



PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS



Regional Seminar

“Connecting the dots: Supporting 2030 Agenda, ATT and UNPoA implementation through increased parliamentary engagement and action in international processes”

Preparatory step to the UNPoA 3rd Review Conference, June 2018

Objective: Provide tools that allow parliamentarians to influence the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (SDG 16.4.2), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPoA)

7-8 May 2018

Jakarta, Indonesia





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Executive Summary

During the 7th and 8th of May 2018, the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PFSALW), in cooperation with the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), organised the regional seminar “Connecting the Dots” in Jakarta, Indonesia. Parliamentarians from the focus countries; Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, together with representatives from Cambodia and international organisations, the civil society and the diplomatic community met to work on the international instruments that guide and regulate the control of conventional arms. The objective was to increase the parliamentary engagement, action and provide tools that can allow parliamentarians to influence the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (SDG 16.4.2), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (UNPoA).

The uncontrolled proliferation and use of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) constitute an obstacle for sustainable development and human security in Southeast Asia and at the global level. Armed violence caused by the proliferation of SALW has widespread human, economic and social costs. Taking into consideration the consequences of armed violence, organised crime and terrorist groups, parliamentarians and other relevant stakeholders need to act decisively to find solutions to decrease armed violence with a holistic approach. This should be done by matching political will with human and financial resources, legislative work, national implementation, domestication of regional legal frameworks and international instruments, reinforced by an increased sensitisation, education and promotion of the relevance to tackle armed violence.



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The main conclusions of the seminar were condensed in a Parliamentary Action Plan as a preparatory step to the Third Review Conference of the UNPoA in June 2018. The Plan highlights the importance of parliamentary action on SDG 16.4, the ATT and the UNPoA through the three parliamentary roles of legislation, oversight and awareness raising; to ensure the ratification and domestication of relevant treaties and instruments related to tackling SALW related violence; increased oversight of policies implemented by the executive by the parliament; expanded awareness raising efforts both with fellow MPs and the public in general regarding prevention and reduction of SALW related violence and to support harmonisation efforts of relevant legislation at the Asian level.

The seminar was realised with the financial support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), and the generous collaboration of the ASEAN-Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

Participation

A total of 34 persons participated, including 8 Members of the Parliament (MPs) and 3 staff members from the focus countries; Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, and 1 staff from Cambodia. The seminar included the participation of experts from the Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Firearms Programme (GFP), the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD), UNWOMEN Indonesia, the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) Leader of Cambodia, Lead Shepherd of Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons and diplomatic representatives from 2 ASEAN countries.

Monday, May 7

Opening Ceremony

The Secretary General of AIPA, Hon. Mr. Isra Sunthornvut, inaugurated the seminar, emphasising the severe human, economic and social impact that SALW have globally and in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. He highlighted that the seminar is an opportunity both for AIPA and the region to work closer to the issue of illicit SALW proliferation and its impact on development, as it affects the population of ASEAN. He expressed that this is the first time AIPA is working with the issue of armed violence, and the expectation of this to be the beginning of several parliamentary action-oriented efforts to reduce and prevent armed violence. H.E. Sieng Lapresse, ASEAN SOMTC Leader of Cambodia, Lead Shepherd of Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons, shared an overview of the issue of compliance with different international SALW control instruments in the region, and stated the importance of concerted efforts by ASEAN to tackle the illicit proliferation of SALW. Mrs. Karin Olofsson, Secretary General of the Parliamentary Forum on SALW, mentioned the specific challenges faced in the Southeast Asian region in terms of SALW related violence, and the need to strengthen the reporting and register of firearms related incidents and the gender equality perspective. She also highlighted that the efforts to tackle illicit SALW proliferation and its consequences, goes well in line with previous conventions and agreements



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approved in the region related to transnational crime and terrorism. She finally welcomed all participants to the seminar and invited them to engage actively in the discussions and take action based on conclusions.

