

The Geneva Forum

QUNO

UNIDIR

PSIS

A Joint Initiative of:
Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies, IUHEI

Activity Report

2003

Acknowledgements

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- **Norway**
- **Switzerland**
- **The Ford Foundation**
- **The Netherlands**
- **India**
- **Sweden**
- **Canada**

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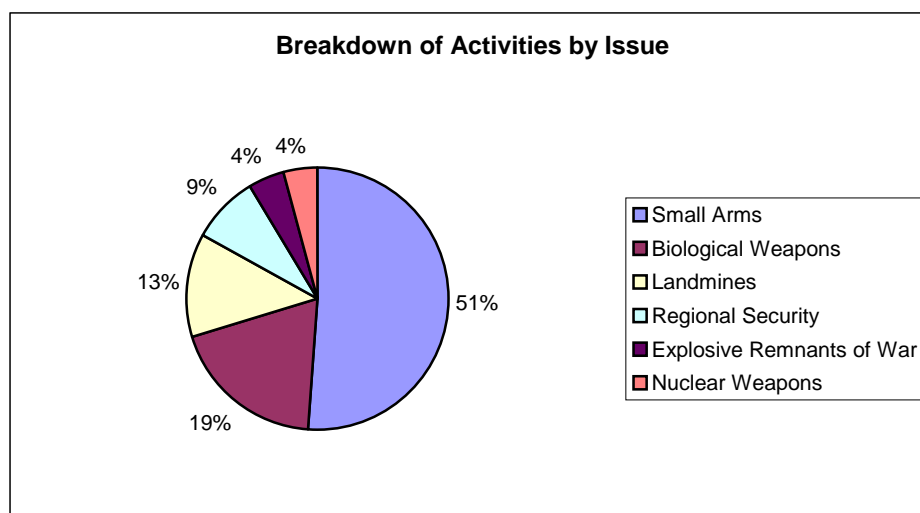
1. Overview

2003 was marked by a steady stream of crises, among them the escalating “war on terror;” “Operation Iraqi Freedom,” its aftermath, and the controversial search for Iraq’s purported weapons of mass destruction; the drafting and subsequent tearing up of the “road map” to peace in the Middle East; continued fragility in Afghanistan; the bombing of UN headquarters in Iraq; the announcements by North Korea first that it was pulling out of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and then that it possessed a nuclear deterrent; the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS); and the investigation by the International Atomic Energy Agency into Iran’s nuclear programme. Providing some light at the end of the tunnel, however, was the opening in The Hague of the International Criminal Court, the thawing of relations between India and Pakistan, and Libya’s admission and renunciation of past programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction.

It was in this international context, providing more grounds for concern than hope, that another busy year for disarmament and arms control unfolded in Geneva. Over 20 separate conferences or negotiating sessions took place covering the issues of landmines, small arms and light weapons, inhumane weapons, nuclear weapons, biological weapons, and the relationship between disarmament and development. Once more, the Geneva Forum played a distinctive role in advancing disarmament and arms control work in Geneva. We continued to raise awareness among key constituencies of emerging issues in disarmament and arms control, to support and facilitate ongoing negotiations, and to promote the full and speedy implementation of agreements that have been reached.

Our activities continued to engage the people who can make a difference in disarmament and arms control – government negotiators, expert practitioners from international organisations and NGOs, and leading researchers – and we continued to provide the single most important venue for structured yet informal exchanges between these constituencies. Our focus, as always, remained on thinking outside of the traditional disarmament and arms control box by drawing on the expertise of Geneva’s important humanitarian, human rights and development communities.

The Geneva Forum organised a total of 21 events during 2003 covering the issues of small arms and light weapons; biological and toxin weapons, landmines, explosive remnants of war, regional security, and nuclear weapons. The table below depicts the relative emphasis placed by the Geneva Forum on these issues during 2003.



In addition to organised events, the Geneva Forum also produced two publications during 2003 – a second volume of collected seminar reports on small arms covering the period 2000-2002 (details on page 11), and the second edition of our “Media Guide to Disarmament in

The Geneva Forum

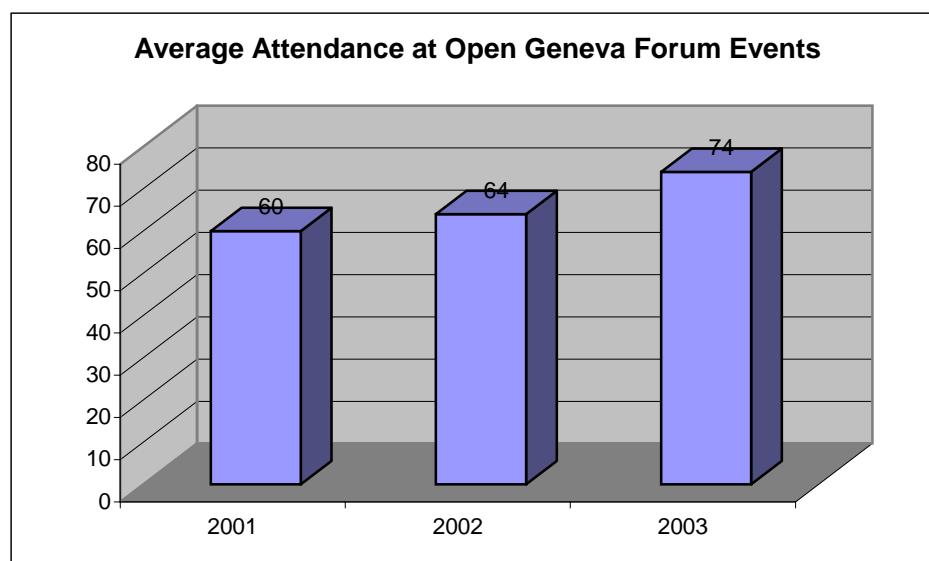
Geneva” (details on page 18), which is designed to help journalists cover the broad range of disarmament and arms control work happening in Geneva.

Some highlights of our achievements during 2003 include:

- The further strengthening of the “Geneva Process” on small arms – an initiative of the Geneva Forum begun in 2002 to promote and monitor implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms. By the end of 2003, 25 governments (including all 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council), 7 UN bodies/international organisations, and 8 NGOs were participating in the Geneva Process.
- The publication of a second volume of collected seminar reports on substantive issues related to small arms control, covering the period 2000-2002.
- Our hosting of the Foreign Secretaries of both India and Pakistan for seminars dedicated to analysing the security situation in South Asia.
- A conference with leading international experts to analyse the limits and possibilities of the new work programme of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.
- Our hosting of Nobel Peace Prize laureate Sir Joseph Rotblat for a seminar on “the nuclear issue post Iraq.”

