

surrendered. Between December 2000 and December 2001 the EU provided EUR90,000 (approximately US\$80,000) for the purchase of equipment to exchange for weapons.

- **UN-LiREC:** The EU also supports the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Specifically, the EU has provided financial support for two projects within the centre's regional clearing house on firearms, ammunition and explosives. The first project focuses on capacity building in the area of law-enforcement (training instructors from police forces, customs authorities, and related institutions). The second project aims to assist the centre (a) in computerizing firearms import/export and transit data and (b) in establishing a firearms legal documents database. The EU has allocated EUR343,000 (approximately US\$303,000) in support of these programmes.<sup>14</sup>
- **ECOWAS:** In 1998 the ECOWAS Member States declared a moratorium on the import, export and manufacture of small arms and light weapons. This was followed by the approval of a code of conduct in December 1999. The EU has indirectly contributed to the moratorium process with a EUR 1.9 million (approximately US\$1.7 million) contribution to the sub-region's Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping and Security. The Commission is currently considering further EU actions, which might eventually include direct financial support for the moratorium.

In addition to activities undertaken in connection with the Joint Action, the EU also supports SALW-related activities through development policy. Specifically, the EU Development Council Resolution on Small Arms calls for the Union and its member states to:

- include the small arms issue in the political dialogue with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and other development cooperation partner countries of the EU;
- develop cooperation support for countries seeking assistance in the control or elimination of surplus small arms, as well as other incentives to encourage the voluntary surrender of small arms and their destruction;
- combat illicit trafficking of small arms through the promotion of appropriate measures, including regional and international cooperation and independent monitoring; and
- promote the effective disarmament and demobilisation of combatants and their subsequent rehabilitation and reintegration into civil life;

### ***Sources of Funding***

EU activities are funded through the regular contributions of the member states to the budgets of the Social Council and the EU Development Fund. Precise levels of funding support are not available.

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<sup>14</sup>“What is the UN Lima Regional Centre?” <http://www.unlirec.org/what.html> .