Session I: Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDG 16.4.2 in Asia

Dr. Ivor Fung, Senior Political Affairs Officer - Conventional Arms Branch, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

Mr. Christophe Bahuét, Country Director – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia

Dr. Ivor Fung, from UNODA, gave an overview of the importance of 2030 Agenda, SDG 16.4, the importance of arms control for development and the synergies between the Agenda and other arms control instruments. He highlighted how the 2030 Agenda recognises that the prevention and reduction of armed conflict and violence is key to sustainable development. The Agenda acknowledges that the elimination of threats posed by illicit SALW is a necessary condition for sustainable development, integrating arms regulation in an overarching international development framework and encouraging the use of national/regional indicators for the different goals. He further gave an overview on the impact of armed violence and how arms control can positively contribute to the accomplishment of Goals 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 17 of the 2030 Agenda. Dr. Fung explained how the SDG 16.4 relates to the UNPoA, the ATT, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and the UN Firearms Protocol. Finally, he outlined actions that can be taken by MPs to contribute to the 2030 Agenda compliance, among them; 1) raising awareness about the contribution of arms control in achieving the goals of the agenda, 2) ratification of/accession to disarmament/arms control treaties, 3) legislative review and strengthening/adoption of legislations and 4) institutional and policy development, including engagement with national authorities.

Mr. Christophe Bahuét from UNDP Indonesia, started his intervention by highlighting how some countries are affected by armed violence, for instance, the terrorist attacks in Indonesia and the Marawi crisis in the Philippines. Linked to these challenges, there is a global commitment to work in the prevention and reduction of armed violence, mirrored in the ATT process, where the parliamentarians have an important role in the ratification of the treaty. Further to the ATT and other instruments such as the UNPoA, in terms of national implementation and regulation, it is important to follow the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). ISACS outline different standards that are complementing one another, for instance, there are standards on creating a coordinating mechanism on SALW between a number of agencies, as coordination has been a major challenge. He explained ISACS also refer concretely to parliamentary work, so the standards are useful tools to consider for parliamentarians on SALW control initiatives. UNDP offers countries the opportunity to support with technical assistance, for example to work with national authorities, where the ISACS website can be further consulted by MPs for opportunities to receive support. Mr. Bahuét finalised by encouraging MPs to help “connect the dots” between the various aspects of SALW control, at the global and national level, between international organisations and national counterparts.



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Parliamentary interventions took place on behalf of Hon. Senator Je Yaw Wu from Myanmar and Hon. Romeo M. Acop from the Philippines. They shared the status of their countries in terms of challenges related to SALW related violence, and highlighted the importance of compliance with SDG 16.4, the different existing regulations related to SALW control, as well as highlighting their commitments as MPs to find solutions to the national and regional challenges. The discussion ensued, where MPs raised questions related to the instruments above mentioned and its particularities, as well as the challenges to deal with non-state actors related to the implementation of SALW control instruments.

Session II: Women in Peace and Security – Strengthening the gender perspective in the parliamentary action towards the prevention and reduction of SALW related violence

Dr. Sabine Machl, Country Representative – UNWOMEN Indonesia – 25 minutes

Mr. Aleksander Micic, Deputy Director– United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)

Dr. Sabine Machl, from UNWOMEN Indonesia, emphasised the importance of linking Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and the prevention of violent extremism. She gave an overview of the situation of women in peace processes and the political sphere and highlighted how limited the participation of women is in leadership positions. She emphasised the role of Resolutions 1325, and 2242 in mainstreaming and supporting an increased role of women in peace processes. She explained how women can be both preventers and perpetrators of violent extremism, and special interventions are required to potentialize their role as preventers. Women can contribute to this by creating peace networks, supporting counter narratives and in the early detection of extremism behaviour among family members. She finalised her intervention by explaining the importance of women empowerment initiatives in the region, which in turn will have positive consequences in the prevention of armed extremism and contribute in general to the prevention of reduction of SALW related violence.

Mr. Aleksander Micic, Deputy Director of the UNRCPD, shared the details of the Centre's upcoming project on WPS, gun violence and illicit SALW traffic from a gender perspective for Asia and the Pacific. The objectives of the project are to enhance the understanding of the differentiated impact of gun violence; empower NGOs to assume a role in SALW-control efforts; bring NGOs leaders and MPs together for cooperation and strengthen SALW control by strengthening ATT and UNPoA implementation. The project's main activities are a set of sub-regional workshops and a regional seminar for Asia-Pacific, whose main conclusions will be summarised in a handbook. The project results are aimed at strengthening the element of gender & women in SALW control; promote UNPoA implementation and ATT accession; implement key UNSC & UNGA resolutions on WPS; and to contribute to implementation of the SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 16 on peaceful societies. Mr. Micic highlighted the importance of the complementarity of this "Connecting the Dots" Seminar and the project presented, allowing for a continuation in the efforts made to synergise SDG 16.4, ATT, UNPoA, adding the element of WPS and still focusing on the importance of parliamentary action.



