



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

**“FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OSCE DOCUMENT
ON STOCKPILES OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION”**



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Executive Summary

In accordance with the Ministerial Decision 8/06, adopted in Brussels in 2006, this report provides a comprehensive factual progress report on the status of implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) from December 2006 to December 2007. The report also indicates the specific areas where most urgent action/assistance is needed.

Conventional ammunition and liquid rocket fuel (Mélange) project activities proved that this issue has a clear cross-dimensional impact, affecting all three OSCE dimensions. Through the implementation of the Document on SCA, the OSCE acquired more clear understanding of the threats and assistance requirements. This has raised awareness that made optimization of donors' support possible. Projects have brought together experts and project implementation experience. All this has led to a better cooperation among the three OSCE dimensions and exchange of information with other international actors.

The ambition of the OSCE Handbook of the Best Practice Guides on Conventional Ammunition, based on national and international experiences, is to become a practical supplement to the Document on SCA aimed at improving national capabilities of participating States to tackle the problem in the long run themselves. In the course of 2007, the FSC Editorial Review Board has been developing three best practice guides and completed its work on one of them - on Marking Registration and Record-Keeping of Ammunition.

While the participating States are responsible for their own stockpiles, the OSCE has embarked in assistance projects in accordance with the Document on SCA procedure. Assessment of requests and project development are now a significant part of the activities of the FSC, participating States and the OSCE Secretariat. In many cases, the OSCE field operations are eager to play the role of implementing agents.

The report describes the progress achieved and future challenges in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine. In addition, four new requests were submitted in 2007 by Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro and Ukraine. Two of the projects were finished in 2007: elimination of rocket fuel 'mélange' in Armenia and assisting Ukraine to overcome devastating consequences of the disaster in Novobohdanivka.

Information on donors' assistance shows that in 2007, over 950,000 Euro were pledged for conventional ammunition and liquid rocket fuel (Mélange) projects. At the same time, the continuation of the implementation of existing projects or project proposals require about 12 Million Euro for 2008-2011.

The report also covers co-operation in this field within the OSCE and exchange of information with other international organisations.

The final part of the report offers conclusions and recommendations.

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1. Introduction

At the last Ministerial Council in Brussels the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, through its Chairperson, was tasked to submit to the 15th Meeting of the Ministerial Council a progress report on further implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) (MC.DEC/8/06). The present report covers ongoing efforts to address the challenges posed by ammunition stockpiles, donors to assistance projects, as well as conclusions and recommendations. The report covers a period from December 2006 to December 2007.

It has been acknowledged that surplus stockpiles of conventional ammunition, including rocket fuel component melange, adversely affect not only security and stability of the concerned states, but also may lead to environmental and humanitarian catastrophe. Since 1995 there have been more than 156 known or suspected explosive events in ammunition storage areas, out of which 40 in the OSCE participating states¹.

In 2007, the OSCE continued providing practical assistance to OSCE participating States and exploring best practices. As shown in the report, the OSCE has been able to respond to requests and assist participating States in building or strengthening their national capacities by providing expertise, mobilising both technical and financial resources, and implementing projects, including through cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2. Objective

This report aims at providing an update on the implementation of general principles on conventional ammunition agreed by all participating States in the Document on SCA. The report also describes the progress achieved on conventional ammunition project activities developed in response to assistance requests from participating States from December 2006 until December 2007 (for full reference of OSCE activities on conventional ammunition, see MC.GAL/4/05 and MC.GAL/5/06).²

The report is primarily designed to provide an overview of the status of projects, and best practice guides, and to highlight the issues challenging successful implementation of the OSCE projects under the Document on SCA in the near future.

¹ Source: SEESAC Report on recent Explosive Events (Edition 2007/5) from 10 September 2007.

² The deadline for submitting input for this report was 14 November 2007.

3. National efforts

3.1 National efforts related to stockpiles of conventional ammunition

In the OSCE Document on SCA, paragraph 14, OSCE participating States recognize their national responsibility for their own stockpiles of conventional ammunition, explosive material and detonating devices, as well as for the identification and reduction of surpluses. In 2007, a number of participating States, including Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine, shared information on their national experience in tackling specific ammunition problems through both general background information related to request for assistance, and in-kind contribution to the projects. For more information please see section 4 of the report.

Participating States participated in the development of Best Practice Guides. For more information, please see sections 3.2 and 4 of the report.