The Geneva Forum partner organisations – the Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and the Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies (PSIS) of the Graduate Institute for International Studies – are the driving forces behind the Geneva Forum project. This unique consortium of an NGO, a UN body and an academic institution typifies the Geneva Forum’s innovative approach. During 2003, the Principals of the Geneva Forum partner organisations met every two months to evaluate and learn from past activities, to take stock of recent developments in disarmament and arms control, and to plan future activities. This flexible approach allowed the project to adapt quickly to changing circumstances and to incorporate, on an ongoing basis, specific suggestions or needs expressed by the Geneva disarmament community.

The results have been striking. The importance of Geneva Forum’s work to the disarmament community in Geneva increased further during 2003. Average attendance at open Geneva Forum seminars and conferences was 74, a jump of 16 percent over the 2002 level and of 23 percent over average attendance during 2001. These figures underline the important role that the Geneva Forum continues to play in advancing work on disarmament and arms control. They indicate that we are on the right track and spur us to redouble our efforts in 2004.



2. Small Arms and Light Weapons

The issue of the illicit trade, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons remained the Geneva Forum's main focus of attention during 2003. Our activities in this area focused on three priorities:

- Continuing and intensifying the work of the "Geneva Process" on small arms and light weapons.
- Raising awareness of the small arms problem among the Geneva disarmament, humanitarian, development and human rights communities.
- Publishing the second volume of collected Geneva Forum reports on small arms and light weapons.

2.1 The Geneva Process on Small Arms

The "Geneva Process" on small arms and light weapons was initiated by the Geneva Forum in May 2002. It involves governments, international organisations and nongovernmental organisations in regular consultations aimed at promoting and monitoring the implementation of the 2001 UN "Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects."

The Geneva Forum held 6 meetings of the Geneva Process during 2003. The first 4 meetings focused, *inter alia*, on making the most of the first Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action (PoA), which was held in July 2003 in New York. The Chair of the first BMS, Ambassador Kuniko Inoguchi of Japan, was a regular participant in these meetings. The final two meetings began the process, to be continued during the first half of 2004, of focusing more closely on specific substantive issues of relevance to the successful implementation of the Programme of Action.

The Chair of the Geneva Process rotates every three meetings between government representatives and representatives of international or nongovernmental organisations. During 2003, the Geneva Process was chaired by Peter Batchelor (Project Director, Small Arms Survey), Ambassador Camilo Reyes (Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations and President of the 2001 UN Small Arms Conference), and Prosper Bani (UNDP Small Arms and Demobilisation Unit).

Participation in the Geneva Process is open to any government interested in intensifying its efforts to implement the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms. Since its creation in May 2001, the governments of Austria, China, Peru and the Russian Federation have joined the Geneva Process. A list of current Geneva Process participants and detailed descriptions of each of the 6 meetings organised during 2003 appear below.

An important component of all Geneva Process meetings is an exchange of information among participants on activities being carried out around the world to implement the UN Programme of Action on small arms. To stimulate and supplement this exchange, the Geneva Forum, in cooperation with the International Action Network on Small Arms and the Small Arms Survey, retains a researcher to gather and collate relevant information. Information collected in this way, along with information presented by participants at Geneva Process meetings, is entered into a publicly accessible on-line database located on the website of the Small Arms Survey (www.smallarmssurvey.org/databases.htm).

At its 9th meeting – the last before the first Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) formally reviewed implementation of the PoA – participants provided a very positive evaluation of the work of the Geneva Process, decided to continue the initiative beyond the first BMS, and suggested some specific themes for future consideration, among them small arms brokering, the Arms Trade Treaty, small arms demand, security sector reform, export controls, non-state actors, the Vienna Firearms Protocol and small arms ammunition.

Participants in the Geneva Process on Small Arms

As of 31 December 2003

| Governments | UN and IOs | NGOs |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Australia | 1. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) | 1. Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue |
| 2. Austria | 2. UN Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA) | 2. International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) |
| 3. Belgium | 3. UN Development Programme (UNDP) | 3. International Alert |
| 4. Bulgaria | 4. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) | 4. Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies (PSIS) |
| 5. Canada | 5. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | 5. Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO) |
| 6. Chile | 6. UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) | 6. Saferworld |
| 7. China | 7. World Health Organisation (WHO) | 7. Small Arms Survey |
| 8. Colombia | | 8. World Council of Churches |
| 9. France | | |
| 10. India | | |
| 11. Ireland | | |
| 12. Japan | | |
| 13. Kenya | | |
| 14. Mali | | |
| 15. Netherlands | | |
| 16. New Zealand | | |
| 17. Norway | | |
| 18. Peru | | |
| 19. Russian Federation | | |
| 20. South Africa | | |
| 21. Sweden | | |
| 22. Switzerland | | |
| 23. Thailand | | |
| 24. UK | | |
| 25. USA | | |

