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Romania

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Introduction

DURING THE COLD WAR Romania developed a relatively self-sufficient arms industry. Most of its military equipment was produced domestically, and arms sales became a major source of export revenues. In the early 1980s, Romania was the ninth-largest arms exporter in the world. Although Romania's arms industry contracted substantially after the Cold War, arms production and export still make up a considerable share of Romania's economic activity and trade.¹

The Romanian Government is now co-operating closely with regional and international organisations such as the UN, OSCE, EU and NATO to align Romanian policy and practice with regional and international arms control initiatives.² At the NATO Prague Summit in November 2002, the country was invited to start accession negotiations. The prospect of becoming a NATO member has led Romania to restructure and downsize its Armed Forces, making large quantities of weapons surplus to requirements.

Stocks and determination of surplus

In Romania, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Ministry of National Defence are the two main Government agencies whose structures hold small arms and light weapons (SALW) and the ammunition for such weapons. These two ministries account for the military, the regular and specialised (eg border police) police forces and the Gendarmerie.

Stocks of SALW and ammunition held by Government agencies

No information is currently available on the numbers of weapons held by the Romanian Armed Forces. A process of military reform and restructuring is currently underway in Romania. The country's principal defence objective is to "develop a modern, properly structured and flexible military force that is trained and equipped to operate effectively with NATO".³ In line with the reform process, the number of military personnel is currently being reduced. The military strength of the Romanian Armed Forces was lowered from almost 180,000 in the mid-1990s to 129,063 by 25 June

¹ Mariani, B, Hirst, C, 'Romania', *Arms production, exports and decision-making in Central and Eastern Europe*, (Saferworld, 2002).

² South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Short Mission Report, Romania, July 2002.

³ Mission of Romania to NATO, 'Update on Romanian Military Reform', <<http://www.nato.int/pfp/romania>>

2002. 98,530 of the latter number are military personnel, with the others civilian support staff. Restructuring will continue, with senior officials and civilian staff especially susceptible to further cuts. During 2003, Romania plans to further reduce its force strength to 112,000 military personnel and 28,000 civilians.⁴

The MoI does not release data on the SALW holdings of Romanian police forces. However, it does report that at Independent Service Weapons, Explosives and Toxic Substances (ISWETS) within the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police (GIRP), 387 persons are authorised to hold 398 pistols. The GIRP further records 838 security companies holding 240 guns of various calibres, 1,550 pistols and 907 pressured air guns.⁵

Civilian possession

Civilians in Romania are not authorised to possess military-style firearms as defined by the OSCE Document on SALW. They are only permitted to hold such firearms legally if they are involved in the exercise of public authority. Similarly, only private companies authorised by the police to guard goods and items of value are permitted to hold military-style firearms.

Several laws and regulations apply to the legal possession of firearms in Romania:

- Law no 17/1996 on firearm and ammunitions;
- GD no 679/1997 for the approval of the regulation on firearms and ammunition;
- Law no 26/1993 on the organisation and functioning of the Body of Public Guardians;
- Order no 211/2002 for the approval of the regulation on obtaining a hunting permit; and
- Order no 305/2002 on the prohibition of using certain automatic sub-machine-guns (types AKM and SKS, of calibre 7.62 x 39 mm, derived from the Kalashnikov automatic sub-machine pistol, manufactured by the commercial companies 'Sandu' and 'Cugir').⁶

Civilian possession of firearms is regulated through licensing. Government officials state that SALW play some role in criminal activities. The involvement of organised crime in the trafficking of weapons in Romania remains a potential threat to Government attempts to control SALW. However, most arrests concern small-scale smuggling of individual weapons into the country. Policing initiatives such as the Regional Centre for Combating Trans-border Crime in Bucharest are helping to address this problem.⁷

The Government has drafted a new arms law on civilian possession-Directive 1991/477/EEC, which is currently awaiting further refinement before being submitted to Parliament. According to Government officials, this new law will be as strict or even stricter than the laws on civilian possession in some Western European countries.⁸

