Welcome to the first issue of the second volume of Arms Control: Africa, which is published by the Arms Management Programme (AMP) of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS). The aim of Arms Control: Africa is to provide relevant information and analysis on arms and arms control developments that are either taking place in Africa, or which have the potential to have a significant impact on the continent. Regular readers will notice that a new format and design have been adopted, which AMP staff trust will make the content of this newsletter more accessible and appealing.

This issue focuses on the UN General Assembly’s Disarmament and International Security First Committee meeting (which took place in New York in October and November 2008), and the implications of the decisions made and resolutions formulated. This meeting is one of the more important events on the international arms control and disarmament calendar, as it typically sets the agenda for discussions and activities for the following 12 months.

At the 2008 First Committee meeting, a number of important resolutions were formulated in relation to: providing future implementation direction for small arms and light weapons control process; establishing a treaty to govern the international arms trade; reducing armed violence; and nuclear disarmament. Since the conclusion of the First Committee meetings there have been important developments in relation to the control of cluster munitions as well as civil society initiatives advocating further nuclear global nuclear disarmament.

The articles in this issue indicate that procedures and processes have been enhanced to further encourage control of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction. This is particularly the case with respect to the implementation of international small arms and light weapons controls, and the development of a global treaty in relation to the arms trade.

However, as some of the articles suggest, the effectiveness of such processes and procedures could be undermined by the lack of support and cooperation of some UN member states.

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Call for contributions: Volume 2 Issue 2: Armed violence reduction and post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa

The next issue of Arms Control: Africa will focus on efforts to reduce armed violence and promote post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa. Contributions in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Swahili on this and related topics are welcome. Contributions should be emailed to info@armsnotafrica.org by 24 April 2009.
Stoking the fires: The international arms trade in Africa

by Guy Lamb, Programme Head: Arms Management Programme, ISS

The arms trade arguably intensifies and prolongs violent conflicts. The persistent armed conflicts in the eastern regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Darfur region of Sudan, and Somalia warrant a focus on the dynamics of the international arms trade, in particular, the manner in which armed non-state groups secure arms and military equipment. All three conflict areas are currently subject to UN Security Council arms embargoes.

There is no international instrument that regulates the international arms trade, and hence the legality of arms transfers is determined by the national legislation of the exporting, transit and recipient states, and international arms embargoes. The legal trade typically entails government-to-government transfers where the required import and export documentation is provided, and neither the importer nor exporter are subject to an arms embargo. The illicit trade generally involves arms transactions where one or more of the parties have an arms embargo imposed against them, and/or are operating in violation of arms control legislation.

Both aspects of the arms trade can include transport agents and middlemen and/or brokers, with arms being transported either by land, water (river/lake/ocean) or air. Those who facilitate illegal transactions often attempt to disguise them as legitimate trade by means of forged documentation, or conceal arms in consignments of innocuous goods. On some occasions arms are disassembled and the different component parts are transported separately to the final destination. UN Security Council sanctions committees have implicated certain states in the violation of the arms embargoes, where rebel groups from Darfur, the eastern DRC and Somalia have been supplied with arms from the governments of neighbouring countries. In the case of the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda have been implicated in gun-running to rebel groups in the eastern DRC. In the case of Somalia, UN Security Council reports have consistently indicated that a number of governments, such as Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Yemen, have transferred weapons to Somali factions in violation of the UN arms embargo. The UN has implicated both the governments of Sudan and Chad in the supplying of arms to non-state armed groups operating in Darfur.

Government stockpiles and national armed forces are also sources of arms and ammunition for rebel groups. For example, a November 2008 UN Security Council report suggested that one of the main rebel groups operating in the eastern DRC acquires most of its weapons and ammunition during offensives against the DRC government armed forces. With respect to Somalia, the UN estimates that 80% of all foreign arms and military equipment supplied to the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia are diverted to the private sector, Somali arms markets and non-governmental armed groups. In addition, morale within the TFG armed forces is low, and deserters often sell their arms and ammunition to Somali arms markets, which then typically supply insurgent groups. Several arms control and disarmament strategies with respect to small arms and light weapons have been established in Africa at national, regional and continental levels. These agreements have sought to, amongst other objectives: make the illicit production and possession of small arms a criminal offence; ensure/promote the destruction of stocks of surplus weapons; and introduce tighter control measures over weapon stockpiles and arms transfers. The most noticeable arms control activities in Africa have been arms collection and destruction. Countries like Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda have destroyed large quantities of small arms and ammunition that were surplus, obsolete and/or confiscated by security forces. States have also made progress in areas such as the development of national arms control action plans and marking of small arms and light weapons. However, concerted efforts with respect to strengthening the security of government weapons stockpiles, particularly in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa, is essential to limiting the access of insurgent groups to arms. In addition, African states should adhere to UN Security Council arms embargoes more consistently.
Africa’s role in United Nations disarmament talks

by Amelia du Rand & Dominique Dye, Junior Researchers: Arms Management Programme, ISS

