



**FSC CHAIRPERSON'S PROGRESS REPORT  
TO THE XVth MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

**“FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OSCE DOCUMENT  
ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS”**



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## **Executive Summary**

The OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) mandates participating States, inter alia, to keep under regular review the implementation of the norms, principles and measures set forth in that Document. This report is designed to provide the Ministerial Council with a comprehensive and factual progress report concerning the status of implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW for the period from December 2006 to December 2007, as well as to indicate the areas where the most urgent action is needed.

The report covers the main areas of implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW and provides a summary of information exchanges in 2007.

The implementation of the Document on SALW, which deals with requests for assistance from participating States to tackle the issues of destruction, management and security of stockpiles of SALW, remains the most essential part of the FSC's efforts in this field. The report describes the progress achieved in Belarus and Tajikistan and provides information on donors' contributions.

Information on donors' assistance shows that in 2007, approximately 670 000 euros were pledged for SALW projects, while in 2006, the total amount of financial aid amounted to more than 1 000 000 euros. The OSCE participating States donated a total of almost 2 million euros for SALW projects in 2005-2007. The financial resources needed to continue the implementation of existing projects amount to around 3 million euros for 2008-2009.

This report covers co-operation within the OSCE, highlighting s Special FSC Meeting on Combating Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons by Air on 21 March 2007 as well as the initiative on reviewing implementation of commitments in SALW export control which resulted in adoption of FSC Decision No.11 on Information Exchange with regard to the OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in SALW. It also touches upon seminars in Bishkek and Chisinau as well as several presentations in the FSC in 2007.

The document reflects co-operation with the United Nations (UN) and other international and regional organizations, including participation in different events organized under their auspices.

Conclusions and recommendations are contained at the end of this report.

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## 1. Introduction

The OSCE Document on SALW (FSC.DOC/1/00, 24 November 2000) mandates participating States, *inter alia*, to keep under regular review the implementation of the norms, principles and measures set forth in that Document (Section VI, paragraph 2). Paragraph 31 of the OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-First Century regards the Document on SALW as an important tool for combating threats caused by terrorism and organized crime, and underlines the importance of further strengthening its implementation. In addition, in adopting the Document on SALW, the OSCE, as foreseen in paragraph 5 of the preamble, saw an opportunity to provide a substantial contribution to the process underway in the UN, in particular on the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its Aspects.

## 2. Objective

This report aims to overview the implementation of the OSCE commitments on SALW. It also describes the progress on implementation of the SALW assistance projects. The report covers the period from December 2006 until December 2007.<sup>1</sup> For the full reference of OSCE activities on SALW see MC.GAL/5/05 and MC.GAL/4/06/Corr.2.

The report is primarily designed to serve as a basis for determining the status of implementation of the OSCE SALW commitments and assistance projects, and to highlight the most challenging issues to be addressed in the future.

## 3. Information exchange within the OSCE

Under the OSCE Document on SALW, the participating States agreed to share and submit updated information when necessary, on national marking systems; national procedures for the control of manufacturing; national legislation and current practice in export policy, procedures and documentation, and control over brokering; small arms destruction techniques; small arms stockpile security and management programmes. In addition, the participating States committed to exchange annually data on exports to, and imports from, other OSCE participating States, as well as small arms identified as surplus and/or seized and destroyed on their territory in the previous calendar year. Detailed information on the number of participating States that exchanged information can be found in Chart I.

*Chart I. Overview of One-off SALW Information Exchanges on Marking, Export controls, Stockpile Management and Destruction Procedures*

Reference (paragraph)	Quotation regarding implementation measures	Status by 2007	
		Exchanged to date	Updates in 2007
Section II (D) 1 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange on their national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms, as well as on national procedures for the control of the manufacture of such arms.	52 pS	8 pS

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<sup>1</sup> The deadline for submitting input for this report was 14 November 2007.

