.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and age</td>
<td>Adopt a decision calling for increased representation of women at decision-making levels in security sector institutions dealing with SALW-related issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct a study on best practices and overall application of gender aspects in the development of SALW assistance programmes (including on disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), where applicable) in the OSCE area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed violence</td>
<td>Commission a study to examine the links between the practical implementation of the OSCE Document and realities on the ground with regard to armed violence, in co-operation with OSCE Field Operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
<td>Establish an FSC/OSCE network of law enforcement SALW specialists to exchange information about the current state of affairs and brainstorm about possible further steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border controls</td>
<td>Develop a manual for border officials and custom controls on SALW trafficking, building on already existing information, to facilitate practical work on combating illicit weapons trafficking and to improve overall SALW controls in the OSCE area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>Study harmonization of OSCE SALW exchanges, as contained in the OSCE Document’s Section II, part D; Section III, part F; and Section IV, part E, with those of the UN, and consider the possibility of making the OSCE’s SALW information exchanges public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider adding new elements to the one-off information exchanges, including on measures taken to combat diversion and on technical developments in manufacturing technology, marking, record-keeping and tracing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explore possibilities for co-operating with Interpol, especially with regard to information submitted to its Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B: Overview of the one-off information exchange on marking, export controls, stockpile management and destruction procedures in respect of SALW, as well as on brokering, samples of end-user certificates and illicit air transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference (paragraph)</th>
<th>Citation regarding implementation measures</th>
<th>Current status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section II, (D)1 (starting from 30 June 2001)</td>
<td>The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange on their national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms.</td>
<td>Exchanged to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section II, (D)1 (starting from 30 June 2001)</td>
<td>The participating States agree to exchange with each other available information on national procedures for the control of the manufacture of small arms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section III, (F)2 (starting from 30 June 2001)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV, (E)2 (starting from 30 June 2002)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV, (E)3 (starting from 30 June 2001)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC Decision 11/07 (by 25 January 2008)</td>
<td>The FSC requests participating States to exchange information on their present regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to small arms and light weapons.</td>
<td>48 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC Decision 11/08 (by 30 June 2009)</td>
<td>The FSC decides that the participating States shall provide, as an update to the one-off information exchange established by Section III, part F, paragraph 2, of the OSCE Document on SALW, additional information on national practices.</td>
<td>47 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC Decision 12/08 (by 27 March 2009)</td>
<td>The FSC requests participating states to provide a sample format of their national end-user certificate and/or other pertinent documents.</td>
<td>52 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSC Decision 17/10 (by 30 June 2011)</td>
<td>The FSC requests participating States to exchange information on their present regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to SALW.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex C: Overview of annual information exchange on export-import of SALW, surplus SALW and/or SALW seized and destroyed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference (paragraph)</th>
<th>Citation regarding implementation measures</th>
<th>Status by 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section III, (F)1</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>34 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV, (C)1</td>
<td>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 territory during the previous calendar year.</td>
<td>26 participating States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV, (E)1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D: Destruction of SALW in the OSCE Area

4 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 E: Meetings, seminars and conferences on SALW organized by the OSCE from December 2011 to May 2014

Brokering training
The CPC organized a regional training event on enforcement of brokering controls in respect of SALW from 24 to 26 April 2013 in Vienna. The event, which was organized in cooperation with the European Union and the United Kingdom, brought together representatives from law enforcement and prosecutor’s offices from 12 countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and South-East Europe.

In the course of the event, the participants discussed various issues related to brokering controls in respect of SALW. The event allowed delegates to look at policy aspects of brokering controls and their meaning in practice. It also enabled them to take a closer look at how illicit transfers are investigated and brought to court. The case studies and group exercises facilitated discussion among the experts and allowed them to apply the newly acquired knowledge and skills to various situations. The event was fully funded by the EU Council Decision 2012/662/CFSP in support of activities to reduce the illicit trade in and excessive accumulation of SALW in the OSCE region.

Commodity identification training
In 2011-2012, the FSC Support Section jointly with the Borders Unit organized a series of regional training sessions on information exchange on military and dual-use goods between licensing authorities and customs agencies. Following the requests of participating States for follow-on training on specific aspects, a series of regional training events on commodity identification for military and dual-use goods was conceptualized, jointly with the United States Department of Energy and the EU Outreach Export Control of Dual-Use Goods Programme (implemented by the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA). The pilot Commodity Identification Training event was conducted by the CPC (FSC Support Section) and the Transnational Threats Department–Border Unit (TNTD-BU) for the South-Eastern European region, jointly with the United States Department of Energy, BAFA and RACVIAC- Centre for Security Co-operation, from 16 to 18 July 2013 in Rakitje, Croatia.