3.2 Development of Best Practice Guides

The FSC Editorial Review Board continued its work in 2007 on developing Best Practice Guides and completed the guides on:

- Marking Registration and Record-Keeping (drafted by Germany),

The FSC subsequently approved these documents for publication in FSC.DEC/12/07.

The FSC Editorial Review Board is currently working on two more guides on Destruction of conventional ammunition and on Physical Security of conventional ammunition. The work of the FSC Editorial Review Board will continue in 2008. It is planned to gather best practice guides on stockpiles of conventional ammunition in a Handbook and publish them once they have been finalized and endorsed by the FSC.

4. OSCE assistance pursuant to the Document on SCA

In 2007, the OSCE continued the implementation of projects in response to assistance requests on conventional ammunition submitted by participating States. In addition, four new requests were submitted in 2007 by **Georgia, Moldova Montenegro** and **Ukraine** thus bringing the total number of requests to fourteen. The new requests are being implemented by the OSCE field operations or UNDP in close co-ordination with the FSC.

Following successful internal developments allowing dealing with disposal of obsolete ammunitions through national means, the **Russian Federation** withdrew its request for assistance in March 2007.

Chart I. Original requests for assistance

(lists requests as they were initially submitted)

Requesting State	Scope of the problem (as specified in national requests)
Armenia	Elimination of 862 tonnes of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks.

Azerbaijan	Elimination of 1,200 tonnes of rocket fuel components (Mélange and Samine) stocks and site clean-up.
Belarus	1. Disposal of 97,000 tonnes of surplus ammunition, increasing by 4-7 thousand tonnes per year, including missiles and hexogen ammunition, through development of national capacity or transportation for disposal in a third country. (While there is an ongoing State programme on ammunition disposal (2, 5 million USD), Belarus is lacking technical capacity to dispose of all types of surplus ammunition).
Georgia	1. Demilitarization of 4,300 tonnes of surplus ammunition (artillery shells, guided and unguided missiles, aviation bombs, pyrotechnic ammunition and shells of various calibre). 2. Remediation of soil at five former military airfields.
Kazakhstan	1. Assistance in the disposal of transportable conventional ammunition using industrial facilities in Arys and Kapchagai. 2. Assistance in the disposal of non-transportable conventional ammunition in their storage location (Ayaguz, Uch-Aral, Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk). 3. Re-establishment of SCA test laboratory to carry out regular examination of conventional ammunition. 4. Establishment of conventional ammunition management system as an integral part of a common Armed Forces procurement and management system. 5. Elimination of 1,550 tonnes of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks.
Moldova	1. Destruction of surplus conventional ammunition. The pilot project focuses on the destruction of initial 11,400 rounds of ammunition. 2. Improvement of CA stockpile security and management.
Montenegro	1. Destruction of 9,900 tonnes surplus conventional ammunition. 2. Elimination of 160 tonnes rocket fuel components (mélange, samine) and napalm stocks 3. Improvement of stockpile security and management.
Russian Federation	1. Request for the disposal of surplus ammunition in Kaliningrad Oblast (100,000 tonnes, including 20,000 tonnes in dangerous condition). 2. Improvement of stockpile security and management.
Tajikistan	Specific situation: Organic arsenals stored together with unexploded ordnances (UXOs) collected from the battlefield. Storage locations and conditions are not acceptable and present serious danger to staff, local population and civil infrastructure.
Ukraine	1. New destruction capacities for hexogen and part-hexogen charges in Western Ukraine. 2. Improvement of security system for ammunition stockpiles. 3. Disposal of 16.5 thousand tonnes of liquid rocket fuel component (Mélange). Following the consultations between the government of Ukraine and the OSCE, it is planned to eliminate 3,000 tonnes of mélange as the pilot project. 4. Assistance in overcome consequences of the Novobohdanivka

	storage site disaster (destruction of remaining ammunition, area clean-up.) 5. Assistance in clearing unexploded ammunition left on the territory of Ukraine.
Uzbekistan	Elimination of over 1,000 tonnes of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks.

4.1 Requests for assistance in disposing of conventional ammunition

4.1.1 Requests under Assessment/Project development phase

Based on 2005 assessment results (FSC.DEL/69/05) the OSCE continued discussing with **Kazakhstan** potential projects on supporting national demilitarization activities run by MOD. In particular, the options on establishing a test laboratory to measure the status of obsolete ammunition and supporting demilitarization process are under consideration.

In May 2007, the OSCE Mission to Georgia, the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) and South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearing House for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) conducted an assessment of on-going and planned demilitarization activities in **Georgia** and funded by the OSCE. One of the most important recommendations of the experts on further action and optimization of the OSCE support was to develop a Demilitarization Plan for Georgia.