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Section III (F) 2 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States will exchange with each other available information on relevant national legislation and current practice on export policy, procedures, documentation and on control over international brokering in small arms in order to spread awareness of “best practice” in these areas.	52 pS	9 pS
Section IV (E) 2 (starting from 30 June 2002)	The participating States will exchange information of a general nature about their national stockpile management and security procedures. The FSC will consider developing a best practice guide designed to promote effective stockpile management and security.	49 pS	8 pS
Section IV (E) 3 (starting from 30 June 2001)	The participating States agree to exchange information on their techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms. The FSC will consider developing a best practice guide of techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms.	51 pS	8 pS

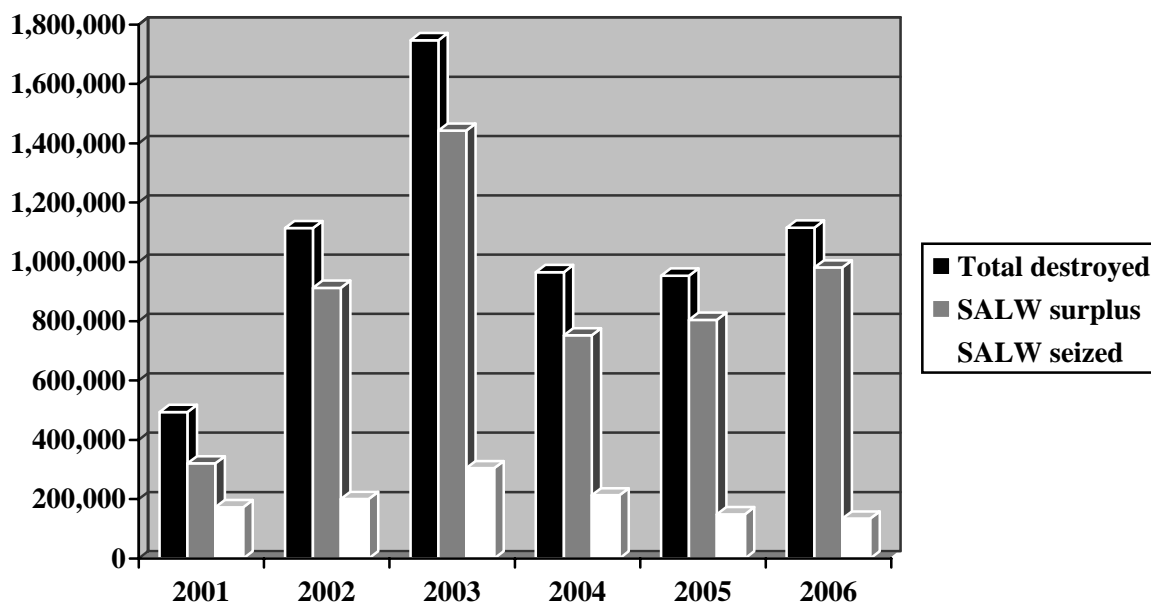
*Chart II. Overview of Annual SALW Information Exchange on Export-Import, SALW surplus and/or seized and destroyed*

Reference (paragraph)	Quotation regarding implementation measures	Status by 2007	
		Exchanged to date	Updates in 2007
Section III (F) 1	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange among themselves about their small arms exports to, and imports from, other participating States during the previous calendar year. They also agree to study ways to further improve the information exchange on transfers of small arms.	2006	2007
		46 pS	42 pS
Section IV (C) 1  Section IV (E) 1	The participating States agree that the preferred method for the disposal of small arms is destruction.  The participating States agree to share available information on the category, sub-category and quantity of small arms that have been identified as surplus and/or seized and destroyed on their territories during the previous calendar year.	2006	2007
		42 pS	40 pS

According to the data exchanged, OSCE States destroyed during the period of 2001 – 2006 **6,388,216** pieces of SALW, of which **5,213,134** were deemed as a surplus and **1,175,082** – seized from illegal possession and trafficking.