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The parliamentary responses were made by Hon. Zar Ni Min from Myanmar and Hon. Gen. Paichayon Khatanchaoen from Thailand. Both highlighted the importance of including women in peace and security initiatives, for instance, Thailand has increased the number of women in Peacekeeping missions, while in Myanmar the number of women participating in the parliament has increased, and women had a relevant role in the latest Peace Conference in the country. Other MPs shared their national experiences in the incorporation of women in peace and security initiatives, where all underscored the importance of prioritising the efforts towards increased women engagement in peace and security.

Session III: International Conventional Arms Regulation Instruments – implementation and universalisation of the ATT, the UNPoA, the SDG 16.4.2 and the Firearms Protocol

Dr. Ivor Fung, Senior Political Affairs Officer - UNODA

Ms. Spyridoula A. Metallinou, Consultant, Global Firearms Programme – United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

Mr. Deepayan Basu Ray, Director Arms Control – Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)

Dr. Ivor Fung explained the relevance of the ATT, the UNPoA and the SDG 16.4.2, providing an update on the status of each instrument, in terms of universalisation, implementation and reporting, with a focus in Asia. He provided recommendations for parliamentary action, among them; 1) raise awareness about illicit trafficking and misuse of SALW, and underline the necessity of compliance with international instruments, 2) Ratification of/accession to disarmament/arms control treaties, 3) Legislative review and strengthening/adoption of legislations, 4) Institutional and policy development, 5) Engage in the design and implementation of national plans, and 6) involve military and security officials in discussions on sustainable development. He underscored the importance of the gender equality perspective and concluded the presentation by highlighting that compliance with arms control instruments contributes to the maintenance of international peace and security, emphasising the need for parliamentary action, as the Asia Pacific region is among the least represented in membership to major control instruments, a challenge which parliaments and parliamentarians in the region can help address.

Ms Spyridoula A. Metallinou presented the linkages between the Firearms Protocol, the ATT, the UNPoA and SDG 16. The issue of firearms proliferation is a multidimensional problem, where most of the illicit firearms started their life cycle as legal, and it is often linked to multiple threats such as terrorism, human trafficking, drug trafficking and arms trafficking. She further highlighted the relevance of SDG 16.4, as it recognises the links between crime and development, focusing on illicit financial and arms flows. Ms Metallinou continued by explaining how the Firearms Protocol, the UNPoA, the ITI and the ATT are complementary and mutually supporting as they cover different areas such as crime control, disarmament and trade regulation. She finally outlined actions that MPs can take in supporting the achievement and monitoring of the SDG 16.4.2, including: establish integrated approaches that link firearms/SALW to broader security threats in national laws, create legislative conditions for regular data collection and analysis for evidence-based policy development, and support and promote the ratification of all relevant instruments, as well as oversee compliance of government efforts.



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Mr. Deepayan Basu Ray, provided a summary on the compliance of ASEAN states in relation to the different relevant instruments, focusing on the achievements and challenges related to the ATT and UNPoA, and relevant legislation in selected countries. In terms of the ATT, of the 10 ASEAN members, six voted in favour, three abstained and one did not cast its vote. Out of those six, five have signed the Treaty, but ratification is still pending. He continued explaining the characteristics of the ATT, emphasising the most important parts related to implementation, where import, transit or trans-shipment, diversion and reporting form the core of the regulations and are areas where MPs can have considerable contributions. As for the UNPoA, only 4 countries from ASEAN had submitted their reports, and generally speaking reporting was rather low. The importance of the UNPoA lies in its universal acceptance and the fact that is dedicated solely to deal with the issue of illicit trade in SALW. Mr. Basu Ray finalised his presentation by highlighting challenges for the region, such as diversion, transit and trans-shipment, brokering, the establishment of cross-border partnerships, cooperation and assistance, and achieving political support. Further to these challenges, countries face issues in the implementation of national systems, given the lack of human and financial resources, lack of technical expertise and weak recording and record-keeping practices.