Moldova requested OSCE assistance in destroying surplus obsolete conventional ammunition and improving stockpile management and security of the army holdings in December 2006. In May 2007, the OSCE conducted a visit to assess the current situation on stockpile security. The assessment report (FSC.GAL/87/07) confirmed the need for assistance and recommended reviewing the level of required ammunition holdings based on the OSCE surplus criteria. In line with this recommendation, in July 2007, Moldova decided to destroy all cluster ammunition held by the armed forces. The OSCE Mission to Moldova is supporting national efforts in this respect by providing technical expertise.

The report of the assessment visit recommended that training on safe and security stockpile management of ammunition be organized. In this regard, OSCE Mission to Moldova and the CPC arranged Physical Stockpile Security Training to be provided by the U.S.A. specialists in October-November 2007.

In October 2007, the Ministry of Emergency of **Ukraine** asked for assistance in providing equipment needed for ground and under water clearance of unexploded ammunition left of its territory, especially in the area around the cities of Sevastopol and Kerch. The FSC is currently examining the request submitted by Ukraine.

In 2006-2007, there were no activities with respect to **Belarus'** request for assistance.

4.1.2 Projects under Implementation

Since 2003, the OSCE Mission has been supporting development of national demilitarization capacities of **Georgian** authorities and disposal of surplus

ammunition. Based on the outcomes of the assessment visit mentioned above Georgia officially requested assistance through the FSC assistance mechanism in demilitarization of approximately 4,300 tonnes of surplus ammunition and conducting survey on contamination of former airfields in July 2007.

In October 2007 Georgian authorities supported by the OSCE funds started a pilot three month project to dispose around 150 tonnes of TNT-ammunition at cost of EUR 462 per tonne.

The airfield contamination survey at Kopitnari airfield started in October 2007 and is planned to be completed by the end of November 2007.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2007		
Spain	95,000	Demil+Airfield

As part of the OSCE response to the request of **Moldova** the OSCE Mission in Moldova, supported by the CPC and SEESAC, developed a project on destruction of about 350 tonnes of obsolete ammunition by open detonation. The disposal cost is approximately EUR 337 per tonne. The implementation started in June 2007 and is planned to be completed by the end of December 2007.

The following pledges have been made to projects on

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2006		
Finland	160,000	Destruction of obsolete ammunition

In February 2007, **Montenegro** requested OSCE assistance in destroying surplus ammunition, improving stockpile management and security and eliminating toxic chemicals (Rocket fuel components and napalm component). Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and UNDP, the Programme for Montenegro Demilitarization (MONDEM) was established under UNDP management. The OSCE is providing political support, technical expertise in project implementation on the elimination of toxic chemicals and funding. The implementation of the programme is planned for 2007-2009. The most urgent project of MONDEM on elimination of toxic chemicals started in June 2007 and is planned to be completed by end of spring 2008.

The following pledges have been received by the OSCE in support of MONDEM programme:

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2007		
Denmark	150,000	Destruction of Surplus Ammunition
Liechtenstein	20,000	Elimination of Toxic Chemicals

Spain	75,000	Destruction of Surplus Ammunition
Sweden	285,714	MONDEM Programme General (directly to UNDP)
SUM	530,714	2007

In 2007, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe continued the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on Small Arms and Light Weapons (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.

Phase II, scheduled for 2007-2008, includes four tasks on conventional ammunition:

- Task I: Disposal of surplus rocket boosters C-75;
- Task II: Capacity-building on Improvised Explosive Devices Disposal (EOD);
- Task IV: Improving CA stockpile security for the Ministry of Defence; and,
- Task V: Training of ammunition technician and conventional ammunition physical security and stockpile management.

The tragic death of two Norwegian Chief Technical Advisers in June 2007 slowed down implementation speed for several months.

Task I. Disposal of surplus rocket boosters C-75 was accomplished by the technical experts from the Russian Federation in November 2007.

The tendering process for procurement of Improvised Explosive Devices Disposal (IEDD) equipment has been under way.