Chart III. SALW Destruction in the OSCE area<sup>2</sup>



Participating States pursued an initiative on brokering on SALW in the efforts to further implement the OSCE Document on SALW 2007, and particularly section III, part D. In order to address the need of assessing the implementation of FSC Decision 8/04, OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in SALW, the Forum adopted FSC Decision 11/07 requesting participating States to exchange information on their present regulations concerning brokering activities until 25 January 2008 and tasking the CPC to provide a summary report of the replies.

#### **4. Requests for assistance submitted by participating States to the FSC pursuant to the OSCE Document on SALW**

##### ***Belarus***

The OSCE and the government of Belarus agreed that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) be the implementing agency for the project to be implemented in 2007-2008 with the total budget of about 2,9 Million Euro. The pilot phase of the project has commenced, and it focuses on eight out of sixteen sites.

On 22 June 2007, Belarus organized a demonstration of SALW destruction. A number of representatives from other OSCE participating States and the CPC attended the event. The purpose of the visit was to demonstrate the SALW destruction process carried out by national efforts.

Following the arrival of the UNDP Project Manager in Minsk in July 2007, the procurement of three key elements of the project has commenced. The initial phase of the project is planned to be completed by July 2008. In October 2007, UNDP provided a detailed briefing to the FSC about the status of the project.

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<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that in cases where pS has not differentiated between surplus and seized weapons, the statistics are reflected as surplus.

The following contributions have been officially pledged by OSCE participating States to support the OSCE-UNDP project on SALW in Belarus:

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
Belgium	55,000
Norway	323,694
Spain	100,000
Sweden (partially directly to UNDP)	524,846
UK	145,000
<b>SUM: EUR 1,148,540</b>	

### *Tajikistan*

In 2007, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe continued the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan. Following the successful completion of Phase I of the Programme in November 2006, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe started the implementation of Phase II extending the scope of action from capital throughout the country's regions, including Tajik- Afghan border. Thus, Phase II of the Programme aims at increasing regional stability, SALW control and anti-drug-trafficking capabilities of the law-enforcement authorities throughout the territory of Tajikistan.

It is scheduled for 2006-2008 and consists of five tasks, of which Tasks III and V primarily deal with SALW physical stockpile security. The total budget for Task III is 1,206,000 Euro. Fundraising efforts are underway. Task V will provide enhanced SALW and ammunition training for technicians and stockpile commanders.

In 2007, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe regularly reported to the FSC and donors on the implementation of the project and in cooperation with the CPC organized two donors' visit to Tajikistan to evaluate the progress and achieved results. The latest briefing on the progress in implementation of the Programme was provided to the Group of Friends of Tajikistan in November 2007.

The following contributions have been pledged by participating States to support Phases I & II:

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Phase</b>
<b>2005</b>		
Finland	100,000	Phase I
Norway	30,000	Phase I
Norway	In-kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Phase I (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Sweden	170,575	Phase I
USA	In-kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Phase I

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Phase</b>
USA	164,000	Phase I
<b>SUM</b>	<b>464,575</b>	
<b>2006</b>		
Belgium	50,000	Phase II
Finland	100,000	Phase II
Norway	In-kind (secondment of chief technical adviser)	Phase II
Norway	60,000	Phase II (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Sweden	100,000	Phase II
USA	235,800	Phase II
USA	In-kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Phase II
<b>SUM for 2006</b>	<b>545,800</b>	
<b>2007</b>		
Spain	100,000	Phase II
Spain	50,000	Phase II
Sweden (through UNDP)	200,000	Phase II
<b>SUM for 2007</b>	<b>350,000</b>	
<b>SUM for 2005 + 2006 + 2007: EUR 1,360,375</b>		

### **Donors**

The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on SALW received during 2005 – 2007.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Country assisted</b>
<b>2005</b>		
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	In-kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase I (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Sweden	170,575	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	In-kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
<b>SUM</b>	<b>464,575</b>	