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| <p>10 December 2003</p> | <p>Small Arms Programme of Action Implementation: 11th Meeting of the Geneva Process</p> <p>The 11th meeting of the Geneva Process to promote implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons had as its focus the issue of small arms brokering. Introductory presentations on this issue were given by Mr. Brian Wood of Amnesty International, who outlined the nature and extent of the problem, Ambassadors Chris Sanders (The Netherlands) and Sten Anders Berge (Norway), who gave an introduction to the Dutch/Norwegian initiative on small arms brokering and, in particular, the initiative's activities at the regional level, and Ms. Silvia Cattaneo of the Small Arms Survey, who presented a review of national legislation regulating the activities of small arms brokers.</p> <p>The meeting also included the usual exchange of information related to the global implementation of the UN Programme of Action, as well as the introduction of the OSCE handbook of best practices on small arms and light weapons and volume 2 of the publication "The Geneva Forum: Seminars on Small Arms."</p> | <p>Participants: Amnesty International • Arias Foundation • Australia • Austria • Bulgaria • Canada • Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue • China • Colombia • France • India • Institute for Security Studies (South Africa) • International Action Network on Small Arms • International Alert • International Committee of the Red Cross • Ireland • Japan • Monterrey Institute of International Studies • Netherlands • Norway • Peru • Project Ploughshares • Saferworld • Small Arms Survey • South Africa • Sweden • Switzerland • Thailand • United Kingdom • UN Department for Disarmament Affairs • UN Development Programme • United States of America • Viva Rio • World Council of Churches • Geneva Forum Partner Organisations •</p> <p>Chair: Prosper Bani (UNDP)</p> <p><i>Type:</i> Half-day meeting <i>Location:</i> Domaine de Penthes <i>Attendance:</i> 59</p> |
| <p>10 September 2003</p> | <p>Small Arms Programme of Action Implementation: 10th Meeting of the Geneva Process</p> <p>The 10th meeting of the Geneva Process took stock of the First Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms and discussed what needed to happen in the area of small arms controls before the Second BMS in 2005 and the first Review Conference in 2006. Opening presentations on these issues were made by Dr. Joao Honwana (Director of the Conventional Arms Branch of the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs), Ms. Ann Pollack (Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament) and Mr. Henry Smith (Head of Arms and Security at Saferworld/Biting the Bullet). Participants also shared new information related to the worldwide implementation of the UN Programme of action, including information on a new training handbook from Saferworld/Oxfam/International Alert entitled "Action Against Small Arms, on the updated Programme of Action Implementation Database and on donor support for small arms programmes.</p> | <p>Participants: Australia • Biting the Bullet • Bulgaria • Canada • Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue • China • Colombia • France • International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) • India • Ireland • Japan • Kenya • New Zealand • Russian Federation • Small Arms Survey • South Africa • UN Department for Disarmament Affairs • UN Development Programme • USA, World Health Organisation • Geneva Forum Partner Organisations •</p> <p>Chair: David Atwood (QUNO)</p> <p><i>Type:</i> Working Lunch <i>Location:</i> Domaine de Penthes <i>Attendance:</i> 39</p> |

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| <p>24 June 2003</p> | <p>Small Arms Programme of Action Implementation: 9th Meeting of the Geneva Process</p> <p>The 9th meeting of the Geneva Process on small arms opened with a discussion on how to make the most of the thematic discussion scheduled to take place during the first Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) scheduled to take place in New York on July 7-11, with Patricia Lewis of UNIDIR providing some opening remarks. Since this was the last meeting of the Geneva Process before the first BMS, participants also reflected on the overall work of the Geneva Process to date and provided some ideas for its future work. Brief reflections in this regard were provided in particular by the current and previous Chairs of the Geneva Process – Amb. Camilo Reyes of Colombia, Peter Batchelor of the Small Arms Survey and David Atwood of the Quaker United Nations Office. Participants agreed that the work of the Geneva Process had been useful and helpful and that it should be continued after the first BMS. They also made recommendations regarding how its future work should be structured and organised.</p> | <p>Participants: Australia • Bulgaria • Canada • Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue • China • Colombia • International Committee of the Red Cross • Ireland • Japan • Mali • Netherlands • New Zealand • Norway • Small Arms Survey • Switzerland • Thailand • UN Department for Disarmament Affairs • UN Development Programme • USA • World Council of Churches • World Health Organisation • Geneva Forum Partner Organisations •</p> <p>Chair: Ambassador Camilo Reyes (Colombia)</p> <p><i>Type</i> Working Lunch <i>Location</i> Domaine de Penthes <i>Attendance:</i> 35</p> |
| <p>22 May 2003</p> | <p>Small Arms Programme of Action Implementation: 8th Meeting of the Geneva Process</p> <p>The 8th meeting of the Geneva Process on small arms began by addressing regional approaches to tackling the problem of small arms and light weapons by examining in detail the example of West Africa. The Chair of the West African Action Network on Small Arms, Mr. Conmany B. Wesseh, briefed participants on the challenges facing organisations working to curb the illicit trade in small arms in the region and outlined plausible interventions that could be made to improve the situation. This was followed by an update by Ambassador Kuniko Inoguchi, Chair Designate of the First Biennial Meeting to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action, on the progress of preparations for the first Biennial Meeting. Mr. Iain Hall of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees then provided a UN Agency perspective on the issue of small arms availability, and in particular how this affects the security and effectiveness of humanitarian field operations. Finally, participants shared information on ongoing worldwide implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms.</p> | <p>Participants: Australia • Biting the Bullet • Canada • Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue • China • Colombia • France • India • International Action Network on Small Arms • International Committee of the Red Cross • Japan • Mali • Netherlands • New Zealand • Norway • Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees • Peru • Small Arms Survey • Sweden • Switzerland • Thailand • UK • UN Development Programme • USA • West African Action Network on Small Arms • World Council of Churches • World Health Organisation •</p> <p>Chair: Ambassador Camilo Reyes (Colombia)</p> <p><i>Type</i> Working Lunch <i>Location</i> Domaine de Penthes <i>Attendance:</i> 37</p> |

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| <p>2 April 2003</p> | <p>Small Arms Programme of Action Implementation: 7th Meeting of the Geneva Process</p> <p>The 7th meeting of the Geneva Process on Small Arms focused on how to make the most of the first Biennial Meetings of States (BMS) to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms, scheduled to take place in New York on 7-11 July 2003. An NGO perspective on this question was provided through introductory remarks by Rebecca Peters, Director of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), an opening government perspective was provided by Mr. Vladimir Yermakov, Director for Arms and Technology Transfer Policy of the Russian Federation, and an International Organisation perspective was provided by Mr. Peter Herby of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The meeting ended as usual with a rich exchange of information on new activities and initiatives related to the implementation in various parts of the world of the UN Programme of Action on small arms.</p> | <p>Participants: Australia • Austria • Belgium • Bulgaria • Canada • Colombia • India • International Action Network on Small Arms • International Committee of the Red Cross • Ireland • Netherlands • New Zealand • Norway • Peru • Russian Federation • Small Arms Survey • South Africa • Sweden • Switzerland • UN Department for Disarmament Affairs • UN Development Programme • USA • World Council of Churches • World Health Organisation •</p> <p>Chair: Peter Batchelor (Small Arms Survey)</p> <p><i>Type</i> Working Lunch <i>Location</i> Domaine de Penthes <i>Attendance:</i> 38</p> |
| <p>11 February 2003</p> | <p>Small Arms Programme of Action Implementation: 6th Meeting of the Geneva Process</p> <p>The sixth meeting of the Geneva Process to support implementation of the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons focused on the inter-related issues of (1) national reporting to the first biennial meeting to review implementation of the PoA and (2) measuring the success of PoA implementation in general. Participants discussed the importance to the success of the July 2003 biennial meeting of high-quality national reporting and the crucial task in this regard of ensuring that states most affected by small arms and light weapons are in a position to submit comprehensive reports. Participants also addressed the question of how to measure, first, the implementation of the PoA and, second, the impact that this implementation is having on people, especially in the most affected countries. The meeting ended, as usual, with a general exchange of information on new efforts to implement the PoA in various countries and regions.</p> | <p>Participants: Australia • Canada • Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue • China • Colombia • India • Ireland • Japan • Netherlands • New Zealand • Norway • Peru • Small Arms Survey • Sweden • Switzerland • Thailand • United Nations Development Programme • UK • USA • World Health Organisation • World Council of Churches •</p> <p>Chair: Peter Batchelor (Small Arms Survey)</p> <p><i>Type:</i> Half-day meeting <i>Location:</i> Domaine de Penthes <i>Attendance:</i> 33</p> |