The Parliamentary responses were done by Hon. Gen. Nipat Thonglek from Thailand and Hon. Gen. Nguyen Mai Bo from Vietnam. Hon. Thonglek shared an overview of the history of armed conflict in South East Asia, explaining how wars from the past caused remaining consequences that certainly are influenced by the proliferation of SALW in the region. Hon. Nguyen Mai Bo from Vietnam mentioned the legal framework of arms control in Vietnam, and how the country is still affected by explosive and chemical war remnants. During the discussion, MPs observed that many countries have relevant legislation that addresses different issues mentioned in the instruments, but that ongoing work to ratify and implement instruments such as the ATT needs to be reinforced. An important point was also raised related to the importance of concerted efforts at the regional level under the umbrella of ASEAN, as issues faced by one country have regional spill over effects, and SALW related trafficking and violence is still present in different countries.

Tuesday, May 8

Session IV: SALW related violence and private military and security companies

H.E. Sieng Lapresse, ASEAN SOMTC Leader of Cambodia, Lead Shepherd of Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons

Ms. Spyridoula A. Metallinou, Consultant, Global Firearms Programme – UNODC

H.E Sieng Lapresse shared an overview of Cambodia 's status related to the ATT, describing how the country supported the Treaty negotiations and how systems and regulations are being put in place, although ratification is a pending task. He further elaborated on the existing firearm regulations in the country, and the impact this has in the regulation of private military and security companies. Regulations in the country establish that private security companies are not allowed to possess or use firearms, only batons and handcuffs. However, the number of companies has increased in the country, following economic growth and demand from the private sector which



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poses new strains to the existing mechanisms and regulations. H.E. Sieng Lapresse further highlighted the fact that the ASEAN region faces similar challenges in terms of illicit SALW and armed violence and finalised by underscoring that countries in the same region sharing the same problems should cooperate to establish policies that address firearms trafficking to further compliance with international instruments.

Ms. Spyridoula A. Metallinou explained the contributions of private security to crime prevention and community safety, some of the most important were: 1) Prevention or detection of intrusion, unauthorized entry or activity, vandalism and trespassing on private property 2) Prevention or detection of theft, loss, embezzlement and misappropriation or concealment of merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, valuables documents or papers 3) Adherence to, and enforcement of, established company rules, regulations, measures, policies and practices relating to crime reduction. Although contributions were clear, she explained that a series of challenges are present in the operation of private security, among them: 1) Little or no training for civilian private security guards 2) Abuse of authority and excessive use of force 3) Low professional standards and/or corruption 4) Inadequate legal accountability mechanisms and non-compliance with the law and 5) Risk of diversion, theft and loss of firearms due to poor stockpile management, internal mismanagement and corruption. Ms Metallinou further shared examples of the most important guiding principles and standards regarding private security, namely; the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers from 2010, signed by 708 private companies; ISACS standards, which contain relevant modules related to the regulation of civilian access to SALW and; the Firearms Protocol, which contains key provisions related to the use, prevention, security, control and international cooperation on firearms control.

The Parliamentary responses were made by Hon. Nguyen Mai Bo from Vietnam and Hon. Senator Je Yaw Wu from Myanmar. Hon. Nguyen Mai Bo explained that Vietnam issued a law on management and use of weapons in 2017, explosives and combat gear, including craft made weapons. He further informed that only the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Public Security are allowed to research, produce and do business with firearms, and private security guards exist but are not allow to carry firearms. Hon. Jew Yaw Wu explained that Myanmar faces a difficult situation, as the country is affected by SALW proliferation, especially among criminal and insurgent groups. At the same time, there is no adequate law in place to control civilian possession of firearms. The discussion centred further on the importance to have adequate laws and regulations to control private security, as MPs stated that for some countries the regulation of private security providers is a challenge that must be addressed adequately, given the implications for SALW proliferation and armed violence.

Session V: Legislative tools/instruments for an improved SALW related violence prevention and reduction

Mr. Aleksander Micic, Deputy Director– United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD)

Mr. Deepayan Basu Ray, Director Arms Control – CAVR



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H.E. Sieng Lapresse, ASEAN SOMTC Leader of Cambodia, Lead Shepherd of Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons

Mr. Aleksander Micic provided an overview of the different legislative tools and sources available related to SALW control. One of the most complete is ISACS, since it provides a detailed guidance on different aspects of SALW control and legislative guidance in its Module 3, including manufacture, transfers, end use, civilian control, national coordination mechanisms, national actions plans. UNODC has produced a Model Law against Illicit Firearms to assist the implementation of the Firearms Protocol. In terms of the ATT, UNODA has published both an ATT Implementation Toolkit and a how to accede to the ATT step-by-step guide, which include several steps at the political, legal, and operational level. The Small Arms Survey drafted a model law to assist the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in the Pacific states, and despite its regional focus it can be used as reference. Mr. Micic finalised his presentation by emphasising how UNRCPD could assist states in the implementation of SALW control legislative initiatives in the region, for instance, it could provide legal assistance in terms of laws, regulations, guidelines, gap-analysis of SALW legislation, targeted legislative advice, and harmonization efforts. It could also support with awareness raising on ATT and UNPoA, in the formulation of national action plans, national coordination mechanisms and data gathering for SDG 16.4.2.