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Country assisted</b>
<b>2006</b>		
Belgium	50,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Belgium	55,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	In-kind (secondment of chief technical adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	60,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Spain	100,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden	524,846	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
USA	In-kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Tajikistan, Phase II
USA	235,800	Tajikistan, Phase II
<b>SUM</b>	<b>1,370,646</b>	
<b>2007</b>		
Norway	323,694	Belarus
Spain	150,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden (through UNDP)	200,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
<b>SUM</b>	<b>673,694</b>	
<b>SUM for 2005 + 2006 + 2007: EUR 2,508,915</b>		

## **5. Co-operation within the OSCE**

### ***1. SALW meetings, seminars and conferences organized by the OSCE in 2007***

In 2007, the Informal Group of Friends on SALW continued to assist FSC Chairmanship in the matters related to the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW as well as SALW-related decisions adopted at the FSC. In particular, the Group focused on discussing possible further steps in the field of SALW that could be undertaken in the framework of the OSCE, including through the development of certain FSC decisions on SALW; and on the prospects for co-operation of the OSCE with relevant international organizations in SALW domain.

Pursuant to the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 9/06 and related FSC Decision No. 7/06, in order to support the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade on SALW in all its Aspects, as well as to implement the OSCE Document on SALW commitments the FSC held a special FSC Meeting on Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons by Air on 21 March 2007. During the meeting experts and delegates from OSCE participating States, as well as representatives of the air transportation sector and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, explored ways to improve controls over the air-cargo sector, through enhanced national implementation of the relevant international regulations, including the control over SALW transfers through the air-transportation channels.

Training Workshop on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Implementation of FSC Documents, Bishkek, 4-7 September 2007. This event was a follow-up to the Seminar on SALW and CA held in Bishkek in June 2006, and the workshop was organized in co-operation with the Kyrgyz Government and supported by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek. The main goal of the training was to acquaint responsible Kyrgyz officials with the OSCE politico-military commitments and provide practical training on preparation of annual information exchanges, including the OSCE Document on SALW.

Workshop on Effective Stockpile Management and Security and Destruction of SALW and Conventional Ammunition, Chisinau, 24-25 September 2007. The workshop was a follow-up to the assessment visit by the OSCE experts in May 2007 to address the request for assistance by the government of Moldova on enhancing stockpile management and security of SALW and conventional ammunition. The purpose of the workshop was two-fold: to raise awareness of the OSCE SALW and conventional ammunition commitments and to encourage the Moldovan authorities to review the size of their holdings of SALW and ammunition.

## ***2. SALW seminars to be organized by the OSCE in 2008***

At the Joint PC-FSC Meeting on 11 July 2007, the Director of the Conflict Prevention Centre, made a proposal to hold an FSC Workshop on Technical, Managerial and Financial Implications of Existing and Planned Projects on SALW and SCA. Having studied the concept paper prepared by the CPC, the FSC decided to hold such a workshop on 5-6 February 2008 (FSC.DEC/13/07). The goal of the workshop is to, inter alia, review and facilitate project implementation on SALW and SCA.

## ***3. Other events***

### SALW-related presentation at the Security Dialogue of the FSC

On 30 May 2007 Mr. J. Duncan, Ambassador for Multilateral Disarmament, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the UN Conference for Disarmament Presentation made a presentation on the need for a global Arms Trade Treaty.

### Exhibition at the Ministerial Council Meeting in Brussels

On the side lines of the Ministerial Council Meeting in Brussels in December 2006, the FSC Support Section prepared a photo exhibition displaying FSC assistance projects on SALW and Conventional Ammunition. The pictures showed different stages of projects covering both assessments and the project implementation. The exhibition showed project activities in countries in which assistance was provided and included Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine. The photos also documented the work performed by the OSCE in refurbishing and building storage sites in Tajikistan as part of activities undertaken by the organization in the framework of Phase I of the OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and conventional ammunition in Tajikistan.

