



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

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



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Executive Summary

The present 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 November 2011 to November 2012.

During the above period of time, the Forum for Security Co-operation continued activities to prevent the proliferation of illicit SALW. The Forum's activities focused on the further implementation of agreed SALW-related commitments and on examining ways to facilitate the full implementation of the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW adopted in May 2010.

In particular, on 22–24 May 2012, the Forum held the Meeting to Review the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW and the Expert-Level Session on SALW Stockpile Management, Surplus Reduction and Destruction, at which the topics discussed included the OSCE contribution to the UN Second Review Conference on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects that took place from 27 August to 7 September 2012 in New York. Following the OSCE meeting, the FSC Chair issued the updated possible implementation steps for the Plan of Action that were generated on the basis of the proposals made at the meeting and other events. The OSCE actively participated in the Review Conference, *inter alia*, organizing a side event on the OSCE's achievements in fighting illicit SALW.

The level of implementation of annual SALW information exchanges remained stable during 2011–2012. Following the issue of an updated template for reporting one-off information on SALW (FSC.GAL/38/11), by 16 November 2012, 26 participating States had provided information in the new format, which facilitates comparability and comprehensiveness with respect to the information provided.

In line with MC Decision No. 6/11, the Forum for Security Co-operation reissued the OSCE Document on SALW in order to include all complementary decisions adopted since 2000. Having all relevant decisions in one Document will facilitate the implementation of agreed commitments.

The practical assistance given to OSCE participating States through the implementation of SALW projects remains a key component in the work undertaken to improve security and stability in the OSCE area.

The present report notes the commencement of project activities in the Kyrgyz Republic and the organization of a number of practical training activities for law enforcement authorities of Tajikistan related to SALW and conventional ammunition.

The total amount of pledges for OSCE SALW projects during 2011–2012 comprised of EUR 361,480. The extrabudgetary contributions and fund-raising remain a core issue.

Finally, in line with its mandate, the OSCE Secretariat has further enhanced co-operation with other international organizations dealing with SALW-related issues. In addition to the formal co-operation agreements already in place with the United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in 2012 the OSCE Secretariat concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), which will further promote effective planning and efficient use of resources.

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1. Introduction

At the Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Athens, the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC), through its Chairperson, was requested to submit to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Council a progress report on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) (MC.DEC/6/11).

The OSCE Document on SALW was adopted on 24 November 2000 and reissued on 20 June 2012 (FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1). 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

The present report is intended to provide an overview of the implementation of OSCE commitments on SALW; it also describes the progress made 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 commitments on SALW and to highlight the most challenging issues to be addressed in the future. The report covers the period from November 2011 until November 2012.¹

3. The Meeting to Review the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW and the Expert-Level Session on SALW Stockpile Management, Surplus Reduction and Destruction

In order to facilitate the implementation of the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW two specialized meetings were organized back-to-back on 22–24 May 2012, with the participation of over 150 national officials, representatives of international organizations and selected NGOs. The Meeting to Review the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW (22–23 May 2012) aimed to assess the rate at which the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW was being implemented and to look at how future OSCE action could best complement international efforts without duplicating them. The meeting also looked into the OSCE contribution to the UN SALW process and the way

¹ The deadline for inclusion of factual data was 16 November 2012.

forward. The reports of both meetings have been made publicly available.²

The meeting showed that substantial results had been achieved in some areas related to the implementation of the Plan of Action. However, it also demonstrated the need for further efforts to boost the implementation of the norms, measures and principles agreed. In this connection, the FSC Chair issued an implementation paper on 9 October 2012 containing suggestions made at the meetings for facilitating the implementation of the Plan of Action.

The Expert-Level Session on SALW Stockpile Management, Surplus Reduction and Destruction (24 May 2012) provided for an expert-level discussion focusing on the best national practices employed in the OSCE area in the management of stockpiles, reduction of surpluses and destruction of SALW, also in light of OSCE and international best practices, common challenges and recommendations for follow-up work. In particular, the meeting addressed the possibility of building up the training capabilities for stockpile management and security existing in OSCE participating States. Case studies from OSCE assistance projects and other examples focused the discussion on issues of potential commonality with other OSCE participating States.

4. Participation in the Second Review Conference on the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The OSCE actively participated in the Second Review Conference of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, which was held in New York from 27 August to 7 September 2012. The purpose of the Review Conference was to assess progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to date and to further chart its future. 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).

During the Conference, the FSC Chairmanship made a statement on the OSCE's efforts to implement the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the ITI. In addition, the OSCE organized a side event devoted to its work on small arms and light weapons, with the participation of the FSC Chair and representatives of the Conflict Prevention Centre. At this side event, which attracted approximately 30 participants, the OSCE presented its practical initiatives related to export and brokering controls, and the electronic record-keeping application developed in the framework of the OSCE-UNDP project on capacity-building on SALW in Belarus.

In advance of the Review Conference, the OSCE submitted its report on implementation of the Programme of Action to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).

² The report can be found at <http://www.osce.org/fsc/92811>.

5. Normative aspects

The OSCE Document on SALW establishes the OSCE normative base 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, which in 2012 centred on the following issue:

5.1 Information exchange with regard to the OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in SALW

Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/09 requested the FSC to take steps to review the implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 11/08 with regard to the establishment or reinforcement of a legal framework for lawful brokering activities within the national jurisdiction of participating States, by the end of 2010.

In order to fulfil the request, on 24 November 2010, the Forum adopted FSC Decision No. 17/10 on an information exchange with regard to the OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in SALW. In the decision, the participating States agreed to conduct, no later than 30 June 2011, a one-off information exchange on their current regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to SALW. Furthermore, the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) was tasked with producing a summary report on the replies by 1 September 2011 and posting it on the public website.

By 16 November 2012, 47 participating States had provided national replies in accordance with FSC Decision No. 17/10. The CPC

circulated a Summary Report on implementation on 1 September 2011 (FSC.GAL/95/11). Upon the tasking of the FSC Chair, the CPC circulated an Updated Summary Report on 3 August 2012 (FSC.GAL/98/12).³

6. Implementation of existing commitments

6.1 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 other things, the Document on SALW established a mechanism consisting of transparency measures aimed at raising confidence and security and at further promoting trust among OSCE participating States.

The OSCE participating States exchange annual and one-off information on various matters 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 2011–2012 has slightly improved in comparison with previous years. However, the FSC Chair's Announcing and Reminding Mechanism still had to be extensively employed.

OSCE information exchanges relevant to SALW transfer controls include:

³ The report has been made publicly available and can be found at: <http://www.osce.org/fsc/92596>.

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

6.1.1 One-off information exchanges

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

FSC Decision No. 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 No. 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 A.

In March 2011, the CPC issued a revised template for reporting one-off information on SALW (FSC.GAL/38/11), 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. By 16 November 2012, 26 participating States had provided updated inputs to the one-off information exchange on SALW in the new format.

6.1.2 Annual information exchanges

In addition to exchanging information about existing norms and regulations, the Document on SALW 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 B.

According to the data exchanged, during the period from 2001 to 2011, OSCE participating States destroyed 12,739,907 items of SALW. Details are contained in Annex C.

6.2 Reissuance of the OSCE Document on SALW

In June 2012, in line with the tasking of Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/11 and in order to promote the full implementation of the agreed commitments, the FSC reissued the OSCE Document on SALW, consolidating it with all relevant decisions taken since the adoption of the initial Document in 2000.⁴ Having the extensive OSCE SALW documentation in a single instrument will facilitate its implementation by policymakers in the OSCE capitals.

6.3 Awareness-raising

As the post of Chair of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW remained vacant in 2012, the Group of Friends did not conduct any activities during this year.

The OSCE's Conflict Prevention Centre 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.

7. Practical assistance on SALW

7.1 Overview

Implementation of the elements in the OSCE Document on SALW dealing with requests from participating States for assistance in tackling 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 43 requests for assistance from 17 countries relating to enhancement of the management and security of stockpiles of SALW and of conventional ammunition, including mélange, or destruction of surpluses. The requests from participating States for assistance in tackling the 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 the Kyrgyz Republic can be seen as examples of these activities in 2012.

7.2 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 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 2012, 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.

7.3 Assistance on export control legislation

In 2012, the OSCE, jointly with the German Federal Export Control Agency (BAFA), started providing assistance to interested participating States in updating their export control legislation on SALW. In 2011–2012, the OSCE and BAFA, also in co-operation with UNODA, the UNODC, the UNDP, and the UNSCR 1540

⁴ The reissued OSCE Document on SALW can be found at: <http://www.osce.org/fsc/20783>.

Committee and its Group of Experts, initiated a country-specific dialogue with Moldova on a number of SALW-related issues, including export control legislation. Currently, the OSCE and BAFA are working closely with the Moldovan authorities to support the national review of the export control legislation to meet international requirements.

7.4 Practical assistance projects

7.4.1 Republic of Belarus

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and the UNDP, the two organizations have continued the implementation of their joint project on capacity-building for SALW in Belarus, addressing issues related to physical security and stockpile management at State-held SALW storage sites. The first phase of the programme, which was 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. Furthermore, the number of sites addressed within the project was reduced to 13 in order to concentrate SALW at larger storage sites. The UNDP, which is serving as the implementing agency for this project, is currently, implementing the second phase of the project together with the Ministry of Defence; this second phase is focusing on two large storage sites, in Gomel and at Kolosovo, and two smaller sites, in Baroŭka and Zaslonava.

The status update and work plan for 2012–2013 were presented to the FSC by the UNDP and the Ministry of Defence in the context of the Security Dialogue in October 2011.

7.4.2 Kyrgyz Republic

In February 2008, the Kyrgyz Republic submitted a request to the FSC for assistance in 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; in addition to the instability of some of the ammunition, some storage sites are located close to populated areas, posing a serious danger to the civilian population. Moreover, as some of the storage buildings are in poor condition and in some cases not weatherproof, there is a risk that residues from decaying ammunition could contaminate the soil around the storage sites.

In July 2008, the request was substantiated by detailed information provided through the questionnaire used in connection with requests for assistance. During the period 14–18 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.

The project implementation commenced in 2012. The Buzhum, Gul'cha and Koi-Tash storage facilities hold one third of MoD's overall stockpiles. The implementation of the Project has currently been extended until 31 December 2014.

In August 2012, the implementation Team members were hired to begin project launch and implementation. In September 2012 the Project team conducted short visits to all three sites to observe and check the real situation and conditions of the existing stockpiles and to establish contacts with the MoD military bases commanders and with officials in charge of warehouses in the respective locations.

The OSCE and the Kyrgyz Government are expected to sign the Memorandum of Understanding on the Realization of SALW and SCA Programme (for 5 years) before the end of 2012.

In parallel, the Project team jointly with MoD developed the Technical Requirements for the design works in accordance with national regulations, international norms and OSCE Best Practice for SALW and CA. The MoD has requested that first works should start in Buzhum that was mutually agreed. Based on the available funding it was decided to complete work on Buzhum (Batken Province) as the first priority. It is expected that construction works will be launched at Buzhum site in April-May 2013.

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 the 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;
- Designing an amended SALW collection programme.

The OSCE and UNDP are currently in the process of initiating the survey in consultation with the authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic.

7.4.3 Tajikistan

The OSCE Office in Tajikistan continued to support the Government of Tajikistan in ensuring the safe and secure storage of SALW and destroying SALW surpluses.

In particular, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan undertook the following activities:

A. Establishment of a computerized system for SALW and SCA training courses and train-the-trainers courses for the country's law enforcement authorities.

In close co-operation with the educational facilities of law enforcement agencies, a computer-based training system on SALW and SCA physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) was established, with the partners being provided with equipment and peripherals. Training for trainers on the use of CD-based

training software will be conducted in November.

B. Field Training Exercise for the Incident Response Centre

The OSCE initiative on the establishment of a coherent mechanism for response to SALW- and SCA-related incidents was launched in 2010. In that year, in order to respond to incidents related to SALW and SCA and to support the country in the establishment of a unique co-ordination mechanism on SALW and SCA incidents response, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan gathered experts from all relevant agencies of the country in a working group. This was necessary because the existing Law on Emergency Situations dealt only with emergencies caused by various kinds of natural disasters. The law, however, neither included incidents caused by arms and ammunition, nor did it cover the co-ordination of activities when disasters occur.

On the basis of a review of related documents, the group initiated the elaboration of a document on the creation of a council for incidents response designed to serve as a coherent mechanism to coordinate action taken in response to SALW- and SCA-related incidents. As the direct result of the initiative, the Government of Tajikistan issued resolution #230 in April 2011 entitled “Creation of a council for response and co-ordination of actions among competent bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan in emergency situations and other incidents related to small arms and light weapons”.

In 2012 the OSCE Office continued activities related to the further improvement of the Council’s capacities. On the basis of the requirements of Resolution 230, and

after having completed the elaboration of internal instructions for the Council, to co-ordinate actions of member agencies in related emergencies, it was decided to prepare and conduct a command post exercise (CPX) followed by field training exercise (FTE) in 2013, in order to check the efficiency of the mechanism and the coherence of actions in the event of an incident occurring. The scenarios for CPX and FTE and the place for the carrying out of these exercises have been developed in 2012.

The final goal of this initiative is to ensure long-term stability with regard to SALW and SCA in Tajikistan through the establishment of an entity capable, among other things, of dealing with incidents response, training and assessment.

C. Destruction of surplus SALW/SCA.

The OSCE Office supported Tajikistan’s Ministry of the Interior in the destruction of over 600 firearms, which were mainly collected after the arms withdrawal process in Khorog in the autonomous oblast of Gorno-Badakhshan (GBO). Destruction took place in a SALW destruction facility established with financial assistance from the OSCE during implementation of its Small Arms and Light Weapons programme in Tajikistan (2005–2009).

7.4.4 Turkmenistan

In November 2011, the OSCE, in collaboration with the Joint Arms Control Implementation Group of the UK Ministry of Defence and the British Embassy in Ashgabat, supported a specialized observation visit to the United Kingdom for military and emergency representatives of Turkmenistan’s Presidential Administration and Ministry of Defence. The participants visited

several weapons and ammunition storage and destruction sites, and discussed efficient stockpile management and incident response, including storage and rotation, registration and issuing procedures, periodic checking routines and responses to incidents such as intrusion into storage facilities, loss and damage of arms, and fire and explosions at ammunition depots.

8. Outreach and co-operation

8.1 Partnership and co-operation agreements with other international organizations

8.1.1 Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP

In line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW, which encouraged 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 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. The current Memorandum expired in June 2012; the Parties are currently discussing the modalities for its extension.

8.1.2 Joint Action Plan with the 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 the following areas:

- Avoiding duplication of work in various regions in the field of countering trafficking in firearms/SALW;
- Conducting expert-level consultations on issues related to fighting illicit firearms/SALW and keeping each other abreast of major plans and developments in this field;
- Inviting relevant experts from the other Party to events on countering the illicit trafficking of SALW and, where appropriate, consulting with each other in order to ensure that newly elaborated initiatives are reviewed jointly;
- Co-operating on awareness-raising and on the application and implementation of the relevant instruments and documents on firearms/SALW in areas including the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and South Eastern Europe;
- Improving national capacities of OSCE participating States to effectively tackle the non-proliferation of SALW through, *inter alia*, joint workshops and the joint development of training curricula.

In March 2012, under the Joint Action Plan and in collaboration with the UNODC and the German Federal Export Control Agency (BAFA), the OSCE initiated an expert-level visit to Moldova with the aim of reviewing export control legislation for dual-use and military goods, including SALW, and of reviewing the implementation of

the UN Firearms Protocol. The two organizations also invited each other to various SALW events.

8.1.3 Memorandum of Understanding with the UNODA

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

In the MOU 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.

8.2 Operational support and information exchange

The OSCE Secretariat holds annual staff talks with the UN to share information about the latest developments and new initiatives, both on the setting of norms and standards and on practical assistance in connection with SALW.

8.2.1 Co-operation and information exchange and with other international organizations

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 2012, two meetings have been held (via video-conference) 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 OSCE also maintains regular co-ordination and information exchange with the Wassenaar Arrangement. In February 2012 the Head of the Secretariat of the Wassenaar Arrangement presented the Arrangement's most recent work to the FSC; and in May 2012 the Director of the CPC gave a briefing on OSCE activities on SALW to the Wassenaar Arrangement's General Working Group. The Secretariats of the two organizations also maintain close working-level contacts to synchronize their events and achieve synergies.

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 line 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. Conclusions

9.1 Normative work on SALW

The OSCE Document on SALW continues to play an important role as a norm-setting document in the OSCE area.

Since the adoption of the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW in 2010, the focus has been on the Plan's full implementation. In particular, substantial work has been done on improving the format, quality and comparability of one-off and annual reporting on SALW, in order to improve the value of the reports submitted and facilitate the provision of feedback on the legislative information provided.

Furthermore, concrete initiatives have been launched on export and brokering controls on SALW. In particular, a number of training events were organized by the Conflict Prevention Centre in co-operation with the Transnational Threats Department on improving co-ordination and information exchange among the export licensing authorities and customs agencies on military and dual-use goods.

In addition, dialogue visits to specific countries were conducted jointly with other relevant international organizations at the request of States seeking assistance with the revision of export control legislation. Co-operation and co-ordination with other relevant international organizations dealing with SALW issues has significantly improved, resulting in the signing of formal co-operation documents and the initiation of joint activities.

In the past two years, the FSC has taken an active approach to implementing the OSCE *acquis* on SALW issues. However, the implementation of the Plan of Action on SALW with respect to the task of reviewing implementation of principles, norms, and measures with a view to improving capacity and efficiency has still remained weak.

9.2 Practical assistance on SALW

In the context of the practical implementation of the Document on SALW, measures undertaken in response to requests for assistance from an increasing number of participating States remain a key OSCE activity. Steps continue to be taken to enhance the effectiveness of SALW activity through regular regional co-operation and informal co-ordination with other international organizations.

Further periodic information-sharing or briefings on the projects, both by the Co-ordinator and by the actors involved, are intended to raise awareness and help mobilize resources from the participating States.

In the absence of predictable multi-year funding strategies for SALW and SCA projects on the part of participating States, however, extrabudgetary contributions and fund-continue to constitute a core issue.

10. Annexes

Annex A: 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

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

Annex C: Destruction of SALW in the OSCE area

Annex D: Meetings, seminars and conferences on SALW organized by the OSCE from November 2011 to November 2012