The total budget of these Tasks under Phase II is around 300,000 Euros. The following contributions have been made by the OSCE participating States:

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2005		
France	In-kind (EOD training programme – EUR 60,000)	Phase I
Netherlands	266,812	Phase I
Norway	30,000	Phase I (both SALW and Conventional Ammunition)
Norway	In-kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Phase I
Slovenia	40,000	Phase I
USA	In-kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Phase I
2006		
Andorra	20,000	Phase II
France	In-kind (EOD training)	Phase I

	programme – EUR 60,000)	
Norway	60,000	Phase II (both SALW and Conventional Ammunition)
Norway	In-kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Phase II
Norway	110,250	Phase II
Slovenia	19,808	Phase II
Spain	100,000	Phase II
SUM	766,870	2005-2007

In 2006-2007 the OSCE implemented a project aimed at assisting **Ukraine** to implement State Programme and Action Plan on Urgent Measures to overcome the devastating consequences of the technological disaster in Novobohdanivka (Zaporizhya region). Within this project based on the outcomes of the OSCE-EU assessment conducted in July 2006, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine supported by the CPC has procured and supplied the Ministry of Emergency of Ukraine with the following equipment:

- Personal protective equipment,
- Specialized detection equipment, and
- Clearance equipment.

The project was successfully completed in August 2007 and final briefing provided to the FSC on 3 October 2007.

The following contributions have been pledged by OSCE participating States to support this project:

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2005	
Luxembourg	20,000
Slovenia	25,000
2006	
Belgium	25,000
Czech Republic	30,000
Lithuania	10,000
Luxembourg	16,500
Poland	39,400
Slovenia	15,000
USA	59,100
SUM	240,000

4.2 Requests for assistance on elimination of liquid rocket fuel components (Mélange and Samine)

At the end of 2006, an informal ‘Group of Friends’ for elimination of rocket fuel component ‘Mélange’ was established to discuss and speed up the implementation of projects in this field.

In **Armenia**, the disposal phase of the project on elimination of Mélange (liquid rocket fuel component) was successfully completed by the OSCE Office in Yerevan by September 2007, on time and within budget. 872 tonnes of Mélange were converted into environmentally friendly and safe mineral dressing by the MOD of Armenia using a conversion facility designed by and constructed under control of the OSCE. The cost of disposal was EUR 1,430 per tonne of Mélange. In November 2007, the Project Manager debriefed the Group of Friends of Mélange on the successful completion of the project.

The following contributions have been pledged by OSCE participating States to support the OSCE project on disposal of liquid rocket fuel Mélange in Armenia:

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2005	
Finland	266,408
Germany	65,000
USA	903,454
2007	
USA	70,000
SUM	1,304,862

In **Kazakhstan**, the total amount of Mélange to be disposed of was decreased by the Ministry of Defense of Kazakhstan to 410 tonnes. Based on the extensive consultations with the OSCE, the Government of Kazakhstan decided to take the lead in the project implementation, while the OSCE is providing technical advice, expert monitoring and limited financial support. The government takes the full responsibility and liability arising from the selection of contractor and the implementation of the project. Also, in addition to the operational support, it contributes approximately EUR 630,000. Project implementation phase is planned to be completed in 2008.

The following contributions have been pledged by the OSCE participating States to support this project:

Donor	Funds Pledged (EUR)
2006	
Spain	150,000
Sweden	40,000
SUM	190,000

The Mélange project in **Ukraine** is going to become one of the largest OSCE extra-budgetary projects. In 2006-2007, the OSCE Secretariat supported by the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine was implementing Phase II of the project aimed at following:

- Initiating fundraising campaign. On 22 March 2006, the Appeal to Donors was jointly signed by the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine and the Minister of Defense of Ukraine, reconfirming mutual agreement to undertake a project to eliminate Mélange stocks and appealing to the donor community for assistance. The fundraising

strategy aims at securing funds for separate implementation Phases. Phase III-A envisages disposal of the initial 3,000 tonnes of Mélange;

- Developing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the OSCE on the OSCE-Ukraine Project on Eliminating Melange Stockpiles and respective Terms of Reference (ToR). The MoU between the OSCE and the Government addresses all crucial factors, including the scope of the project, roles and responsibilities of the parties, national contribution and facilities for project implementation, immunities and other aspects. The key technical document, prescribing detailed technical requirements - ToR was elaborated by the OSCE Secretariat supported by the team of Mélange experts involved in other OSCE Mélange projects and reviewed by independent international experts. The ToR was also agreed with Ukrainian authorities and is considered to be a consistent part of the MoU;

- Conducting an international tender based on the ToR to identify a duly qualified, competent and capable contractor with proven track record in relevant activities for the elimination of initial 3,000 tonnes of Mélange. The tender will comply with main OSCE procurement principles: non-discrimination, full and fair competition, transparency as well as best value for money.