The 63rd session of the UN General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security met in New York from 6 October to 4 November 2008. The First Committee is a subcommittee of the UN General Assembly, which comprises all 192 members of the UN and meets annually in October for a four to five-week session.

It is a consensus-building body, through which member countries work towards reaching common understandings on norms of behaviour regarding disarmament and non-proliferation. However, country statements often reveal important fault lines in the debate on disarmament, which inhibit progress in disarmament, non-proliferation, peace and security. Once draft resolutions are agreed upon, they are sent to the General Assembly for consideration. While draft resolutions are not legally binding, they provide a normative framework through the establishment of customs, standards, and guidelines for appropriate behaviour by the international community. This year, a number of African states actively participated in the process of drafting resolutions, and many were lead sponsors, especially in relation to nuclear weapons and the trade in conventional arms.

Nuclear weapons

An important resolution on the establishment of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states that nuclear weapon states would refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against them was sponsored by several African states. These included Benin, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Libya and Malawi. The voting results for this resolution were 110 votes for, one vote against and 55 abstentions. South Africa, who abstained from voting, explained that although the country believes ‘security assurances rightfully belong to those States that have foresworn the nuclear-weapons option, as opposed to those who still prefer to keep their options open’, security assurances should be provided under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). South Africa also suggested that a discussion about security assurances should be conducted under the auspices of the NPT in order to encourage countries to join the NPT, to the benefit of current NPT members.

A noteworthy resolution, entitled ‘Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments’, was sponsored by members of the New Agenda Coalition (NAC), which includes Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden. This resolution is significant because it focuses specifically on the NPT, and seeks to stress the importance of the universalisation of the NPT in order to achieve total nuclear disarmament. The resolution also reaffirms the NAC’s belief that ‘issues of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are mutually reinforcing processes requiring urgent irreversible progress on both fronts’.

At the General Assembly meeting in December 2008, member states decided to include both the resolutions discussed above in the provisional agenda of its 64th session, at which states will review their implementation.

Resolution on conventional weapons

Another important resolution that was put forward for voting was one calling for the development of a treaty to establish common international standards to regulate the import, export and transfer of conventional weapons, commonly referred to as the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). The ATT initiative was started over a decade ago and has since continued to gain momentum and prominence in disarmament circles. Supporters of the initiative argue that it is necessary to regulate the legal arms trade in order to, amongst other things, minimise irresponsible arms transfers and promote transparency in arms procurements.

At the First Committee this year, 147 of the UN’s member states voted in favour of the draft ATT resolution. Of these, 36 African countries voted yes with only Zimbabwe (along with the United States) voting against the resolution. Egypt and Libya,
Africa’s role in United Nations disarmament talks continued.

together with a number of Middle Eastern countries, abstained from voting, arguing that an ATT should be pursued through a consensus-based approach, and not a vote. They also raised several concerns surrounding an ATT, one being the potential for it to be politicised in a manner that negatively impacts on the interests of developing countries.

Tanzania, while expressing support for the draft resolution, did so on the understanding that specific reference was to be made to small arms and light weapons (SALW) in its operative paragraphs. Several other African states also reiterated their commitment to curbing the illicit proliferation of SALW, as these remain the weapons primarily used in conflicts on the continent. Prior to the approval of the draft ATT resolution, states voted on three of its operational paragraphs, all of which were adopted. These paragraphs call for the establishment of an open-ended working group that is to meet in February 2009 for a planning session to prepare for future substantive sessions. The group is also tasked with assessing areas in which consensus could be reached regarding inclusion into an eventual arms trade treaty. Following the First Committee meeting, action on the resolution was postponed until the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) reviewed the resolution’s programme budget implications. The resolution and its operative paragraphs were adopted by the General Assembly in late December 2008. While Zimbabwe initially voted against the resolution at the First Committee, it voted in favour of it at the General Assembly. Only the United States voted against it. A one-day organisational workshop was held in January this year by the open-ended working group to decide on organisational arrangements for the group, dates and venues of substantive sessions after 2009. The working group also developed a provisional agenda for the first substantive session in March this year.