2.2 Additional Activities on Small Arms and Light Weapons

In addition to the Geneva Process on small arms, the Geneva Forum also organised five additional activities designed to raise awareness of the illicit trade, proliferation and misuse of small arms among a broader audience of government representatives, international and nongovernmental organisations and the media.

These activities focused in particular on assessing global progress in implementing the UN Programme of Action on small arms, the human rights and humanitarian implications of small arms availability and misuse, and also included two informal consultations designed to strengthen the participation of international organisations in the first Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action, held in July 2003.

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| <p>19 June 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>The UN Programme of Action on Small Arms: How much progress have we made?</p> <p>This seminar provided a preview of the “Biennial Progress Report” published by IANSA and produced by the Biting the Bullet partners Saferworld, International Alert and the University of Bradford. The report was formally launched at the First UN Biennial Meeting to consider implementation of the Programme of Action, held in New York on 7-11 July 2003. The report was the first substantive review of progress by States towards implementing the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms. It draws on data gathered from 156 countries by Biting the Bullet partner organisations and IANSA members and analyses relevant national, regional and international processes across the world. It assesses what progress has been made, focusing in particular on a range of countries with different experiences in advancing the small arms agenda. The Chair Designate of the First UN Biennial Meeting, H.E., Dr. Kuniko Inoguchi, provided introductory remarks. Dr. Owen Greene highlighted the key findings of the report and commented on several of the recommendations made to promote and facilitate implementation of the Programme of Action. Rebecca Peters commented on the involvement of civil society in collecting data for the report and the important role NGOs play in implementing the Programme of Action.</p> | <p>Kuniko Inoguchi, Chair Designate of the First UN Biennial Meeting to consider implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and Ambassador of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament</p> <p>Owen Greene, University of Bradford, UK (member of the Biting the Bullet consortium)</p> <p>Rebecca Peters, Director, International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA)</p> <p>Chair: David Atwood (QUNO)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime seminar</i> Location: <i>Palais des Nations</i> Attendance: 64</p> |
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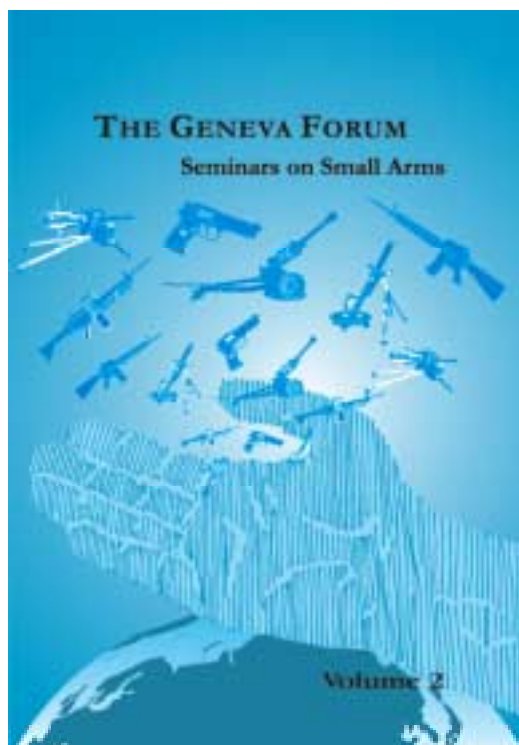
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| <p>9 April 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Small Arms in the Pacific</p> <p>This seminar discussed the latest Small Arms Survey occasional paper (number 8), written by Philip Alpers and Conor Twyford, which examines a wide range of small arms-related issues in 20 nations of the southern Pacific. The study investigates the status of existing firearms legislation, the extent of legal stockpiles and illicit trade, and the socio-economic impacts of armed conflict on Pacific communities. Case histories examine more closely the disarmament process in Bougainville and the Solomon Islands, along with the widespread disruption wrought with small arms in Fiji and Papua New Guinea. Current initiatives to combat small arms trafficking in the region were also examined, as was the place of the regional "Nadi Framework" in the context of the UN Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.</p> | <p>Philip Alpers, Senior Fellow, Harvard Injury Control Research Centre, Harvard School of Public Health, USA.</p> <p>David Capie, Centre for International Relations, University of British Columbia, Canada.</p> <p>Chair: Peter Batchelor (Small Arms Survey)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime Seminar</i> Location: <i>Palais des Nations</i> Attendance: 35</p> |
| <p>27 March 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>The question of the trade, carrying and use of small arms and light weapons in the context of human rights and humanitarian norms</p> <p>While small arms proliferation is not a new phenomenon, there is a growing concern in the international community about the grave human toll that results from easy access to firearms and other lethal weapons. In addition to the deaths and injuries caused by small arms, there are also serious concerns about the barriers to social and economic development that are created by small arms-related violence. This seminar discussed the need for the international community to evaluate the role of small arms in more and graver human rights and humanitarian violations. Prof. Barbara Frey outlined the findings of the Working Paper she presented in August 2002 to the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights entitled "The question of the trade, carrying and use of small arms and light weapons in the context of human rights and humanitarian norms" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2002/39).¹</p> | <p>Prof. Barbara Frey, Director, Human Rights Programme, University of Minnesota, USA</p> <p>Chair: David Atwood (QUNO)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime Seminar</i> Location: <i>Palais des Nations</i> Attendance: 53</p> |

¹ Shortly after this seminar, the UN Commission on Human Rights endorsed the decision of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to appoint Prof. Frey as Special Rapporteur to prepare a study on the prevention of human rights violations caused by the availability and misuse of small arms.