An estimated budget for the pilot phase is approximately EUR 2,9 Mio.

The following contributions have been officially pledged by OSCE participating States to support the OSCE project on disposal of Mélange in Ukraine:

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2006	
Czech Republic	20,000
Finland	190,000
Poland	78,800
Spain	150,000
2007	
Czech Republic	63,635
Spain	200,000
SUM	702,435

In 2006-2007, there were no activities with respect to **Azerbaijan** and **Uzbekistan** requests for assistance.

4.3 Donors

The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on conventional ammunition, explosive material and detonating devices in the period 2005-2007.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country Assisted
2005		
France	In-kind (EOD training programme – 60,000)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Luxembourg	20,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Netherlands	266,812	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I

Norway	Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser	Tajikistan, Phase I
Slovenia	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Slovenia	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
USA	Stockpile management course	Tajikistan, Phase I
SUM	441,812	2005
2006		
Andorra	20,000	Tajikistan Phase II
Belgium	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Czech Republic	30,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Finland	160,000	Moldova
France	In-kind (EOD training programme – 60,000)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Lithuania	10,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Luxembourg	16,500	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Norway	60,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	110,250	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser	Tajikistan, Phase II
Poland	39,400	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Slovenia	19,808	Tajikistan, Phase II
Slovenia	15,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Spain	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
USA	59,100	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
SUM	725,058	2006
2007		
Denmark	150,000	Montenegro, Destruction of Surplus Ammunition
Liechtenstein	20,000	Montenegro, Elimination of Toxic Chemicals
Spain	95,000	Demil + Arifield
Spain	75,000	Montenegro, Destruction of Surplus Ammunition
Sweden	285,714	Montenegro MONDEM General (directly to UNDP)
USA	In-kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management)	Moldova
SUM	625,714	2007
SUM CA	1,792,584	2005 + 2006 + 2007

The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on elimination of the rocket fuel component (Mélange) in the period 2005-2007.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country Assisted
2005		
Finland	266,408	Armenia, Mélange
Germany	65,000	Armenia, Mélange
USA	903,454	Armenia, Mélange
SUM	1,234,862	2005
2006		
Czech Republic	20,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Finland	190,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Poland	78,800	Ukraine, Mélange
Spain	150,000	Kazakhstan, Mélange
Spain	150,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Sweden	40,000	Kazakhstan, Mélange
SUM	628,800	2006
2007		
Czech Republic	63,635	Ukraine, Mélange
Spain	200,000	Ukraine, Mélange
USA	70,000	Armenia, Mélange
SUM	333,635	2007
SUM Melange	2,197,297	2005 + 2006 + 2007
SUM CA & Melange	3,969,631	2005 + 2006 + 2007

5. Co-operation and exchange of information with other international organizations

5.1 Co-operation within the OSCE

Presentations at the FSC by Heads of OSCE Missions: During 2007, the practice of Head of Missions/Project Managers reporting to the FSC on politico-military activities and projects continued. Project Managers from the following countries reported on project implementation: *Armenia*, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

Workshop on Effective Stockpile Management and Security and Destruction of SALW and Conventional Ammunition, Chisinau, 24-25 September 2007: The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) in co-operation with OSCE Mission to Moldova conducted a seminar on SALW and Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management and Security and Destruction in Moldova on 24-25 September. Representatives of relevant ministries and other governmental agencies attended the workshop together with representatives of Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, NATO/NAMSA and UNDP in B&H. The purpose of the initiative was to acquaint the Moldovan representatives with the OSCE commitments on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition and engage in discussion on best practices in identifying surpluses and ensuring effective stockpile management and security.

Participation at Ministerial Council Meetings. At the request of the FSC Chair, the FSC Coordinators on Projects on SALW and Conventional Ammunition together with the CPC prepared an exhibition displaying FSC assistance projects on SALW and conventional ammunition. Additionally, a documentary film and an information brochure were prepared describing the assistance mechanism and providing details of some projects.

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.

5.2 Cooperation with UNDP

In 2007, the implementation of two joint OSCE-UNDP projects started. The joint Programme of Demilitarization of Montenegro (MONDEM) dealt with issues related to conventional ammunition and focused on the elimination of toxic chemicals, destruction of surplus conventional ammunition and enhancing stockpile security of the remaining holdings. 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 UNDP country offices in order to ensure smooth implementation.

5.3 Exchange of information with other international organizations

NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. On 4 June 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.