There was significant support and consensus on several topics at the 2008 First Committee, particularly on issues relating to nuclear disarmament and the need for stricter controls over arms transfers. While some states have blocked these processes, further international and disarmament can be achieved in 2009 and beyond. This is dependent, however, on the majority of UN member states converting rhetoric into action.

The UN small arms control process: Challenges and opportunities for civil society

by Guy Lamb, Programme Head: Arms Management Programme, ISS

The UN Programme of Action (PoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects is a non-binding global framework which was formulated in 2001.

It is the principal UN instrument for responding to the illegal trade in small arms. In 2006, the PoA implementation process was significantly disrupted due to the inability of UN Member States to reach consensus on the way forward on the PoA. However, in late-2008 the UN General Assembly’s Disarmament and International Security First Committee compiled a resolution that has the potential to reinvigorate the implementation of the PoA. In terms of Resolution 63/72, the UN General Assembly:

- Endorsed the report adopted at the third biennial meeting of states (BMS) on PoA implementation (which took place in New York in July 2008)
- Decided that the next BMS on PoA implementation will take place in 2010
- Decided to convene an open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2011 to address key PoA implementation challenges and opportunities
- Decided to convene a conference in 2012 to review progress in PoA implementation
- Encouraged states and relevant organisations to convene regional meetings to consider and advance PoA implementation
- Encouraged civil society to strengthen their cooperation with states to foster greater PoA implementation

This resolution presents both challenges and opportunities for arms control civil society organisations. These are discussed below.

Opportunities

The resolution provides for greater political space for civil society organisations to proactively engage with governments on the implementation of the UN process. Previously, a significant number of governments were suspicious of civil society organisations in the small arms control sector, and consequently avoided collaborative ventures. As indicated above, the resolution also endorses the report of the third BMS on PoA implementation, which stresses greater state/civil society cooperation. All UN Member States voted in support of this report at the conclusion of the BMS, with the exception of Iran and Zimbabwe, who abstained. The resolution coincides with a change in the US political administration. The US has consistently opposed most of the elements of the PoA since the formulation of this UN document.
in 2001. The change from a Republican Party to a Democratic Party government presents opportunities for the global small arms control civil society network to lobby the US administration to be more supportive of the PoA.

Challenges

The report of third BMS, which set the agenda for PoA implementation until 2010, prioritises three key technical areas, namely arms and ammunition stockpile management, marking and tracing, and illicit arms brokering. The comparative advantage of most civil society organisations in the small arms field, however, is in basic arms control advocacy and human rights monitoring. Only a handful of civil society organisations have the necessary expertise and capacity to make useful contributions on such technical matters. The ability of civil society organisations to cooperate with governments on the implementation of the PoA will thus be limited. In addition, the secretariat of International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) does not have the necessary small arms technical expertise. IANSA was established in 1998 as a global civil society network to raise awareness on the negative impact of small arms proliferation and misuse, and to promote civil society responses to this problem.

It is therefore essential that relevant civil society organisations educate themselves on the more technical aspects of small arms. In this regard, the IANSA secretariat can play a central role in facilitating such training and skills development. There is also a need for slicker campaigning that links the human rights dimensions of small arms misuse and proliferation to stockpile management, marking and tracing, and illicit arms brokering.

The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development: Africa staggers on

Nelson Alusala, Senior Researcher: Arms Management Programme, ISS

In June 2006, during a ministerial meeting on armed violence and development in Swiss city of Geneva, the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development was formulated and subsequently signed by 42 states. The objectives of this declaration are as follows:

- To raise global awareness of the negative impact of armed violence on sustainable development
- To support the work of governments, international organisations and civil society organisations that are committed to reducing armed violence within a development perspective
- To strengthen efforts to achieve a measurable reduction in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security by 2015

An African meeting on the declaration was held in Nairobi in October 2007. The key objectives of this meeting were as follows:

- To reflect local, national and regional perspectives of armed violence in Africa, and to agree on measures to address such perspectives
- To strengthen exchanges of successful experiences and lessons learnt in developing armed violence prevention and reduction programmes that are sensitive to local and regional conditions
- To strengthen efforts to integrate programmes for the prevention and reduction of armed violence into institutional frameworks and public policies and programmes, as well as national, regional and multilateral development plans and strategies
- To reaffirm support to the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and to other existing initiatives at local, national and regional levels in Africa that aim at preventing and reducing armed violence
- To agree on an Africa Declaration on Armed Violence and Development

The Nairobi meeting resulted in the formulation of the Africa Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, which, among other aspects, contains practical measures to promote security and prevent and reduce armed violence, thereby enhancing the prospects for sustainable development in Africa. Such measures include preventing the uncontrolled circulation, illicit trade, and illegal supply and use of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition.