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| <p>20 February 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>The Role of International Organisations at the First Biennial Meeting to Consider Implementation of the UN Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons.</p> <p>In preparation for the first biennial meeting to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons, the Geneva Forum organised a consultation between H.E. Dr. Kuniko Inoguchi – the Japanese Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament and the Chair-designate of the first biennial meeting – and representatives of Geneva-based International Organisations to discuss the shape and substance of the first biennial meeting and the modalities of International Organisation participation in it. This meeting constituted part of an extensive series of consultations by Ambassador Inoguchi with UN member states and international and nongovernmental organisations.</p> | <p>Participants: Japan • UN Development Programme • Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees • UN Institute for Disarmament Research • World Health Organisation •</p> <p>Chair: Patrick Mc Carthy (Geneva Forum)</p> <p>Type: <i>Informal consultation</i></p> <p>Location: <i>Graduate Institute of International Studies</i></p> <p>Attendance: 11</p> |
| <p>29 January 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>6th Consultation with UN Agencies and Intergovernmental Organisations on Small Arms-related Work</p> <p>This sixth in the series of Geneva Forum consultations with United Nations Agencies and Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) focused on sharing information on the latest developments in the small arms work of Agencies and IGOs and strategising in advance of the first biennial meeting to review implementation of the UN Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, scheduled to take place on 7-11 July 2003 in New York. UN Agencies and IGOs played an important role during the July 2001 UN conference that agreed and adopted the UN Programme of Action on small arms by highlighting the adverse humanitarian, human rights and development consequences wrought by small arms. Participants agreed that similar interventions in July 2003 would be important to highlight the enduring extent of the problem and to assess the impact that the UN Programme of Action was having on people in the most affected countries.</p> | <p>Participants: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue • International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) • Small Arms Survey • United Nations Development Programme • Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) •</p> <p>Chair: David Atwood (QUNO)</p> <p>Type: <i>Informal Consultation</i></p> <p>Location: <i>Graduate Institute of International Studies</i></p> <p>Attendance: 10</p> |

2.3 Publication of “The Geneva Forum: Seminars on Small Arms” (Volume 2)

In 2003, the Geneva Forum published a second volume of its collected seminar reports on small arms and light weapons. Volume 2 includes contributions from 22 small arms experts collected from Geneva Forum seminars held between 2000 and 2002.



Includes Contributions by:

Eric G. Berman
Martine Bernard
Elizabeth Clegg
Carlos Dos Santos
Paul Eavis
Virginia Gamba
Emanuela-Chiara Gillard
Owen Greene
Florella Hazeley
Brian Johnson-Thomas
Michael T. Klare
Etienne Krug
Edward J. Laurance
Bennie Lombard
Lora Lumpe
Thomas Markram
Sarah Meek
Robert Muggah
Geraldine O'Callaghan
Johan Peleman
Robin Edward Poulton
Brian Wood

Chapter Outline:

- Chapter 1: Regulating the Activities of Arms Brokers and Shipping Agents
- Chapter 2: African Initiatives on Small Arms Management
- Chapter 3: Running Guns: The Global Black Market in Small Arms – An Agenda for Action
- Chapter 4: Setting Course for the 2001 Conference on Small Arms
- Chapter 5: Humanitarianism Under Threat: The Humanitarian Impacts of Small Arms
- Chapter 6: Weapons for Development: An Innovative Approach to Micro-disarmament and Peace Building in Cambodia
- Chapter 7: Following Up on the UN Small Arms Conference: Some Examples of Action
- Chapter 8: Implementing the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms: What Needs to be Done?

The Geneva Forum disseminated copies of this publication widely among government missions, relevant international organisations and NGOs in Geneva and around the world.

Copies of this book (192 pages) are available from the Geneva Forum.

3. Biological and Toxin Weapons

2003 saw the commencement of the new intersessional work programme on the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), which was agreed at the resumed session of the 5th BTWC Review Conference at the end of 2002. This new process, which covers the period until the 6th Review Conference in 2006, calls for annual meetings of States Parties (preceded by meetings of experts) to discuss, and promote common understanding and effective action, on the following issues:

- The adoption of necessary national measures to implement the prohibitions set forth in the Convention, including the enactment of penal legislation.
- National mechanisms to establish and maintain the security and oversight of pathogenic microorganisms and toxins.
- Enhancing international capabilities for responding to, investigating and mitigating the effects of cases of alleged use of biological or toxin weapons.
- Strengthening international capabilities for responding to, investigating and mitigating the effects of cases of alleged use of biological or toxin weapons or suspicious outbreaks of diseases.
- The content, promulgation, and adoption of codes of conduct for scientists.

The 2003 work programme dealt with the first two issues during a meeting of experts on 18-29 August and a meeting of States Parties on 10-14 November. The third and fourth issues are scheduled to be discussed in 2004 and the final issue in 2005.

Geneva Forum activities on biological weapons during 2003 focused on critically appraising the new intersessional process and seeking the ways in which it could best contribute to strengthening the BTWC.

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| <p>25 September 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Brainstorming Meeting on the “New Process” on the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)</p> <p><i>Organised jointly with the BioWeapons Prevention Project</i></p> <p>On the face of it, the first Meeting of Experts in the “new process” surrounding the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), held on August 18-29 in Geneva, appears to have been a success. Eighty-three States participated in the meeting, 62 of which distributed Working Papers dealing with the two issues under discussion – national measures to implement the provisions of the BWC and national mechanisms on the security and oversight of pathogens. The meeting identified some recurring elements – including the need for more effective national legislation, penal provisions and legislation to control the transfer of pathogens – and allowed for useful sharing of information and best practices on these issues. This seminar, organised jointly with the BioWeapons Prevention Project (BWPP), took stock of this first Meeting of Experts, discussed how well it has paved the way for the Meeting of BWC States Parties (scheduled for November 10-14 in Geneva), and analysed what, in light of the Meeting of Experts, the November Meeting of States Parties was likely to be able to achieve.</p> | <p>Participants: Australia • Brazil • BioWeapons Prevention Project (BWPP) • Canada • Finland • France • Hungary • International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) • India • Japan • Mountbatten Centre (University of Southampton, UK) • Netherlands • New Zealand • Poland • South Africa • Sweden • UN Department for Disarmament Affairs • UK • World Health Organisation • Geneva Forum Partner Organisations •</p> <p>Chairs: (QUNO) David Atwood Jean Pascal Zanders (BWPP)</p> <p>Type Half-day Seminar Location Quaker United Nations Office Attendance 32</p> |
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| <p>1 July 2003</p> | <p>The BTWC Work Programme (2003-2005): What does it mean and what can it achieve?</p> <p>The compromise outcome of the 5th Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) was agreement on an interim work programme to be carried out before the 6th Review Conference in 2006. This work programme focuses on (1) national implementation of BTWC provisions, (2) security and oversight of pathogens, (3) responding to the alleged use of biological weapons, (4) strengthening international disease surveillance, and (5) developing codes of conduct for scientists. BTWC States Parties agreed to deal with the first two issues during 2003, the second two during 2004 and the final one during 2005. During each of these years, government experts will meet in Geneva to prepare the ground for annual meetings of States Parties to discuss, promote common understanding, and take effective action on these issues.</p> <p>The purpose of this conference, held in advance of the first Meeting of Experts, was to clear up some of the ambiguity surrounding this new work programme by first looking in some detail at the programme of work to be carried out during 2003 and drawing lessons from this to evaluate the prospects for the overall BTWC work programme. The conference involved the participation of top international experts on the BTWC and attracted the participation of numerous BTWC States Parties.</p> | <p>Trevor Findlay, Director, Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)</p> <p>Kathryn McLaughlin, Research Fellow, Landau Network - Centro Volta</p> <p>Elisa Harris, Research Fellow, Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland</p> <p>Terence Taylor, President and Executive Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies - US</p> <p>Jean Pascal Zanders, Director, BioWeapons Prevention Project</p> <p>Chairs: Patricia Lewis (UNIDIR) David Atwood (QUNO)</p> <p>Type: One day conference Location: Palais des Nations Attendance: 81</p> |
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4. Landmines

2003 saw two intersessional Standing Committee meetings of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (3-7 February and 12-16 May) as well as the 5th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention (15-19 September), all of which were held in Geneva.

The Geneva Forum's work on landmines during 2003 focused on raising awareness of very specific issues of mine action, in cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), and on the significance to the Ottawa Convention of a Human Rights Convention for Persons with Disabilities, currently under discussion.

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| <p>24 November 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>The Role of the Military in Mine Action</p> <p>This seminar discussed a recently released report by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) on "The Role of the Military in Mine Action."</p> <p>The most appropriate role for the military in humanitarian mine action has been the subject of debate in both military and civilian circles. For some, the military expertise in breaching minefields is not easily transposed to humanitarian demining, where nothing less than 100 per cent clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance is acceptable if land is to be returned safely to the civilian population. For others, the command of logistics, technical knowledge and equipment make the military ideally suited to demining, where national level operational coordination, management and standing procedures are of a sufficiently high standard. Stockpile destruction has largely, although not exclusively, been a military activity, whereas the involvement of the military in mine risk education has been more controversial. Based on in-depth research in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Lebanon, and Nicaragua, the seminar looked at where military units and individuals – both local and visiting – can best be used in the context of a national mine action programme.</p> | <p>Mr. Ian Mansfield, Operations Director, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).</p> <p>Lt. Col. Charles Holman, RE, Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Division, UK Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>Chair: Keith Krause (PSIS)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime seminar</i></p> <p>Location: <i>Palais des Nations</i></p> <p>Attendance: 40</p> |
| <p>4 September 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance: A Guide to Mine Action</p> <p>This seminar presented and discussed a new "Guide to Mine Action" published by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). Over the past decade, Mine Action has developed as a humanitarian and development discipline. However, up to now, no single handbook has been available to provide basic information for diplomats, donors, lawyers, practitioners, scholars and the media on the key aspects of Mine Action. The GICHD has published the "Guide to Mine Action" as an information source that can assist in decision making, program planning and research. It is intended to reflect current realities in a fast developing humanitarian environment. The Guide is a useful tool for both the newcomer, in understanding the complexities and inter-relationships of the different Mine Action components, and the specialist, in learning about developments in the different areas of Mine Action. Although the Guide focuses on efforts to alleviate the problems caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance, many of the techniques and approaches that have been developed within Mine Action also have broader relevance to relief and development efforts.</p> | <p>Ambassador Martin Dahinden, Director, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining</p> <p>Ian Mansfield, Operations Director, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining</p> <p>Stuart Maslen, Independent Consultant</p> <p>Chair: David Atwood (QUNO)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime seminar</i></p> <p>Location: <i>World Meteorological Organisation</i></p> <p>Attendance: 56</p> |

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| <p>13 May 2003</p> | <p>Rights versus Charity: Landmine Survivors and the Movement to Create a Human Rights Convention for Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>The United Nations is in the process of developing an international convention on the human rights of persons with disabilities. A strong convention will be an invaluable tool for States as they implement the victim assistance provision of the Mine Ban Treaty. Likewise, as stakeholders in the disability community, landmine survivors will benefit immensely from a convention that is reflective of their full range of human rights. This seminar examined the intersection of human rights with victim assistance and the current United Nations process of developing an international convention on the human rights of persons with disabilities.</p> | <p>Erasmo Martinez, Minister, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations</p> <p>Anneli Lindahl Kenny, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations</p> <p>C. Nontombi Makupula, First Secretary (Disarmament), Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations</p> <p>Kirsten Young, European Legal Counsel and Human Rights Programme Coordinator, Landmine Survivors Network</p> <p>Chair: David Atwood (QUINO)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime Seminar</i></p> <p>Location: <i>World Meteorological Organisation</i></p> <p>Attendance: 66</p> |
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5. Explosive Remnants of War

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) comprise explosive munitions – whether unexploded or abandoned – that remain in an area following armed conflict. These include artillery shells, grenades, mortars, sub-munitions, rockets and missiles. Like landmines, ERW kill and maim innocent civilians and have serious socio-economic repercussions for the societies in which they are present.

A significant breakthrough in dealing with the scourge of ERW came during 2003 with the adoption of an additional, legally-binding protocol to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). The protocol – the CCW’s fifth – is the first international agreement to require parties to an armed conflict to clear all unexploded munitions that threaten civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian workers once the fighting is over.

Geneva Forum activity on this issue during 2003 concentrated on raising awareness among CCW negotiators of the adverse consequences that ERW have on the socio-economic development of communities and countries where they are found (see below). In this context, the Geneva Forum sent a representative to a specialised meeting on “Explosive Remnants of War and Development: Voices from the Field,” organised by Pax Christi Ireland, hosted by the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, and held in Dublin on 23-25 April 2003. A representative of the Geneva Forum also participated in a meeting on “Explosive Remnants of War: Cluster Munitions Coalition,” held in The Hague on 11-13 November. This meeting launched a new campaign to alleviate the humanitarian impact caused by cluster sub-munitions – a particularly egregious source of ERW.

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| <p>19 November 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Explosive Remnants of War and Development</p> <p>The week of November 17-21 saw two important and related activities in Geneva – the continuation of negotiations within the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) on post-conflict remedial measures to reduce the risks posed by Explosive Remnants of War and, at the same time, the first meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. The Geneva Forum organised this seminar to make a connection between these two important processes and to raise awareness on the consequences for development of explosive remnants of war.</p> <p>Discussions on the relationship between disarmament and development have a long pedigree. Originally focusing on trade-offs between state resources expended on defence and armaments, on the one hand, and social and economic development, on the other, the discussion has more recently evolved to consider the human development and human security consequences of disarmament, or lack thereof.</p> <p>A good deal of research has been carried out on the relationship between disarmament and development in the context of mine action. The relevance of this work specifically to explosive remnants of war is clear, since mine action operators – those who actually undertake demining – deal with both landmines and other forms of unexploded ordnance.</p> <p>This seminar built on the development analysis in the area of mine action and extended it specifically to explosive remnants of war, highlighting similarities and differences in the approaches that can be taken.</p> | <p>Ambassador Chris Sanders, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the Conference on Disarmament; Coordinator of the Explosive Remnants of War working group of the Group of Governmental Experts of the States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.</p> <p>Ambassador José Nicolas Rivas, Deputy Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations, New York; Chair of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.</p> <p>Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Geneva; President Designate of the First Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.</p> <p>Ms. Sara Sekkenes, Landmine Policy Advisor, Norwegian People’s Aid.</p> <p>Chair: Patrick Mc Carthy (Geneva Forum)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime seminar</i> Location: <i>Palais des Nations</i> Attendance: <i>72</i></p> |
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6. Regional Security

In 2003, the Foreign Secretaries of both India and Pakistan visited Geneva to address the Conference on Disarmament. The only other public appearance they made was within the framework of the Geneva Forum. This, in itself, is an indication of the confidence that governments place in the Geneva Forum and of the value they see in the various kinds of high-level exchanges we organise.

The audiences for these Geneva Forum presentations by the Foreign Secretaries were made up of invited diplomats, representatives of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organisations, journalists, and students from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva.

The Foreign Secretaries' presentations covered a broad range of issues of relevance to the foreign policies of both countries, including their relations with one another, their positions as *de-facto* nuclear weapons states, and their respective relations with the United States in the context of the post-September 11 international war on terror.

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| <p>22 May 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Pakistan's Foreign Policy since 9/11</p> <p>The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Riaz H. Khokhar, delivered a foreign policy speech within the framework of the Geneva Forum during a visit to Geneva to address the Conference on Disarmament. His presentation outlined the major regional and global foreign policy challenges facing Pakistan and addressed the prospects of improving the security situation in South Asia. Mr. Khokhar dwelled in particular on the problem of international terrorism and Pakistan's relations with India. His presentation was followed by an informal discussion.</p> | <p>H.E. Mr. Riaz H. Khokhar, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Shaukat Umer, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the Conference on Disarmament</p> <p>Chair: Keith Krause (PSIS)</p> <p>Type: Seminar Location: Graduate Institute of International Studies Attendance: 75</p> |
| <p>23 January 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Prospects</p> <p>The Foreign Secretary of India, H.E. Mr. Kanwal Sibal, delivered a foreign policy speech within the framework of the Geneva Forum during a visit to Geneva to address the Conference on Disarmament. His presentation outlined the major regional and global foreign policy challenges facing India and addressed the prospects of improving the security situation in South Asia. Mr. Sibal dwelled in particular on the problem of international terrorism and India's relations with Pakistan. His presentation was followed by an informal discussion, which delved, <i>inter alia</i>, into ethnic relations in India and India's nuclear capability.</p> | <p>H.E. Mr. Kanwal Sibal, Foreign Secretary of India</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Rakesh Sood, Permanent Representative of India to the Conference on Disarmament</p> <p>Chair: Keith Krause (PSIS)</p> <p>Type: Seminar Location: Graduate Institute of International Studies Attendance: 153</p> |

7. Nuclear Weapons

In Geneva in 2003, States Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) met on 28 April – 9 May for the second Preparatory Committee meeting for the 7th Review Conference of the NPT, scheduled to take place in 2005. During this meeting, the Geneva Forum had the pleasure of hosting Sir Joseph Rotblat who, on accepting the 2002 Linus Pauling Award, led a seminar reviewing the place of nuclear weapons in the world today.

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| <p>1 May 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>The Nuclear Issue Post Iraq</p> <p>The Linus Pauling Centennial Award for Science, Peace or Health was established in 2001 in honour of Linus Pauling (1901-1994) and is dedicated to the recognition of outstanding achievement by an individual or organization in a subject of interest to Linus Pauling. At this seminar, Dr. Linus Pauling Jr. presented the 2002 award to Sir Joseph Rotblat "for groundbreaking research in nuclear medicine; for courageous efforts to educate the people of the world of the perils of nuclear war and the imperative need to achieve nuclear disarmament and to organize and stimulate the scientists of the world to recognize their responsibilities created by technological achievement and to assist in the development of mechanisms for reduction of nuclear threat and elimination of nuclear arms and war".</p> | <p>Sir Joseph Rotblat, Emeritus President, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs; Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 1995.</p> <p>Chair: Patricia Lewis (UNIDIR)</p> <p>Type: <i>Lunchtime Seminar</i> Location: <i>Palais des Nations</i> Attendance: 114</p> |
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8. Media

During 2003, the Geneva Forum continued to develop its relationship with and outreach to representatives of Geneva-based media organisations. Our database now contains the details of almost 200 journalists, whom we regularly invite to participate in our seminars. During 2003, we also updated our "Media Guide to Disarmament" and made it available on our website.

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| <p>30 July 2003</p> <p>Report Available</p> | <p>Launch of the 2003 Edition of the Geneva Forum "Media Guide to Disarmament"</p> <p>The 2003 Edition of the Geneva Forum's "Media Guide to Disarmament" expands upon and updates the first edition launched in 2002.</p> <p>The Media Guide contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A calendar of important multilateral security and disarmament-related meetings during 2003 and beyond; • The names and contact details of over 200 experts in 15 issue areas of disarmament and arms control and 6 geographical regions that have agreed to act as media contact points; • Links to further useful information on the web. | <p>Participants: Journalists accredited to the UN in Geneva • Representatives of government permanent missions to the UN in Geneva • Geneva-based nongovernmental organisations</p> <p>Speakers: Patrick Mc Carthy (Geneva Forum)</p> <p>Type: Reception Location: Palais des Nations Attendance: Approximately 60</p> |
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9. Reach

During 2003, the Geneva Forum significantly expanded its outreach capability by launching a new website – www.geneva-forum.org. This site contains information on the Geneva Forum, its partners and activities, as well as detailed disarmament calendars and our Media Guide to Disarmament.

The Geneva Forum also significantly developed its database of disarmament experts in Geneva and around the world. The database now contains over 1,500 entries.

During 2003, the following governments, International Organisations and NGOs participated in and benefited from activities organised by the Geneva Forum:

| Governments | NGOs / Academic | UN & IOs |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Algeria | 1. Amnesty International | 1. European Union |
| 2. Argentina | 2. Association pour la Promotion et l'Etude de la Sécurité Internationale | 2. Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining |
| 3. Armenia | 3. Arias Foundation | 3. International Committee of the Red Cross |
| 4. Australia | 4. BioWeapons Prevention Project | 4. International Labour Organisation |
| 5. Austria | 5. Centre for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland | 5. International Atomic Energy Agency |
| 6. Bangladesh | 6. Centre for South Asia Studies, Graduate Institute for Development Studies, Geneva | 6. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| 7. Belgium | 7. Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue | 7. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees |
| 8. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8. Emergency Life Support for Civilian War Victims | 8. Organisations for Security and Cooperation in Europe |
| 9. Brazil | 9. Ecuador Foundation for International Relations | 9. UN Department for Disarmament Affairs |
| 10. Bulgaria | 10. European Institute of the University of Geneva | 10. UN Development Programme |
| 11. Canada | 11. Geneva Call | 11. UN Institute for Disarmament Research |
| 12. Chile | 12. Geneva International Peace Research Institute | 12. UN Information Service |
| 13. China | 13. Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva | 13. UN Mine Action Service |
| 14. Colombia | 14. Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva | 14. UN Office at Geneva |
| 15. Costa Rica | 15. Handicap International | 15. World Health Organisation |
| 16. Denmark | 16. Harvard Sussex Programme on CBW Armament and Arms Limitation | |
| 17. Egypt | 17. International Action Network on Small Arms | |
| 18. Ethiopia | 18. International Campaign to Ban Landmines | |
| 19. Finland | 19. International Institute for Strategic Studies | |
| 20. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 20. Institute for Security Studies, South Africa | |
| 21. France | | |
| 22. Germany | | |
| 23. Ghana | | |
| 24. Greece | | |
| 25. Guatemala | | |
| 26. Holy See | | |
| 27. Hungary | | |

| Governments | NGOs / Academic | UN & IOs |
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| 28. India | 21. International Alert | |
| 29. Indonesia | 22. Landau Network | |
| 30. Iran | 23. Landmine Survivors Network | |
| 31. Ireland | 24. Monterrey Institute of International Studies | |
| 32. Israel | 25. Mountbatten Centre, University of Southampton | |
| 33. Japan | 26. Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA | |
| 34. Kenya | 27. Pax Christi | |
| 35. Madagascar | 28. Peruvian Centre for Mine Action | |
| 36. Malaysia | 29. Project Ploughshares | |
| 37. Mali | 30. Pugwash | |
| 38. Mauritius | 31. Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva | |
| 39. Mexico | 32. Raising the Voices | |
| 40. Myanmar | 33. Regional Human Security Centre, Jordan | |
| 41. Netherlands | 34. Saferworld | |
| 42. New Zealand | 35. Small Arms Survey | |
| 43. Nigeria | 36. Soka Gakkai International | |
| 44. Norway | 37. Stanford University | |
| 45. Oman | 38. Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response | |
| 46. Pakistan | 39. Uganda Campaign to Ban Landmines | |
| 47. Peru | 40. UN Association of the UK | |
| 48. Poland | 41. University of Bradford | |
| 49. Republic of Korea | 42. The Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) | |
| 50. Romania | 43. Viva Rio | |
| 51. Russian Federation | 44. West African Action Network on Small Arms | |
| 52. Slovakia | 45. War Resisters International | |
| 53. South Africa | 46. War-Torn Societies Project International | |
| 54. Sri Lanka | 47. Webster University | |
| 55. Sweden | 48. Western States Legal Foundation | |
| 56. Switzerland | 49. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom | |
| 57. Thailand | 50. World Council of Churches | |
| 58. Turkey | 51. World Vision International | |
| 59. Uganda | | |
| 60. Ukraine | | |
| 61. United Kingdom | | |
| 62. United States of America | | |
| 63. Zimbabwe | | |

10. Financial Report

1 January 2003 – 31 December 2003

All figures in Swiss Francs

| Income | | Expenditure | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Norway | 74,230 | Salaries & Social Charges | 123,840 |
| Switzerland | 40,000 | Consultants & Interns | 7,300 |
| Ford Foundation | 31,400 | Workshops, Conferences & Seminars | 39,080 |
| Netherlands | 20,550 | Travel & External Meetings | 2,570 |
| India | 20,090 | Administrative Costs | 13,800 |
| Sweden | 16,300 | Overhead ¹ | 22,410 |
| Canada ¹ | 10,200 | | |
| Total Income | 212,770 | Total Expenditure | 209,000 |
| | | Balance ³ | 3,770 |

Notes:

¹ Part of a C\$30,000 (Sfr. 30,600) grant for 2003/2004.

² The overhead charge covers the following expenses: 1.5 furnished and serviced offices at the Graduate Institute of International Studies; use of telephones, fax machine, email, internet, postal service and photocopier; technical, administrative and logistical support; and the use of meeting spaces at the United Nations, University of Geneva and Quaker UN Office.

³ Allocated to activities in early 2004.

The Geneva Forum

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