OSCE-NATO Staff Talks. The OSCE regularly conducted staff talks with NATO to exchange information on the planned, current and planned projects with regard to conventional ammunition. Particularly, two rounds of staff talks were held during the reporting period in March and September 2007.

Participation in the Expert Meeting in Berlin, 3-4 April 2007: “Enhancing controls and promoting reductions in Stockpiles of Conventional Arms and Ammunition”.

Participation in the Workshop on Surplus SALW and ammunition decision-making in Geneva, 12-13 April 2007.

6. Conclusions

The OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) remains an effective and useful tool in addressing the problems arising from stocks of conventional ammunition. It continues to serve as an important framework for dealing with surpluses and stockpiles of ammunition with a view to reducing the risk of destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled proliferation.

The implementation of the OSCE Document on SCA, dealing with request for assistance from the participating States in the field of destruction, stockpile management and security, remains one of the most dynamic areas of implementation

of the Document. Participating States pledged more than 950.000 Euro for the projects on conventional ammunition in 2007. Four new requests were submitted in 2007, and the OSCE has successfully concluded two projects in Armenia and Ukraine.

Developing Best Practices Guides on Conventional Ammunition is an important step in the implementation of the OSCE Document on SCA. In 2007, the FSC Editorial Review Board completed its work on another Best Practice Guide – on Marking Registration and Record-Keeping of Ammunition. Until now three best practices guides have been finalized, FSC Editorial Review Board will continue its work on the two remaining guides in 2008.

The practice of regular reporting to the FSC on the status of project implementation is an important tool for effective and efficient management of OSCE projects on conventional ammunition.

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.

7. 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
Belarus	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	<u>Project: 1100461</u> Total budget is EUR 2,900,000 Funds pledged: EUR 1,148,540 <u>Funds required: 1,751,460</u>
Tajikistan	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	<u>Project: 5500165</u> Task III budget: EUR 1,205,997 Funds pledged: EUR 835,800 <u>Task III Required Funds: EUR 370,197</u> Task V budget: EUR 50,280 <u>Task V Required Funds: EUR 50,280</u>

Completed projects				
Country	Project Description	Budget	Timeline	Implementing agent
Tajikistan	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	Project: 4100445 Total budget : EUR 75,000 Funds pledged: EUR 75,000 Required Funds: EUR 0
	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 Required Funds: EUR 0
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 Estimated Funds Required: EUR 610,000
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	Destruction project 3100031 Project budget: EUR 113,000 Funds pledged: EUR 160,000 Funds Required: EUR 0 Upgrading Stockpiles Security is under consideration.

Montenegro	Improvement of CA stockpiles storage security ³	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	Total budget: EUR 564,000 Funds pledged: EUR 75,000 UNDP donor contributions cover the rest <u>Required Funds: EUR 0</u>
	Destruction of 9,900 tonnes of (SALW) conventional ammunition		2007-2009	Total budget: EUR 3,620,000 Funds pledged: EUR 225,000 <u>Required Funds: EUR 3,395,000</u>
	Elimination of 128 tonnes of rocket fuel melange and 25 tonnes of napalm.		2007-2008	Total budget: EUR 200,000⁴ Funds pledged: EUR 20,000 UNDP donor contributions cover the rest <u>Required Funds: EUR 0</u>
	Disposal of heavy weapons.		2007	Funds Pledged: the cost of disposal to be covered by sale of scrap metal. Funds required: EUR 0
Tajikistan	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	<u>Project: 5500165</u> Task I budget: EUR 36,990 Funds pledged: EUR 39,800 <u>Task I Funds Required: EUR 0</u> Task II budget: EUR 110,250 Funds pledged: EUR 110,250 <u>Task II Required Funds: EUR 0</u> Task IV budget: EUR 161,637 Funds pledged: EUR 100,000 <u>Task IV Required Funds: EUR 61,437</u>

³ The project also partially contains improvement of SALW stockpiles security.

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

Ukraine	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 <u>Estimated funds required Task 1: 1,497,563.64</u>
		Phase III. Implementation is divided into individual tasks, minimum 3,000t each.	2007-2010	

Completed Projects				
Country	Project Description	Budget	Timeline	Implementing agent
Armenia	Disposal of 872 tons of Melange.	Total budget EUR 1,247,000	2006 – September 2007	OSCE Office in Yerevan. Final report pending.
Ukraine	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.
Tajikistan	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		

National Implementation		
Country	Project Description	Status
Russian Federation	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 ⁵
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	235,800	Tajikistan, Phase II

⁵ 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