On 12 September 2008, representatives of 85 states gathered in Geneva to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Geneva Declaration. At the time of the meeting, 97 states were signatories to the declaration, of which 53 were from the African continent.

Global efforts towards the prevention of armed violence were further enhanced in November 2008 when the UN General Assembly unanimously passed resolution A/63/L.27, titled ‘Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence’. The resolution...
The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development: Africa stagers on continued.

highlights the primary responsibility of national governments for curbing armed violence and promoting the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the need for a coherent and integrated approach to preventing armed violence. The resolution further requests the UN Secretary General to prepare a report on armed violence prevention for submission to the UN General Assembly in 2009.

While at the global level, the momentum toward the reduction of armed violence is encouraging, political commitment and resources are still wanting at the national level, particularly in Africa. A 2008 experts report on armed violence (‘Global Burden of Armed Violence’) reveals that sub-Saharan Africa, as well as Central and South America, are the most seriously affected by armed violence, experiencing homicide rates of more than 20 per 100 000 of the population per year. The global average is 7.6 per 100 000 of the population per year. A closer analysis of conflicts in Africa depicts worsening situations where armed conflict and armed non-conflict occurrences continue to be aggravated, largely due to the easy availability of small arms and light weapons. The participation of African countries within the global violence reduction processes continues to impress, and this needs to be complemented by the implementation of practical processes at national levels.

On 3 December 2008, South Africa’s new Minister of Defence Charles Nqakula announced in his first high-profile statement since taking up his post that South Africa is to destroy its ‘relatively small stockpile of outdated cluster munitions’. Nqakula make the statement from Oslo, Norway, at the signing ceremony of an historic new international treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which bans the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. The minister further stated that:

“As a country that used to produce and stockpile cluster munitions that have an area wide effect, we have come to the belief that these weapons have not only become obsolete as weapons of modern warfare, but that their recent use in conflicts have shown them to cause unacceptable harm to civilians, long after the cessation of active hostilities.”

Cluster munitions are air or ground-launched canisters that contain up to 650 individual submunitions. They are notorious for producing explosive remnants of war (ERW). Although generally designed to explode on impact, the submunitions often fail to do so, causing death and injuries long after armed conflicts have ended. Calls to curb the use of cluster weapons gained momentum since the conflict in Lebanon in 2006, where it is believed Israel dropped 4.3 million submunitions. De-mining agencies have estimated that some one million of these failed to explode, posing an ongoing risk to civilians. Signatories of the treaty include

The destruction of South Africa’s cluster munitions
by Gugu Dube, Junior Researcher: Arms Management Programme, ISS

A bullet-ridden church in Ganta, Liberia. 
Photographer: Nelson Alusala
The destruction of South Africa’s cluster munitions continued.

dozens of users, producers and stockpilers, as well as affected states, such as the Lao PDR, Lebanon and Afghanistan. At close of signature in Oslo, 95 countries had signed the treaty, amongst them 35 African states: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia (January 2009), Uganda and Zambia.

Sub-Saharan Africa played a critical role in the Oslo process negotiations. A third of the African continent is affected by cluster munitions, hindering humanitarian assistance, peace operations, post-conflict reconstruction, and development efforts such as the Millennium Development Goals. Due to varying legal systems in African states, some were not able to sign in Oslo. More African states are expected to sign the treaty in the near future.

The high-level political representation at the Oslo meeting underlined the importance of the treaty. Among the 45 foreign, defence and other government ministers who signed the treaty were French Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Kouchner and David Miliband, UK Foreign Secretary. Miliband, representing the world’s third-largest user of the cluster munitions in the past decade, said all states should ‘tell those not here in Oslo that the world has changed, that we have changed it and that a new norm has been created’.