Defining SALW surplus stocks

The responsibility for defining and accounting for surplus SALW and ammunition lies with the Ministry of National Defence as well as the MoI. Within the MoI, surplus stocks are calculated using specific methods. Since SALW and ammunition requirements are determined on the basis of legal provisions, SALW surplus is the amount exceeding the legal provision.⁹

The Ministry of National Defence distinguishes between weapons that are in active service, in reserve, or surplus. Weapons in active service are distributed to units, sub-

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Fax received from the Romanian MoI, 10 January 2003.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Short Mission Report, Romania, July 2002.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Fax received from the Romanian MoI, 10 January 2003.

units, formations, etc since the Government determined the quantities needed for these structures. Weapons in reserve are weapons held in separate storage facilities by different command levels. Reserve weapons quantities are a percentage of active service weapons and are determined by governmental decision on the basis of “existing norms”. Surplus weapons are those weapons that are in excess of the force’s needs.¹⁰ In essence, these are weapons that exceed military requirements.¹¹

Romania keeps a ‘strategic reserve’ of weapons for military purposes, located in depots throughout the country. Information on the number of weapons held in these ‘strategic reserves’ has not been released by the Ministry of National Defence.¹²

Quantities of SALW and ammunition categorised as surplus

Mainly as a result of Romania’s military reforms, large quantities of SALW have become redundant. In its 2002 submission to the OSCE information exchange on small arms, the Government provided a detailed account of SALW identified as surplus in 2001. These numbers refer to weapons held by the Romanian Ministry of National Defence.¹³

Table 1: SALW identified as surplus in 2001 by the Ministry of National Defence¹⁴

	Category and sub-category	Deemed surplus
Small arms		
Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Pistols of calibre 26 mm md. 1944 SRS	1,700
	Pistols of calibre 26 mm other models	614
	Total:	2,314
Rifles and carbines	—	—
Sub-machine-guns	SMG of calibre 7.62 mm md. 1941	124,992
	SMG of calibre 7.62 mm md. 1954 with normal butt	7,765
	SMG of calibre 7.62 mm md. 1954 with folding butt	18,907
	SMG of calibre 9 mm md. 1938	110
	SMG of calibre 9 mm md. 1941/1948	6,730
	SMG of calibre 9 mm UMC	8,133
	Total:	166,637
Assault rifles	—	—
Light machine-guns	LMG of calibre 7.62 mm md. 1945	4,797
	LMG of calibre 7.62 mm md. 1958	2,506
	LMG of calibre 7.92 mm md. 1930	12,519
	Total:	19,822
Light weapons		
Heavy machine-guns	HMG of calibre 7.62 mm different models	4,144
	Total:	4,144
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	—	—
Portable anti-aircraft guns	—	—
Portable anti-tank guns	—	—
Recoilless rifles	—	—

¹⁰ Fax received from the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, 28 January 2003.

¹¹ WFSAs workshop on ‘Export, Import and Brokering of Small Arms and Firearms. Identifying the Problems, Partnerships for Solutions’, Naples, June 13–14 2002, Presentation by Col. Marin Radu (Romanian Ministry of National Defence, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy).

¹² Grillot, S, ‘Small, but Deadly: the Central and East European Role in the Global Supply and Control of Small Arms’, University of Oklahoma, unpublished paper.

¹³ WFSAs workshop on ‘Export, Import and Brokering of Small Arms and Firearms. Identifying the Problems, Partnerships for Solutions’, Naples, June 13–14 2002, Presentation by Col. Marin Radu (Romanian Ministry of National Defence, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy).

¹⁴ Romanian Submission to the OSCE Information Exchange on SALW, 2002.

	Category and sub-category	Deemed surplus
Portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems	AG -2	668
	AG -7	80
	Total:	748
Portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems	—	
Mortars of calibre less than 100 mm	Mortars of calibre 82 mm different models	1,725
	Mortars for explosive grenades of calibre 40 mm	120
	Total:	1,845
Total number of SALW deemed surplus:		195,510

None of the SALW deemed surplus in 2001 were destroyed.¹⁵ However, the Romanian Government is working with the United States and Norway on a project for the destruction of almost 200,000 SALW.¹⁶ This number probably refers to the quantity of weapons identified as surplus in 2001, shown in **Table 1**.

Romania's MoI is currently being reorganised. As a result of this process, the following SALW stocks were deemed surplus as of 31 December 2001:

Table 2: Quantity of SALW deemed surplus by the MoI¹⁷

SALW type	Quantity
Barrels of calibre 5.6 mm md. U.M.C.	420
Sub-machine-guns of calibre 7.62 md. 64	624
Automatic sub-machine-guns of calibre 7.62 mm	372
Automatic sub-machine-guns of calibre 14.5 mm	282
Automatic sub-machine-guns of calibre 12.7 mm	249
Rifles of calibre 7.62 mm (md.56 SKS, md. 44)	1,589
Semi-automatic sub-machine-guns of calibre 7.62 mm type GP	962
Pressurised air guns of calibre 4.5 mm	22
Signal guns of calibre 26 mm	6,349
Portable launchers of anti-tank missile AG-7	1,500
Portable launchers of anti-tank missile AG-9	280
Bomb launchers of calibre 82 mm	190
Total number of SALW	12,839

Reasons for surplus

The main reason for the creation of huge stockpiles of surplus SALW in Romania is the restructuring and downsizing of the Armed Forces, including changing armament requirements.¹⁸

Within the structures of the MoI, technological changes and the reorganisation of the police, border police and Gendarmerie resulted in a SALW surplus. Weapons stocks of subordinate units will be reduced and taken out of service. The Ministry plans to transfer these surplus arms to other public institutions that are part of the national defence system free of charge. Otherwise, "if necessary", they will be destroyed.¹⁹

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Short Mission Report, Romania, July 2002.

¹⁷ Fax received from the Romanian MoI, 10 January 2003.

¹⁸ WFSAs workshop on 'Export, Import and Brokering of Small Arms and Firearms. Identifying the Problems, Partnerships for Solutions', Naples, June 13–14 2002, Presentation by Col. Marin Radu (Romanian Ministry of National Defence, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy).

¹⁹ Fax received from the Romanian MoI, 10 January 2003.

Policies

Export control regime

Since the early 1990s, Romania has moved to enhance and extend governmental control over the country's arms exports. The Government made important changes in its laws, incorporating the standards outlined in the EU Code of Conduct, the OSCE Document on SALW and other guiding international instruments such as the UN Program of Action and the Regional Implementation Plan to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms, formulated by the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.²⁰

The Romanian export control regime underwent significant change during the early 1990s, when Government Decision no 594/1992 on the control of sensitive military items was adopted. It was subsequently modified and enhanced by Government Ordinance no 31/1994. Further revisions have since been made, and today Romania's policy on the export of conventional arms is governed by the principles set forth in Government Ordinance 158/1999 on the import and export of strategic goods (further amended in 2000 by Government Ordinance 36). This law, together with Government Decision no 844/2001 approving the list of arms, munitions and other military goods subject to the export and import control regime, provides the legal basis of Romania's current arms control system. This legal framework is supplemented by orders issued by the State Secretary of the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX) for procedures, regulations and other means of enforcement of conventional weapons controls.²¹

Romania does not specifically regulate the trade in surplus weapons. Its legislation does not differentiate between new weapons and used ones-both are subject to the export control regime. The following operations involving strategic goods, including SALW, are subject to control, as stipulated in Government Ordinance 158/1999:²²

- Imports, exports, re-exports and other commercial operations involving permanent or temporary transfer into or out of Romanian territory;
- Non-commercial operations involving the permanent or temporary transfer into or out of Romanian territory;
- International transit through Romanian territory;
- Trans-shipments conducted on Romanian territory.

These operations must be authorised through the issuance of licences or permits. Romanian policy prohibits exports of SALW to regions of conflict, states that support terrorism and to states which raise proliferation concerns. Romania does not use a prohibited destination list. Instead, all decisions are taken on a case-by-case basis. ANCEX administers the export licensing process. In 2001, it was brought under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.²³ The agency reports directly to the Prime Minister and has authority over all arms exports, including those carried out by other Government ministries.²⁴ All applications for arms exports and transfers through Romanian territory must be approved by ANCEX. If the applications are consistent with national law, EU and OSCE criteria and UN arms embargo regimes, they are forwarded to another Government review body.²⁵ This body, the Interministerial Council, comprises representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Defence, the MoI, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of European Integration and ANCEX. If the

²⁰ WFSAs workshop on 'Export, Import and Brokering of Small Arms and Firearms. Identifying the Problems, Partnerships for Solutions', Naples, June 13–14 2002, Presentation by Col. Marin Radu (Romanian Ministry of National Defence, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy).

²¹ Romanian Submission to the OSCE Information Exchange on SALW 2002.

²² Fax from the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), 10 January 2003.

²³ South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Short Mission Report Romania, July 2002.

²⁴ Mariani, B, Hirst, C, 'Romania', *Arms production, exports and decision-making in Central and Eastern Europe*, (Saferworld, 2002).

²⁵ South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Short Mission Report Romania, July 2002.

Council approves the relevant transaction, the Ministry of Trade and Industry subsequently issues the licences.

The following criteria are applied in assessing applications for licences/permits:²⁶

- Strict compliance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council, OSCE decisions and the common positions and joint actions of the EU Council;
- Conformity with the principles and criteria of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports;
- Conformity with the guidelines and decisions adopted within the framework of international non-proliferation and export control regimes;
- Compliance with international commitments, conventions and treaties in the non-proliferation field;
- The conduct of the country of import/end-use;
- The conduct of the individual exporter/importer and end user;
- Any denials for licences that have been issued by participating or member states of international control regimes to which Romania is party.

Two kinds of licence are granted for weapons transfers: an individual licence “is granted to a specific exporter or importer for the export or import of one or several products to or from a single foreign partner”; a general licence “is granted to a specific exporter or importer for one or several products and can be valid for exports and imports to or from one or several determined countries”.²⁷ Romanians applying for an export licence must present an International Import Certificate (IIC) or other equivalent document certified by the relevant authority in the importer’s/end-user’s country. The Romanian exporter must also receive a Delivery Control Certificate (DCC) from the foreign partner within four months of delivery in order to certify that the item arrived at the declared destination.²⁸

The Romanian arms trade is dominated by the import-export company *Romtehnica*, the Defence Ministry’s international marketing arm. It plays a major role in the negotiation of foreign contracts since it handles all relations with foreign companies.²⁹ Negotiations for arms sales abroad do not have to be notified in advance to ANCEX. Romanian companies wishing to export weaponry can negotiate a sales agreement with their foreign partners and then apply for a licence.

Romania’s participation in peacekeeping operations and joint military training abroad, involving the transfer of arms and military goods, is considered a non-commercial transfer and requires a permit issued by ANCEX. The Ministry of National Defence and the MoI monitor these transfers.³⁰

In September 2002, ANCEX issued Romania’s first *Report on Arms Export Controls for 2000–2001* in the Romanian language, representing a major step towards increased transparency. An English version will be issued in 2003.³¹

Storage of SALW and ammunition

The following table summarises Romania’s relatively comprehensive stockpile management and security procedures:

²⁶ Fax from the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), 10 January 2003.

²⁷ Art 12, Sections 1–2 of Government Ordinance 158/1999.

²⁸ Fax from the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), 10 January 2003.

²⁹ Mariani, B, Hirst, C, ‘Romania’, in, *Arms production, exports and decision-making in Central and Eastern Europe*, (Saferworld, 2002).

³⁰ Romanian Submission to the OSCE Information Exchange on SALW 2002.

³¹ Fax from the National Agency for Export Control (ANCEX), 10 January 2003.

Table 3: National stockpile management and security procedures³²

Stockpile locations	Stockpile locations for SALW are decentralised in order to ensure the efficient supply of military personnel. According to 'Law no 17/1996 on firearms and ammunition and other military regulations', a number of safety measures are in place, such as the storage of arms and ammunition in different locations, daily inspections, and adequate security standards of storage buildings. A study on the possibility of centralised storage for different types of military materials, based on NATO standards, is currently underway.
Physical security measures	Physical security measures, such as key controls, storage building doors, alarm systems, lighting systems for building perimeters, guard patrols/dogs, and fencing, are used to ensure strict control. Centralised electronic surveillance systems are not currently used.
Access control measures	Only a restricted number of staff have access to storage facilities. Access within depot premises is allowed only with an entry licence, entry ticket or access delegation. All personnel (military, civilian or contracted) are subject to security clearance. While arms and ammunition are stored in different buildings, they are administered by the same person (the chief of armament and ammunition depot). This person also has access to the keys to both the arms and ammunition stores.
Inventory management and accounting control procedures	According to Ministry of National Defence Order no M-8/1999, full records of weapons holdings, use, expenditure and disposal are kept. These records are checked daily by the storehouse administrator and quarterly by the unit commander. Ministry of National Defence Order no M-81/2000 sets out the auditing procedures. Their results are recorded in unit control registers and in the Audit Directorate Report. They are forwarded to the Minister of National Defence every month.
Security in transit	Regulation A-114/1989 (Arts. 64–75) and other military regulations ensure the security of transportation routes (air, land and sea). Depending on types, amounts and situations, arms and ammunition are transported in different vehicles, and are always accompanied by an armed escort.

The above procedures and regulations apply to SALW and ammunition held by the structures of the Romanian Ministry of National Defence. Police forces store their weapons separately.

No data concerning losses or thefts is available. According to orders issued by the Ministry of National Defence, any loss or theft of SALW and ammunition from the storage sites is reported immediately. Military law enforcement units are in charge of criminal investigations of the theft or loss of military arms. Civilian law enforcement is included in the investigation if there is evidence that civilians were involved in the theft.³³

Destruction of SALW and ammunition

The Ministry of National Defence uses the following procedures for the destruction of SALW:³⁴

- Strip weapons of all non-metallic parts;
- Heat the receiver with an oxyacetylene torch;
- Crush the receiver and barrel with a hydraulic press;
- Transport metal scrap to a smelter for melting and recycling.

The MoI destroys SALW according to the provisions of Technical Regulation no 439.702/1999 on the destruction of goods and Instruction no 229/2002 on the removal and destruction of goods. The destruction of arms once ammunition has been removed entails the following operations:

³² Romanian Submission to the OSCE Information Exchange on SALW 2002.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

- Components that can be re-used are removed from the weapon;
- Components that have no use are separated from the rest of the weapon;
- The arms, including breeches, are melted into steel.

Structures and practices

Given Romania's financial constraints, the Government has been reluctant to date to destroy surplus arms, preferring instead to store them in case they are needed for future operations.³⁵

SALW exports

As noted earlier, official data on Romanian arms exports is now being made publicly available. In recent years, such exports have fallen dramatically.

Romania's arms industry reports that in 2001, revenues from arms exports amounted to only US\$ 24 million, much less than the volume of trade before the end of the Cold War, which has been estimated at US\$ 800 million between 1985 and 1989. The head of ANCEX, Nineta Barbulescu, states that in 2001, "Romania sunk to the lowest level of arms exports in the last 12 years due to the fall of traditional markets and change of the security environment".³⁶

The Romanian Government's submission to the 2002 OSCE information exchange contains the following information.

Table 4: SALW Exports in 2001³⁷

Category and sub-category	Final importer state	Number of items
Small arms		
Rifles and carbines	USA	110,978
(semi-automatic rifle WASR 10, AES 10, MIS 10, SAR 1, SAR3, PAR 1, PAR 3, ROMAK 3, PSL 54, PSL 51)	Austria	75
	Slovak Republic	28
	Czech Republic	5
Sub-machine-guns, of calibre 7.62 mm	France	30
Light machine-guns, of calibre 7.92 mm	USA	47

SALW destruction

Tables 1 and 2 suggest that relatively large quantities of surplus SALW are held by the Defence and Interior Ministries. Both Ministries state that these weapon stocks are awaiting destruction. In fact, the Government is working with the United States and Norway on the development of a project for the destruction of surplus SALW at an estimated cost of US\$ 4.8 million. One condition for funding of the project laid down by the US is the use of a private company to undertake destruction using existing industrial facilities.³⁸

In September 2002, a contract between the US Department of State and the ROMARM firm was signed for the destruction of almost 200,000 SALW, including pistols, sub-machine-guns, machine-guns, grenade launchers and mortars, 1,281,524 pieces of 7.62 mm ammunition and 62,400,000 pieces of 7.92 mm ammunition.³⁹ These quantities

³⁵ Grillot, S, 'Small, but Deadly: the Central and East European Role in the Global Supply and Control of Small Arms', University of Oklahoma, unpublished paper.

³⁶ 'Tough line on embargoes hits Romanian exports', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 23 October 2002.

³⁷ Romanian Submission to the OSCE Information Exchange on SALW 2002.

³⁸ South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Short Mission Report Romania, July 2002.

³⁹ South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), News Section, <<http://www.undp.org.yu/seesac>>

closely match the quantities of SALW identified as surplus by the Ministry of National Defence in 2001. As of early 2003, the Romanian Government was seeking additional funding for destruction, specifically for ammunition.⁴⁰

Seized and confiscated weapons

Law no 98/1999 and Government Ordinance no 128/1998 regulate the storage of confiscated SALW and ammunition, and Romanian police handling of these weapons. According to these laws, the Romanian regular police and border police forces are authorised to confiscate SALW and ammunition. Confiscated weapons become state property, and are delivered to material evidence storage rooms. After clarifying the legal status of each firearm, a MoI commission gives the order for destruction.⁴¹

In 2001, the Romanian police confiscated 1,393 firearms and 61,990 rounds of ammunition of various calibres. In 2002, 1,774 firearms and 159,226 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. It is reported that these weapons have been stored in the material evidence rooms of MoI units.⁴²

SALW storage

Romania lacks the funds it needs to destroy weapons stocks. To date, the Government has therefore stored surplus SALW. Tables 1 and 2 above give figures for SALW deemed surplus by the MoD and MoI.

International assistance

Romania currently participates in a variety of international and regional initiatives for the control of SALW. The country co-operates closely with other EU states through EU liaison offices in Romania. It also takes part in OSCE and EU field training sessions on countering SALW trafficking. Romania has also been an active participant in the small arms initiatives of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.⁴³

To date, Romania is more a recipient than a provider of international assistance. As mentioned earlier, the country is working with the United States and Norway on the destruction of a large number of surplus weapons.

Concluding remarks

The restructuring of Romania's Armed Forces has resulted in significant quantities of SALW and ammunition being made redundant. The Government has announced plans to destroy these weapons with the support of external funding and, for the moment, they are being held in storage. Romania has taken steps to strengthen its arms export control regime. In addition, the Government has issued an annual report on arms exports (with an English version expected in 2003), enhancing transparency in this area significantly.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Fax received from the Romanian MoI, 10 January 2003.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Fax received from the Romanian MoI, 10 January 2003.

This chapter is part of a wider research study entitled *Disposal of surplus small arms* which examines the policies and practices of ten Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) countries concerning surplus small arms. The report's ten case studies focus on stocks and determination of surpluses, as well as policies on exports, stockpile management and destruction. The report was initiated and co-ordinated by the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) and carried out in close co-operation with the British American Security Information Council (BASIC), Saferworld and the Small Arms Survey.

To obtain a copy of the complete report contact bicc@bicc.de, basicuk@basicint.org, general@saferworld.org.uk or smallarm@hei.unige.ch

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