### Information Brochure and Documentary Film

In order to raise awareness and promote FSC assistance projects on SALW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA), the FSC Support Section has published an information brochure about the projects. Also a ten-minute documentary film describing recent projects on SALW and conventional ammunition, including rocket fuel component mélange, was produced in English language. Both the brochure and the film were presented at the Ministerial Council in Brussels. Later on, a Russian version of the film was produced by the FSC Support Section and presented at the OSCE Workshop on SALW and CA in Chisinau, Moldova on 24-25 September 2007.

## **6. Co-operation and participation in events organized by other international and regional organizations**

### *1. NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council*

On 4 May 2007, Col. Claes Nilsson, Military Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE and FSC Coordinator on SALW Project attended the meeting of the NATO EAPC and delivered a presentation on OSCE activities on SALW and Conventional Ammunition.

In 2007, the implementation of two joint OSCE-UNDP projects started. The joint Project on Capacity Building for SALW in Belarus dealt with SALW stockpile management and security. In this regard, FSC Coordinators on SALW and Conventional Ammunition Projects and the CPC had a number of consultations with UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and relevant countries officers in order to ensure smooth implementation.

The Workshop on MAN-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) And All Its Aspects was held on 12-13 July 2007 at NATO Headquarters. The event was co-sponsored by the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and the OSCE. Representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office represented the OSCE. The workshop was aimed at raising awareness of the MANPADS threat.

### *2. Participation in other events*

Since the Ministerial Council Meeting in Brussels in December 2006, the representatives of the FSC Chair and the CPC continued to promote OSCE's outreach activities by participating in events organized by other international and regional organizations. Seminars and workshops, where presentations were given are listed below.

<b>OSCE/FSC participation in SALW-related events organized by other international and regional organizations</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Place</b>
<b>2006</b>		
4-5 Dec 2006	Integrating Small Arms Measures into Development Programmes	Oslo
11-12 Dec 2006	Workshop on implementing the UN Programme of Action on SALW	Geneva

<b>2007</b>		
22-23 Feb 2007	NATO/PfP Trust Fund Workshop	Washington D.C.
8 Mar 2007	Special Meeting on MANPADS	Washington D.C.
2 Apr 2007	Workshop "Towards an arms trade treaty"	New York
3-4 Apr 2007	Enhancing controls and promoting reductions in stockpiles of conventional arms and ammunition'	Berlin
12-13 Apr 2007	Surplus SALW and ammunition decision-making" to be held in Geneva, CH, on 12 and 13 April 2007	Geneva
4-7 Jun 2007	Small Arms and Light Weapons Symposium	Madrid
15-16 Jul 2007	League of Arab States Symposium "The Road Ahead after the United Nations PoA on Small Arms and Light Weapons 2006 Review Conference: the Present and the Future",	Cairo
27-31 Aug 2007	Informal Meeting on Transfer Control Principles for SALW	Geneva

## **7. Conclusions**

The OSCE Document on SALW remains an effective and useful tool in addressing the problems arising from SALW and in fostering transparency as well as confidence among the participating States. It continues to serve as an important framework for dealing with surpluses and stockpiles of SALW, with a view to reducing the risk of destabilizing accumulations and uncontrolled proliferation of them.

The implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW with regard to requests for assistance from the participating States in the field of destruction, stockpile management and security continues to be one of the most dynamic areas of implementation of the Document. The practice of regular reporting to the FSC on the status of implementation on relevant projects has proved to be an important tool for effective and efficient management of OSCE projects on SALW. The amount of financial assistance allocated for the projects, however, lessened in comparison with the previous year.

The FSC Workshop on Technical, Managerial and Financial Implications of Existing and Planned Projects on SALW and SCA, scheduled to be held on 5-6 February 2008, is a timely and useful event. It could allow for planning of future projects and facilitate the implementation of the on-going assistance initiatives, taking into account requirements and preferences of donors and recipients. The conclusions and recommendations of the workshop could be included in the FSC Chairpersons' progress report to the XVIth meeting of the Ministerial Council in Helsinki in 2008.