Four countries – Norway, Ireland, Sierra Leone and the Holy See – ratified the treaty immediately after signature. Another positive development came from the most affected country, the Lao PDR, which has offered to host the first meeting during which states will decide on structures, mechanisms and work plans in order to implement the treaty.

According to UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon:

“The conclusion [of this convention] indicates a significant and fundamental change in the position of many governments that, until recently, regarded cluster munitions as essential to their security policies and military doctrines. The importance of this shift cannot be overemphasised.”

While countries such as the USA, Russia, China and Pakistan are known to be against the ban, civil society and many of the governments that were present in Oslo hope that through active stigmatisation, cluster munitions will be rendered totally obsolete as weapons of war in the very near future. As Nqakula concluded:

“Let us hope that through such a stigmatisation process we will persuade those states that choose not to join us in signing this convention, to effectively do away with all cluster munitions and thereby cause absolutely no further harm to civilians.”

The treaty will enter into force six months after the 30th state has deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary General of the UN. The role of African states and civil society in the formation of the convention should be applauded. However, a concerted effort from all countries across the continent will be required to avoid the process stagnating once the treaty has entered into force.

Note: Countries that signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions to date include Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, the Holy See, Honduras,
The destruction of South Africa’s cluster munitions continued.

Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zambia.

New high-profile campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons launched

by Noël Stott, Senior Research Fellow: Arms Management Programme, ISS

On 9 December 2008, a new campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons was launched in Paris, Moscow and Washington by more than 100 political, military, business, faith and civic leaders from around the world, spanning a range of political perspectives. Called Global Zero, the campaign will combine high-level policy work with global public awareness activities, including grassroots organisations. Global Zero’s international team of policy experts has developed a draft step-by-step plan addressing the critical issues necessary to reach the desired state of zero nuclear weapons.

Daryl Kimball, director of the Arms Control Association, has stated that Global Zero’s approach is different from other campaigns in that its thrust is to encourage leaders to meet to discuss and eventually negotiate a timetable for disarmament. The Global Zero website (http://www.globalzero.org) also gives the public the opportunity to get involved, beginning with signing the same declaration that the Global Zero leaders have signed.


Global Zero leaders emphasised that eliminating nuclear weapons will not happen overnight, but instead must be done through phased and verified reductions over a period of years. Key steps include:

- Reductions to Russian and US arsenals, which comprise 96% of the world’s 27,000 nuclear weapons
- Russia and the US, joined by other nuclear weapon states, cutting arsenals to zero in phased reductions
- Establishing verification systems and international management of the fuel cycle to prevent future development of nuclear weapons.

Following the launch of the campaign, a World Summit will be held in January 2010 with some 500 leaders expected to attend. Each of these leaders has signed the Global Zero declaration which calls for a binding, verifiable agreement to eliminate all nuclear weapons.

In the recent past, the threat of
New high-profile campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons launched continued.

proliferation and nuclear terrorism has led to a growing chorus of government leaders from across political lines calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons, including Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and US President Barack Obama. According to the Global Zero group, this new and unprecedented political support from key governments around the world has made this goal – while still difficult – possible.

Earlier, in November 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urged the world’s nuclear powers to begin negotiations on eliminating nuclear weapons.

As the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Pelindaba) nears entry into force – with only two more states needing to ratify the decade-old agreement – African leaders have a unique opportunity to show their seriousness about the need to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction by endorsing the campaign and being part of Global Zero.

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<td>6–7 April</td>
<td>Carnegie International Nonproliferation Conference: ‘The Nuclear Order: Build or Break’, Washington DC, USA</td>
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<td>14–17 April</td>
<td>Group of Governmental Experts on Cluster Munitions, Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), Geneva, Switzerland</td>
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<td>27th April–1st May</td>
<td>Group of Governmental Experts on the UN Register: Session 2, Geneva, Switzerland</td>
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<td>4–15 May</td>
<td>Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT): Third Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) review conference, New York, USA</td>
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<td>12–14 May</td>
<td>Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation Regional Coordinating Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons meeting, Swakopmund, Namibia</td>
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<td>30 May</td>
<td>One-Year Anniversary of the Adoption of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Dublin, Ireland</td>
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<td>15–21 June</td>
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<td>22–24 June</td>
<td>Arab Institute for Security Studies, ‘Proliferation of Nuclear Energy in the Middle East and North Africa’, Amman, Jordan</td>
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