Mr Deepayan Basu Ray shared the experiences of CAVR in terms of legislative tools for SALW control. He highlighted that an important approach has been to find adequate methodologies to address legislative work CAVR has used gap analysis on ATT in Palau, Vanuatu, Fiji and Solomon Islands, as well as the use of control lists, ensuring that risk assessments are consistent with the broadest range of international obligations, especially with SDGs, and record keeping in order to support reporting functions. The lessons learned have been that 1) Many countries have out-dated legislation, dating from the 50s and 60s, 2) Legislation that tries to cover a wide range of issues but it is not specific enough to capture advances in technologies, 3) The identification of lead agencies, 4) Developing of a holistic approach in terms of government participation, as to preserve institutional knowledge and 5) Model legislation can be key to developing regional coherence on shared SALW control issues. Mr. Basu Ray finalised by mentioning some obstacles for parliamentarians, the most relevant ones related to the lack of understanding of SALW issues, priorities in the legislative agenda, technical knowledge and capacity constraints and political support.

H.E. Sieng Lapresse explained that the control of transfer of conventional arms is a national security interest of the ASEAN countries, which includes control of import, export, transferring, and transshipment of weapons. It is important to enforce legislation and conventional arms control to avoid SALW and other weapons to support armed rebellions or organised crime in the countries and to ensure that military equipment do not end up on the hands of smugglers, which can be used to defeat national security agencies. Legislation to control SALW has to be solid, in case the transfer of sensitive technology takes place in any country, with adequate regional systems and regulations preventing diversion of this technology.

H.E. Lapresse highlighted the advantages for countries to become state parties to the ATT, providing recognition as reliable partners at the national, regional and international level. He concluded by



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mentioning that the ASEAN region realities are related to the scope of the ATT, as it the ATT includes different aspects and provisions relevant to combating illicit arms transfers, which could make a positive difference in the region if adopted.

Hon. Leopoldo Bataoil from the Philippines provided the last parliamentary response, presenting initiatives and measures from the Philippines. The parliament has worked to ensure legislative initiatives are well in place, to avoid that SALW are not able to reach the hands of criminals. For instance, the Parliament passed the 2015 Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunition Regulation Act and the Strategic Trade Management Act, enacted in 2013 and 2015. Furthermore, the Firearms and Explosives Office of the Philippine National Police is the sole repository of all service firearms. Hon. Bataoil finalised his intervention by highlighting that a balance must be made between the economic benefits of allowing legal arms trade and industry and its effective control, as well as between tackling the obstacles posed by lobby groups, gun owners and manufacturers who usually invoke the right to self-defence as an argument posed against SALW control.

Working Session VI: Exchange of Parliamentary Experiences on Agenda 2030, ATT And UNPoA

The Working Session's objective was to allow parliamentarians to discuss and provide recommendations on actions. Members were organized into two groups to identify and discuss concrete action plans for parliamentarians as part of their awareness raising, legislative and oversight roles to advance the implementation of the Agenda 2030, the ATT and the UNPoA. The proposals by the groups were presented in plenary and culminated into a regional Parliamentary Action Plan (PAP) which was unanimously endorsed by the participants (Attached as an annex to this report).

Closing

Hon. Mr. Isra Sunthornvut, Secretary General of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, concluded by sharing his satisfaction with the results of the seminar, highlighting the knowledge, interest and commitment of parliamentarian's present. He added that the importance to work on these issues lies in the realities that ASEAN countries face in relation to SALW related violence, and the responsibility of parliamentarians to take action to address the issues that affect constituents. He finalised his remarks by encouraging MPs to make use of the knowledge obtained from the seminar and use the Parliamentary Action Plan as a basis for the future work.

Dr. Ivor Fung, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Conventional Arms Branch at UNODA, shared his gratitude with the organisers and participants, expressing content with the results of the seminar. Mr. Fung highlighted the importance to work in a way where issues of SALW control are perceived holistically, connecting the different relevant international instruments and enabling efforts to translate them to the regional and national level.