The implementation rate with respect to information exchanges decreased in comparison with previous year. It is difficult to determine the reason for such decrease as well as to identify what has improved qualitatively as a result of specific measures implemented in the course of the years, and/or what kind of adjustments could be considered with regard to the various information exchanges.

The implementation of FSC decisions in the area of export controls of SALW, including MANPADS, continues to be unclear. Therefore more attention could be paid by the FSC to follow-up on the implementation of those decisions and to look into the possibilities for their improvement. A good pattern to follow could be a recently adopted FSC decision on information exchange on SALW brokering activities.

The OSCE was the first organization who touched upon the issue of illicit trafficking of SALW by air, thereby raising awareness on this significant matter. It is important to keep this issue on the OSCE's agenda and to identify how the Organization together with other relevant international players could contribute to the fight with this aspect of SALW proliferation.

At the next Biennial Meeting of States to discuss the implementation of the UN PoA scheduled for July 2008, OSCE will report about activities conducted at the regional level to complement the efforts undertaken by the UN in the field of SALW. In this respect, the OSCE focus will remain on enhancing the implementation of existing documents on SALW as well as on considering possible steps to combat illicit SALW trafficking by improving those documents. In view of the OSCE decision to conduct a one-off information exchange on brokering as well as the initiative on illicit trafficking of SALW by air, particular emphasis could be placed on ensuring effective export controls of SALW, including brokering and end-user certificates, as well as on enhanced stockpile management procedures through efforts to improve marking, record-keeping and tracing of these weapons.

## **8. Annex**

- Synopsis of Status of SALW and Conventional Ammunition Requests for Assistance in the OSCE





Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretariat

Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna, 9 November 2007

**Synopsis of Status of SALW and Conventional Ammunition Projects in the OSCE in 2007**

(Prepared by the FSC coordinators for SALW and SCA projects and the CPC)

**PART A: SALW (Based on the Expert Advice on Implementation of Section V of the OSCE SALW Document, FSC.DEC/15/02)**

On-going Projects				
Country	Project Description	Status	Timeline	Funding
<b>Belarus</b>	Improvement of SALW stockpile management and security of 16 storage sites	The pilot phase of the OSCE-UNDP project is in progress. UNDP Programme manager started his duties in July 2007.	2006-2008	<b>Project: 1100461</b> Total budget is EUR 2,900,000 Funds pledged: EUR 1,148,540 <b>Funds required: 1,751,460</b>
<b>Tajikistan</b>	SALW and CA Programme. Phase II.  Task III – SALW and CA stockpile physical security  Task V – SALW and CA Physical Security Training	Phase II ongoing. Donors' visit on 6-13 September confirmed progress in Phase II implementation.	2006-2008	<b>Project: 5500165</b> Task III budget: EUR 1,205,997 Funds pledged: EUR 835,800 <b>Task III Required Funds: EUR 370,197</b>  Task V budget: EUR 50,280 <b>Task V Required Funds: EUR 50,280</b>

Completed projects				
Country	Project Description	Budget	Timeline	Implementing agent
<b>Tajikistan</b>	SALW and CA Programme. Phase I. Task II – SALW Destruction – National Capacity Building. Task III – SALW stockpile management and security	Task II – EUR 164,000 Task III – EUR 306,500	2005-2006	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe. Final report provided to the Group of Friends of Tajikistan on 14.11.2006

National Implementation		
Country	Project Description	Status
Belarus	Destruction of 300,000 SALW	Request withdrawn on 3.11.05 (FSC.DEL/496/05). Belarus informed that the SALW in question would be destroyed with national efforts. In June 2007, Belarus held a demonstration of SALW destruction with participation of international representatives.