The training event attracted 37 participants, including national representatives from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The preliminary list, with names of desired national participants, was shared in advance informally through the OSCE field operations/delegations in Vienna. The countries were represented by up to four experts from the ministries of trade and economic affairs, as well as customs agencies. During the three-day training course, the participants heard lectures by trainers on nuclear, chemical and biological aspects of the identification of dual-use goods, as well as SALW concealment techniques (delivered by an expert on SALW proliferation).

Following interest expressed by participating States from other regions, follow-up activities focusing on dual-use goods are currently being planned for other regions.

Regional Workshop on Tracing Illicit SALW
Following the proposals made during the Inaugural Conference on Tracing Illicit SALW, the OSCE, UNODA, UNODC and INTERPOL organized a technical workshop to discuss practical challenges of tracing and associated activities. The event was organized in Istanbul, Turkey, on 12-13 May 2014. The meeting served to exchange information and share best
national and international practices among experts and discuss opportunities for enhanced co-
operation in the field.

The workshop comprised two days of expert presentations of specific national case studies on
marking, record-keeping and/or international co-operation demonstrating successes or
challenges associated with tracing weapons as well as international tools that have been
developed to facilitate, *inter alia*, marking, record-keeping, firearms identification as well as
international co-operation. Practical international tools facilitating international tracing, such
as the INTERPOL’s iARMS or ISACS modules were introduced.

The event gathered about 25 representatives from law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan responsible for tracing illicit SALW focusing on international co-
operation, investigations and prosecutions as well as representatives of other P5, international
organizations and NGOs.

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 2013 alone, the presentations on topics related to SALW included the following
briefings:

- Presentation by H.E. Prof. Milica Pejanovic-Djurisić, Minister of Defence of
  Montenegro, on the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme –MONDEM;
- Presentation by Dr. Glenn McDonald, Senior Researcher at the Small Arms Survey, on
  the OSCE small arms commitments in the broader multilateral framework;
- Presentation by Eric Berman, Managing Director at the Small Arms Survey, on
  implementing the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms: the role of regional
  organizations;
- Presentation by Ekrem Spahiu, Deputy Minister of Defence of Albania, on
demilitarization of stockpiles of ammunition and armaments in Albania – a contribution
to the security of Albania and the region;
- Presentations by Lt. Col. Laszlo Szatmari, FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on SALW and
  SCA, and Lt. Col. Simon Macrory-Tinning, Chairperson of the Informal Group of
  Friends on SALW, on “How could we advance FSC work and strengthen co-operation:
  SALW and SCA?”;
- Presentation by Elli Kytomaki, CPC consultant, on information on the mapping study on
  the SALW commitments;
- Presentation by Mark Bromley, Senior Researcher at the Stockholm International Peace
  Research Institute (SIPRI), on possible elements for a draft best practice guide on
  methodologies for compiling the results of the annual information exchange on SALW
  exports to and imports from other OSCE participating States
- Presentation by Brig. Gen. Bojan Zrnic, Head of Defence Technologies at the Ministry
  of Defence of the Republic of Serbia, on the capacity development programme for SCA
  management in Serbia;
- Presentation by Amb. Sergey Kapinos, Head of the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, and Col.
  Zamir Suerkulov of the Ministry of Defence of the Kyrgyz Republic, on the SALW and
  SCA Project in Kyrgyzstan.
Exhibition at the Annual Security Review Conference

On the margins of the Annual Security Review Conference, which took place from 19 to 20 June 2013, the FSC Support Section presented a photo exhibition reflecting FSC assistance projects on SALW and conventional ammunition. The exhibition displayed different stages of project assessments and implementation in countries in which assistance had been provided, focusing on the implementation of the project on the elimination of rocket fuel *mélange* in Ukraine.
Annex F: Participation in events organized by other international organizations and in jointly organized events

The OSCE continued its active external co-ordination and co-operation with other regional and international organizations and civil society, also participating in events organized by other actors.

In 2013, representatives of the CPC continued to promote the OSCE’s outreach activities by participating in events organized by other international and regional organizations. The seminars and workshops at which presentations were given are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 March</td>
<td>Saferworld meeting on the follow-up action on SALW after the Second Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action on SALW</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 April</td>
<td>Group of Governmental Experts on the UN Register on Conventional Arms</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16 April</td>
<td>NATO structured information exchange on SALW and SCA</td>
<td>Brussels, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 June</td>
<td>Smart Technology in SALW Control: Civilian Protection, the UN Programme of Action, and Transfer Control (SmartCon), organized by the Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany</td>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 September</td>
<td>Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Working Group on SALW</td>
<td>Brussels, Belgium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>