Ms Karin Olofsson, General Secretary of the Parliamentary Forum on SALW, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the participants for the commitment and dedication demonstrated during the two days. She encouraged parliamentarians to join the Parliamentary Forum on SALW with the expectation



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of continued common work to achieve more peaceful and sustainably developed societies. She thanked the AIPA Secretariat and the UNODA for the generous support and cooperation. She was hopeful that parliamentarians would bring the policy knowledge shared by various experts to their national parliaments and use it as a basis for action for sustainable development, peace and security of the people whom they represent. She finalised by mentioning that the Forum will be pursuing follow-up and is available to support parliamentary work on SALW related violence prevention and reduction.

Participants

Members of the Parliament from the focus countries

Country	Name	Committee
Myanmar	Hon. Senator Je Yaw Wu	Member of International Relations and Inter-Parliamentary friendship Committee, and of Joint Committee on IPU of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
Myanmar	Hon. Zar Ni Min	Member of International Relations Committee of Pyithu Hluttaw and of Joint Committee on AIPA of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
Philippines	Hon. Romeo M. Acop	Chairperson, Public Order and Safety Committee, Member National Defence and Security
Philippines	Hon. Leopoldo N. Bataoil	Vice Chairperson, National Defence and Security
Philippines	Hon. Amado T. Espino, Jr.	Chairperson, National Defence and Security
Thailand	Hon. Gen. Paichayon Khatancharoen	Member of the National Legislative Assembly, Head of Delegation
Thailand	Hon. Gen. Nipat Thonglek	Member of the National Legislative Assembly
Vietnam	Hon. General Nguyen Mai Bo	Committee on National Defence and Security

ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly

Country	Name	Position
Thailand	Mr. Isra Sunthornvut	Secretary General



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Indonesia	Mr. Mario Pandu Deweono	Deputy Secretary General
Indonesia	Ms. Putri Maha Lima	Director of Policy, Education and Publicity
Indonesia	Ms. Marissa Stephanie Baeha	Directorate of Policy, Education and Publicity
Indonesia	Ms. Royyan Hadela Isnanda	Publicity Officer
Indonesia	Mr. Ilyas Saudek	Director Committee
Indonesia	Ms. Anggayasti Ajeng Padmitha	ICT Officer
Indonesia	Ms. Ria Aritonang	Consultant

PFSALW

Organisation	Name	Position
Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Mr. Fausto Octavio Brindis Abraham	Programme Officer, Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons
Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Mrs. Karin Olofsson	Secretary General of the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Experts

Country/Organisation	Name	Position
Cambodia	H.E. Sieng Lapresse	ASEAN SOMTC Leader of Cambodia, Lead Shepherd of Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons
Centre for Armed Violence Reduction (CAVR)	Mr. Deepayan Basu Ray	Director Arms Control
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia	Mr. Christophe Bauet	Country Director
UNWOMEN Indonesia	Dr. Sabine Machl	Country Representative and liaison to ASEAN
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)	Dr. Ivor Richard Fung	Senior Political Affairs Officer
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Firearms Programme (GFP)	Ms. Spyridoula Metallinou	Consultant of the Global Firearms Programme, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD)	Mr. Aleksander Micic	Deputy Director



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Diplomatic Community

Country	Name	Position
Indonesia	Mr. Ricardo Gita Perkasa	Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to ASEAN
Myanmar	H.E. Ambassador Min Lwin	Ambassador of Myanmar to ASEAN
Myanmar	Mr. Tun Lynn Aung	First Secretary - Myanmar Permanent Mission to ASEAN

Other

Country	Name	Position
Cambodia	Mr. Penh Meng Huoth	Chief of Bilateral Office of International Relations Department
Germany	Mr. Lukas Maximilian Müller	Research Associate, Institute of Political Science, University of Freiburg
Indonesia	Ms Radhiska Anggiana	Communications Officer, UN WOMEN Indonesia
Philippines	Mr. Filemon B. Gutierrez, Jr	Parliamentary Staff to Hon. Espino
Thailand	Mr. Saritpon Satawedin	Foreign Relations Officer, AIPA Division Inter – Parliamentary Organizations Bureau Secretariat of the House of Representatives Secretary to the Delegation
Vietnam	Mr. Nguyen Minh Quang	Department on Foreign Affairs/ National Assembly

Annexes

Annex 1: [Parliamentary Action Plan](#)