**PART B: SCA (Based on the Procedure outlined in the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, FSC.DOC/1/03)**

On-going Projects				
Country	Project Description	Status	Timeline	Funding
Georgia	Destruction of 4,300 tons of surplus ammunition (artillery shells, guided and unguided missiles, aviation bombs, pyrotechnic ammunition and shells of various calibres).	Project implementation in progress.	September – December 2007	<b>Project: 4100445</b> Total budget : EUR 75,000 Funds pledged: EUR 75,000 <b>Required Funds: EUR 0</b>
	Air field pollution survey at five former military airfields.	Project implementation in progress.	October – December 2007	Total budget : EUR 20,000 Funds pledged: EUR 20,000 <b>Required Funds: EUR 0</b>
Kazakhstan	Disposal of 410 tons of Melange	Amount of melange for elimination reduced to 410 tonnes. Kazakhstan confirmed national contribution of EUR 630,000; direct contracting by MOD and ensuring proper storage and timely elimination. OSCE is to transfer funds to Kazakhstan based on implementing partner agreement and monitor implementation.	2007-2008	Budget for Phase III “Implementation”: EUR 800,000 Funds pledged: EUR 190,000  <b>Estimated Funds Required: EUR 610,000</b>
Moldova	Disposal of 11,400 rounds of ammunition and upgrading security of CA and SALW stockpiles	Project implementation in process.  Assessment visit on upgrading stockpiles security of SALW and CA storage sites conducted on 14-17 May 2007 (FSC.GAL/87/07). Awareness-raising workshop on OSCE SALW and CA commitments, 24-25.09.07.	June – December 2007	<b>Destruction project 3100031</b> Project budget: EUR 113,000 Funds pledged: EUR 160,000 <b>Funds Required: EUR 0</b>  Upgrading Stockpiles Security is under consideration.

<b>Montenegro</b>	Improvement of CA stockpiles storage security <sup>3</sup>	UNDP is implementing agency. Project implementation plans signed by Montenegro, OSCE and UNDP in April 2007. Disposal of heavy weapons systems in progress. Tender for elimination of toxic chemicals is under evaluation.	2007-2008	<b>Total budget: EUR 564,000</b> Funds pledged: EUR 75,000 UNDP donor contributions cover the rest <b>Required Funds: EUR 0</b>
	Destruction of 9,900 tonnes of (SALW) conventional ammunition		2007-2009	<b>Total budget: EUR 3,620,000</b> Funds pledged: EUR 225,000 <b>Required Funds: EUR 3,395,000</b>
	Elimination of 128 tonnes of rocket fuel melange and 25 tonnes of napalm.		2007-2008	<b>Total budget: EUR 200,000<sup>4</sup></b> Funds pledged: EUR 20,000 UNDP donor contributions cover the rest <b>Required Funds: EUR 0</b>
	Disposal of heavy weapons.		2007	<b>Funds Pledged:</b> the cost of disposal to be covered by sale of scrap metal. <b>Funds required: EUR 0</b>
<b>Tajikistan</b>	SALW and CA Programme. Phase II. Regional aspects.  Task I. Surplus CA disposal.  Task II. Improvised Explosive Devices Disposal – Capacity Building  Task IV. CA storage – MOD capacity building	Phase II ongoing. Donors' visit on 6-13 September confirmed progress in Phase II implementation.	2006-2008	<b>Project: 5500165</b> Task I budget: EUR 36,990 Funds pledged: EUR 39,800 <b>Task I Funds Required: EUR 0</b>  Task II budget: EUR 110,250 Funds pledged: EUR 110,250 <b>Task II Required Funds: EUR 0</b>  Task IV budget: EUR 161,637 Funds pledged: EUR 100,000 <b>Task IV Required Funds: EUR 61,437</b>

<sup>3</sup> The project also partially contains improvement of SALW stockpiles security.

<sup>4</sup> The project will be partially financed by the sale of scrap metal. For residual cost extra budgetary contributions are sought.

