

- **CODUN**

- **SUBJECT: SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS – NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU JOINT ANNUAL REPORT 2010**

- Germany wishes to circulate for partners' information its contribution to the 'Tenth Annual Report on the implementation of the Council Joint Action of 12 July 2002 on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons (2002/589/CFSP)'.

- **NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS DURING 2010**

- The threat to peace, security and development posed by the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons including their ammunition continues to be a matter of grave concern. Germany is committed to a comprehensive approach to combat, and to contribute to ending, the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons as well as their ammunition. In the pursuit of this objective, Germany as a Member State of the European Union is guided by the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition, which was adopted by the European Council on 15-16 December 2005.

- Regular meetings of the national coordination group for SALW issues were organised by the Federal Foreign Office. These meetings bring together arms and export control experts from ministries, administration, the military arms control and verification unit and non-governmental organisations in order to address questions related to small arms and light weapons including their ammunition. The group discusses *inter alia* German policy with regard to SALW in international and regional fora, multilateral and bilateral assistance as well as the implementation of national, regional and global provisions and regulations. The meetings are chaired by a representative of the Federal Foreign Office.

- **INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS DURING 2010**

- Germany contributes to projects and activities in the field of SALW including their ammunition in the frame of and in cooperation with a variety of institutions and organisations. Most of these activities are undertaken within a wider time frame than the calendar year. Key initiatives in 2010 are listed below:

- **Afghanistan (duration 2004 - ; 2010, € 800.000)**

Since 2004, Germany has been supporting the DD&R and DIAG processes in Afghanistan by co-financing the disposal and destruction of surplus weapons and ammunition including support to Afghan Security Forces for an improved stockpile management.

- **Albania (2010, € 78.000)**

Germany supported via the OSCE the destruction of surplus conventional ammunition in Mjebes, Albania.

- **Belarus (2010, € 50.000)**

Germany supported via the OSCE the improvement of the security of depots for SALW and conventional ammunition.

- **Congo, Democratic Republic (duration: 2005-2011, overall budget: € 12.000.000)**

Germany supports the social and economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with fighting forces in the province Maniema in DRC with 3,5 Mio. Euro (technical assistance) as well as with funds for the reintegration of ex-combatants amounting to 8,5 Mio Euro (until October 2008, financial assistance) for work-intensive infrastructure projects.

- **East African Community –EAC (duration: 2005-2012, overall budget: € 6.250.000)**

Germany has supported the efforts of the EAC to control SALW in the EAC region, in particular the elaboration and implementation of the legal and institutional arrangements for SALW in all five EAC Member Countries (inter alia national action plans and stockpile management). Civil society organisations are involved in the programme.

8000 weapons were destroyed (6000 in Kampala in 2009, 2000 in Bujumbura in 2010 in the context of the African Year of Peace and Security).

- **Greater Great Lakes Region (2004-2011, overall budget € 7.500.000)**

Germany commits funds to the project “Combating the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons”, which is implemented in the frame of the support of the Conference process of the Great Lakes Region

From 2003-2009, Germany also contributed to the Trust Fund of the World Bank led Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (MDRP) for the Greater Great Lakes Region amounting to 12,9 Mio. Euro.

- **International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), (2010: € 71.500)**

Germany supported the reform of IANSA to enhance its efficiency.

- **Kosovo (duration 2006-, budget 2010: € 113.000)**

Germany continued to support activities of **Saferworld** which aim to increase public participation in reducing unlawful civilian possession of SALW and promote a more responsive security environment in Kosovo.

- **Kosovo: (2010, € 151.000)**

Germany supported **UNDP KOSSAC** (Kosovo Small Arms Control Project) in implementing the Law on Civil Use of Explosives and building up the Explosives Inspectorate.

- **Moldova (2010, € 235.000)**

Germany supported via the OSCE the improvement of the security of depots for SALW and conventional ammunition and the destruction of surplus ammunition.

- **Nepal (duration 2007 – 2010, overall budget: € 5.000.000)**

Since 2007 Germany is implementing the project "**Support for measures for the peace process**" in the south of the country. The project provides basic services like water supply, sanitation and health care to interned Maoist fighters and the inhabitants of the surrounding communities.

- **Nepal (duration 2007 – 2010, overall budget: € 2.300.000)**

In the middlewest of Nepal, Germany supports the **socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration program of ex-combattants/IDPs/refugees** and the receiving communities in Rukum and Rolpa districts. The project's main approaches are to create basic social and economic infrastructure and to improve household incomes in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The program contributes to the implementation of the 2006 peace-agreement.

- **'Sector Program on Peace and Security'**
(duration 2008-2014, overall budget: € 5.000.000)

In 2001, the German Government established the sectoral project 'Development Cooperation and Small Arms Control (DECOSAC)'. One objective of the project was to develop and test instruments for small arms control in development cooperation. In July 2008, the sector project "Development Cooperation and Small Arms Control" has been merged with the sector project on "Crisis Prevention" and "Security Sector Reform" into the sector program on "Peace and Security" (duration 2008 – 2014, budget 2008 – 2011 : € 5.000.000). The 'Peace and Security' program deals with SALW related issues within the scope of Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention.

- **Senegal (2004 – 2015, budget for the second phase (2007-2010): € 11.800.000)**

Germany supports the peace building and socio-economic development program in the Casamance region. The program promotes local peace initiatives and measures to reintegrate returnees. It also provides support in reconstructing the social and economic infrastructure, as well as for agricultural production and other sources of income.

- **Small Arms Survey (2010: € 209.000)**

Germany continued to support research activities of Small Arms Survey on certain aspects of the illicit trade in SALW, especially the trade of ammunition.

- **UNIDIR: (2010: € 32.000)**

Germany supported the research project "Towards a greater efficiency of the UN Programme of action on SALW".

- **PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

- Germany participates actively in the work of international and regional organisations as well as arrangements with regard to small arms and light weapons including their ammunition. These multilateral mechanisms include in particular the UN, OSCE, NATO and the Wassenaar Arrangement. Germany regularly seconds experts to assessment and evaluation visits as well as workshops and seminars organised within the frame of these organisations. Germany regularly supports the SALW/CA policy and implementation courses at the NATO School.

Germany continues to attach great importance to the on-going process towards the elaboration of a comprehensive and legally binding Arms Trade Treaty establishing the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms. Germany will continue to seek support for a strong Arms Trade Treaty both from importing and exporting States. Germany expects that the ATT process will also contribute to efforts to improve transfer controls of SALW and their ammunition.

Germany still participates actively in the OECD DAC INCAF – International Network on Conflict and Fragility (formerly OECD DAC CPDC – Conflict Peace & Development Cooperation) and supports actively the INCAF approach on Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention (AVR). AVR is an emerging set of practices that builds on existing frameworks, approaches and lessons learned in areas such as conflict prevention, peace building, crime prevention and public health (like SALW Control; SSR, Crime/Drug Prevention etc).

The issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus continued to be a major concern. Over the past years, Germany and France have been at the forefront of the issue of stockpile management of ammunition in the United Nations. In 2008, the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), established to consider further steps to enhance co-operation with regard to the issue of Conventional Ammunition stockpiles in surplus, recommended that technical guidelines for the stockpile management of Conventional Ammunition should be developed within the United Nations, which would be made available for States to use on a voluntary basis (A/63/182, op.72) to assist States in, inter alia, improving their national stockpile management capacity. The GGE report was welcomed at the General Assembly (A/RES/63/61). Since July 2009, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs has undertaken to develop these Technical Guidelines with the assistance of a highly qualified expert consultant. The drafts are reviewed and commented upon by a Technical Review Panel (TRP) consisting of experts from countries selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The 2009 work of the TRP and the consultant was financed by the German Government. Germany is represented in this group by the Federal Ministry of Defense. The draft of these Technical Guidelines was finished at mid of 2010. According to current planning the final Technical Guidelines will be recommended to the United Nations General Assembly in 2011 after field-trials in the second half of 2011.

Germany has introduced its resolution on practical disarmament measures (A/65/67) at the 65th UN General Assembly which was adopted by consensus thereby emphasizing the importance of practical disarmament measures aimed at addressing the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in conjunction with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, welcoming the activities undertaken by the Group of Interested States (GIS) on this

behalf, encourageing the GIS to facilitate the exchange of views on issues related to the UN PoA as well as to facilitate the effective matching of needs and resources and requesting the UN Secretary-General to provide UNODA with resources adequate for maintaining the Programme of Action Implementation Support System as from 2012, thus securing its important role in identifying and communicating information on needs and resources.

Germany funded a one week seminar on Physical Security and Stockpile Management of ammunition at the Centre for Security Cooperation in South Eastern Europe (RACVIAC). The seminar was held in November 2010 at Zagreb and supported by German technical experts.

Germany continued to cooperate with the League of Arab States (AL). A study visit to Berlin was organised for SALW focal points in September 2010 with a focus on practical questions of the implementation of the UN PoA in the field of trade and border control.

ANNEX (LIST OF SALW FOCAL POINTS)

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