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

Annex F: Donors to SALW projects

Annex A: 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

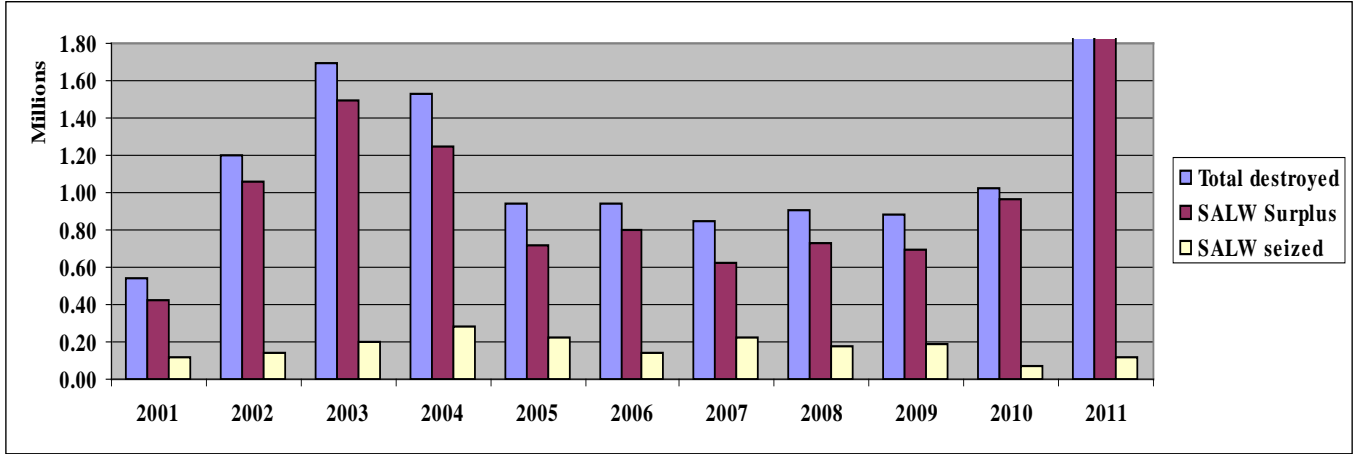
Reference (paragraph)	Citation regarding implementation measures	Current status		
		Exchanged to date	Updates in 2011	Updates in 2012
Section II, (D)1 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange on their national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms.	54 participating States	16 participating States	13 participating States
Section II, (D)1 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States agree to exchange with each other available information on national procedures for the control of the manufacture of small arms.	54 participating States	19 participating States	16 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.	54 participating States	17 participating States	14 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.	54 participating States	17 participating States	16 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	53 participating States	14 participating States	14 participating States

	consider developing a best practice guide of techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms.			
FSC Decision 11/07 (by 25 January 2008)	The FSC requests participating States to exchange information on their present regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to small arms and light weapons.	48 participating States	-	-
FSC Decision 11/08 (by 30 June 2009)	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.	45 participating States	3 participating State	2 participating States
FSC Decision 12/08 (by 27 March 2009)	The FSC requests participating States to provide a sample format of their national end-user certificate and/or other pertinent documents.	49 participating States	2 participating States	1 participating States
FSC Decision 17/10 (by 30 June 2011)	The FSC requests participating States to exchange information on their present regulations concerning brokering activities with regard to SALW.	n/a	39 participating States	15 participating States

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

Reference (paragraph)	Citation regarding implementation measures	Status by 2012	
		2011	2012
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.	44 participating States	40 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 territory during the previous calendar year.	40 participating States	32 participating States

Annex C: Destruction of SALW in the OSCE area⁵



⁵ 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 2011 to November 2012

Regional Workshops on Customs Procedures and Licensing Issuance: Integrating the National Processing of Dual-Use Goods and Conventional Weapons through Information Sharing

The OSCE organized a series of three regional workshops from October 2011 to March 2012 for licensing officers and customs agencies of South-Eastern European and Central Asian countries as well as those of the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation. The workshops brought together over 100 national representatives from 27 countries. Experts from international organizations and academia also took part. During the three days of each event, licensing and customs experts exchanged experiences and information with a view to facilitating risk assessment and detection in order to prevent illicit transfers of controlled and dual-use goods, including SALW. The final event of the series of these regional workshops was held in Kiev, Ukraine, on 9–11 October 2012 for the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the Caucasus.

On the basis of the results of the assessment of the series of workshops and of the evaluation of the feedback provided by the participants, the FSC Support Section and the Borders Unit plan to hold follow-up events focusing on related subjects, for example, integrated training on the commodity identification of military and dual-use goods, in a similar setting.

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 2012, the presentations on topics related to SALW included the following briefings:

- Presentation by Ambassador Sune Danielsson, Head of the Secretariat of the Wassenaar Arrangement, on the activities of the Wassenaar Arrangement
- Presentation by Mr Zoran Sajinovic, Assistant Minister of Defence of BiH; BG (Ret) Victor von Wilcken, Director of Department for Security and Co-operation, OSCE Mission to BiH; Mr Yury Padun, Arms Control Implementation Officer, OSCE Mission to BiH; and Mrs Amna Berbic, National Program Co-ordination, UNDP
- Presentation on the implementation of the OSCE-UNDP Montenegro Demilitarization Programme (MONDEM)
- Presentations by Dr Patrick McCarthy, Co-ordinator for the development of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS)

Exhibitions at the High-Level Military Doctrine Seminar and the Annual Security Review Conference

On the margins of the Annual Security Review Conference, which took place from 26 to 28 June 2012, 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, including Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

Annex E: 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 2012, 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.

OSCE/FSC participation in SALW-related events organized by other international and regional organizations in 2012		
Date	Title	Place
27–29 February 2012	Meetings with the UNDP and the MoD on the SALW project held on 28-29 February 2012 in Minsk; participation in a working session of SALW Illicit Trafficking by Air	Minsk, Belarus
1–2 March 2012	SIPRI meeting on illicit trafficking of SALW by air	Kiev, Ukraine
20–21 March 2012	Working Meeting on Export Control Legislation, implementation of the United Nations Firearms Protocol and UNSCR 1540	Chisinau, Moldova
11–12 April 2012	Export control seminar for CIS countries	Moscow, Russian Federation
18–20 April 2012	UNIDIR Arms Trade Treaty Regional Seminar	Belgrade, Serbia
10–11 May 2012	Saferworld seminar Preparing for the ATT: Key Implementation Priorities and Challenges	London, United Kingdom
5–8 June 2012	5 th International Export Control Seminar	Berlin, Germany
27 August – 7 September	Second Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	New York, USA

Annex F: Donors to SALW projects

The table below shows pledges of financial support made by delegations for the implementation of projects on SALW, and received, from 2005 to 2012.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
2005		
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
Total for 2005:	504,575	
2006		
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
Total for 2006:	1,370,977	

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
2007		
Norway	309,006	Belarus, Phase I
Norway	Secondment of chief technical adviser	Tajikistan, Phase II
Spain	150,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden (through UNDP)	200,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Total for 2007:	659,006	
2008		
Austria	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Denmark	7,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Finland	345,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Luxembourg	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Total for 2008:	659,006	
2009		
Finland	80,000	Belarus, Phase II
France	15,000	Belarus, Phase II
Greece	30,000	Belarus, Phase II
Norway	213,253	Belarus, Phase II
Spain	100,000	Belarus, Phase I
Total for 2009:	438,253	
2010		
UK	15,000	Kyrgyzstan, training in physical security and stockpile management, and destruction of SALW
Germany	50,000	Belarus, Phase II
Total for 2010:	65,000	
2011		
France	15,000	Belarus
Italy	10,000	Belarus
USA	100,500	Kyrgyzstan, training in physical security and stockpile management, and destruction of SALW
Total for 2011:	125,500	
2012		
EU	260,478	Kyrgyzstan - PSSM
EU	27,800	Belarus – SALW destruction

EU	73,202	Kyrgyzstan – SALW destruction
Total for 2012:	361,480	

Total for 2005 - 2012:	3,976,791	
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