<b>Ukraine</b>	Disposal of 16,343 tons of Melange	MoU and ToR have been signed by SG. Signature by UA side is pending. Tender for Task I. Disposal of initial 3,000t in 2007-08 is planned to be launched once MOU is signed.	2006-2008	Minimum funds estimated for Task I (2007- July 2008): EUR 2,200,000 Funds pledged Task 1: EUR 702,436.36 <b><u>Estimated funds required Task 1: 1,497,563.64</u></b>
		Phase III. Implementation is divided into individual tasks, minimum 3,000t each.	2007-2010	

<b>Completed Projects</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Implementing agent</b>
<b>Armenia</b>	Disposal of 872 tons of Melange.	Total budget EUR 1,247,000	2006 – September 2007	OSCE Office in Yerevan. Final report pending.
<b>Ukraine</b>	Assistance to State programme on overcoming consequences of ammunition explosions in Novobohdanivka implementation.	Total budget: EUR 240,000	2006-August 2007	OSCE Office Co-ordinator in Ukraine. Final report pending.
<b>Tajikistan</b>	SALW and CA Programme. Phase I.			
	Task I – CA Destruction – National Capacity Building.	Task I: EUR 120,000	April 2006	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe. Final report provided to the Group of Friends of Tajikistan on 14.11.2006
Task IV – CA stockpile management and security	Task IV: EUR 93,000	December 2006		

<b>National Implementation</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Disposal of 100.000 tons surplus ammunition in Kaliningrad oblast.	Request withdrawn on 28.03.07 (FSC.DEL/111/07). RF will inform about national efforts in destroying ammunition in question.

Requests for assistance				
Country	Request Description	Status		
Azerbaijan	Clean-up of melange storage sites	Phase I. Initial assessment completed in 2005.	n/a	n/a
Belarus	Disposal of 97.000 tons of surplus ammunition	No activities		
Kazakhstan	Assistance in ammunition disposal	Initial assessment conducted in 2005. Additional information required for project development provided in Oct-07.	n/a	n/a
Ukraine	Assistance on clearing unexploded ammunition	Requested submitted in October 2007 by the Ministry of Emergency	n/a	n/a
Uzbekistan	Disposal of 1,500 tons of melange	No activities	n/a	n/a

### **PART C: DONORS SUPPORT 2005-2007**

SALW Projects		
Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country Assisted
Belgium	55,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Belgium	50,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I (SALW and CA)
Norway	60,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (SALW and CA)
Norway	Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser (both CA and SALW)	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II
Norway	323,694	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Spain	100,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Spain	150,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden	524,846	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	170,575	Tajikistan, Phase I
Sweden	300,000	Tajikistan, Phase II <sup>5</sup>
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	235,800	Tajikistan, Phase II

<sup>5</sup> Sweden contributed EUR 200,000 through the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund

CA Projects		
Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country Assisted
Andorra	20,000	Tajikistan Phase II
Belgium	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Czech Republic	83,635	Ukraine, Mélange
Czech republic	30,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Denmark	150,000	Montenegro, (SALW) Ammunition Demilitarization (implemented by UNDP)
Finland	190,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Finland	266,408	Armenia, Mélange
Finland	160,000	Moldova
France	In kind (EOD training programme – EUR 120,000)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Germany	65,000	Armenia, Mélange
Liechtenstein	20,000	Montenegro, Mélange (implemented by UNDP)
Lithuania	10,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Luxembourg	36,500	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Netherlands	266,812	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	110,250	Tajikistan, Phase II
Poland	78,800	Ukraine, Mélange
Poland	39,400	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Slovenia	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Slovenia	19,808	Tajikistan, Phase II
Slovenia	40,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Spain	350,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Spain	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Spain	150,000	Kazakhstan, Mélange
Spain	75,000	Montenegro, (SALW) Ammunition Demilitarization (implemented by UNDP)
Spain	75,000	Georgia, TNT Smelting
Spain	20,000	Georgia, Air field survey
Sweden	40,000	Kazakhstan, Mélange
Sweden	285,714	Montenegro, MONDEM (directly to UNDP)
USA	In kind (Stockpile Management Course)	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II
USA	In kind (Stockpile Management Course)	Moldova
USA	973,454	Armenia, Mélange
USA	59,100	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka