



**FSC CHAIRPERSON'S PROGRESS REPORT TO THE  
FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

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



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## Executive Summary

In accordance with Ministerial Council Decision 8/05, adopted in Ljubljana in 2005, this report provides a comprehensive factual progress report on the status of implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) for the period from December 2005 to December 2006. The report also indicates the specific areas where the most urgent action/assistance is needed. Conventional ammunition and liquid rocket fuel (Mélange) project activities have proven that this issue has a clear cross-dimensional impact and affects all three OSCE dimensions. The Document on SCA has also proven to be an instrumental tool for the OSCE in:

- ✓ Acquiring a clear understanding of the threats and requirements for assistance;
- ✓ Raising awareness and optimizing donors' support for the implementation of specific OSCE projects;
- ✓ Accumulating technical expertise and project implementation experience within the OSCE;
- ✓ Co-operating more effectively within the three OSCE dimensions and exchanging information with other international actors.

The OSCE Handbook of the Best Practice Guides on Conventional Ammunition, based on national and international experiences, is intended to become a practical supplement to the Document on SCA, aimed at improving the national capabilities of participating States to tackle the problem themselves. In 2006, the FSC Editorial Review Board was developing four best practice guides and completed its work on two of them: on stockpile management, and on transportation of ammunition.

While the participating States are responsible for their own stockpiles, the OSCE has embarked on assistance projects in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Document on SCA. Assessments of requests and project development now represent 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 agent.

The report describes the progress achieved and future challenges in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Tajikistan.

Information on donors' assistance shows that, in 2006, 503,558 euros were pledged for projects on conventional ammunition. This is an increase from 407,171 euros in 2005. Additional 400,000 euros were pledged for elimination of the rocket fuel Mélange in 2006. The OSCE participating States donated at total of around 2,6 million euros for ammunition and Mélange projects in 2005-2006. At the same time, the financial resources required to continue implementing existing projects or project proposals are around 13 million euros for 2007-2010.

The report also covers co-operation on this issue within the OSCE and exchange of information with other international organizations.

Conclusions are contained at the end of this report.

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## **1. Introduction**

At the thirteenth meeting of the Ministerial Council in Ljubljana, the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, through its Chairperson, was tasked with submitting to the fourteenth meeting of the Ministerial Council a progress report on the further implementation of the OSCE Document on SCA (MC.DEC/8/05). The present report covers ongoing efforts to address the challenges posed by ammunition stockpiles, donors to relevant projects, as well as conclusions and recommendations. The report covers a period from December 2005 to December 2006.

Although stockpiles of conventional ammunition and liquid rocket fuel are historically of military provenance, the risks that emanate from their presence today clearly transcend the boundaries of the politico-military dimension. It is now widely acknowledged that in almost all post-conflict environments, and in many developing countries, a physical risk exists to local communities from the presence of abandoned, damaged or inappropriately stored and managed stockpiles of ammunition and explosives. Over the past eight years, there have been more than 109 known or suspected explosive events in ammunition storage areas, of which 24 occurred in the OSCE participating States<sup>1</sup>.

As shown in the report, the OSCE has been able to respond to requests and assist participating States in strengthening their national capacities by providing expertise, mobilizing resources, and co-ordinating with other international efforts.

## **2. Objective**

This report aims at providing a comprehensive progress report on the implementation of the general principles relating to conventional ammunition agreed by all the participating States as set forth in the Document on SCA. The report also describes the progress achieved on conventional ammunition project activities carried out in response to requests for assistance from participating States. It concentrates on activities undertaken between December 2005 and December 2006 (For a full listing of OSCE activities relating to conventional ammunition, see MC.GAL/4/05).

The report is primarily designed to provide an overview of the current status of projects and best practice guides, and to highlight the most challenging issues to be resolved, with a view to continuing implementation of the OSCE projects under the Document on SCA.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: South Eastern and the Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW report on recent explosive events (edition 8) of 12 June 2006.

### **3. National efforts to address the risks and dangers of stockpiles of ammunition, as well as the development of OSCE Best Practice Guides**

#### **3.1 National efforts related to stockpiles of conventional ammunition**

In the OSCE Document on SCA, paragraph 14, the 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 this regard, States have shared their national experiences in tackling specific ammunition problems through both general background information accompanying requests for assistance, and in kind contribution to the projects.

Participating States have continued to share their national experiences and lessons learned with each other, and have participated in the development of best practice guides.

#### **3.2 Development of best practice guides**

The FSC Editorial Review Board completed its work on two best practice guides for Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. The first, on stockpile management, was drafted by the United States. The second, on transportation, was drafted by Germany.

The FSC made significant progress on additional topics during 2006. Two more guides were drafted: on marking, tracing and record-keeping, by Germany; and on destruction, by the Netherlands. Both are currently being reviewed by the Board.

The work of the FSC Editorial Review Board will continue in 2007.

### **4. Requests for assistance submitted by participating States to the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation pursuant to the Document on SCA**

In 2006, the OSCE has continued the implementation of projects on conventional ammunition in response to requests for assistance submitted by participating States. Up to the end of 2006, ten requests have been submitted to the OSCE for assistance in disposal of conventional ammunition (**Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine**) and in the elimination of liquid rocket fuel component (Mélange) (**Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan**). Some of these requests are being dealt with through the direct involvement of the FSC at all stages, while some are being processed through the OSCE field operations in close co-operation with the FSC.

<b>Requesting State</b>	<b>Scope of the problem (as specified in national requests)</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New destruction capacities for hexogen and part-hexogen charges in Western Ukraine;</li> <li>2. Improvement of security system for ammunition stockpiles;</li> <li>3. Disposal of 16.5 tons of liquid rocket fuel component (Mélange);</li> <li>4. Action to deal with the consequences of the Novobohdanivka storage site disaster (destruction of remaining ammunition, area clean-up).</li> </ol>
<b>Belarus</b>	<p>Disposal of 97,000 tons of surplus ammunition, increasing by 4,000 to 7, 000 tons per year, including missiles and hexogen ammunition, through the development of national capacity or transportation for disposal in a third country. (While there is an ongoing State programme (2.5 million dollars) for disposal, Belarus is lacking the technical capacity to dispose of all types of surplus ammunition.)</p>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Request for the disposal of surplus ammunition in Kaliningrad Oblast (100,000 tons, including 20,000 tons in a dangerous condition). The initial suggestion was to improve existing national technology – mobile disposal stations. After the assessment visit, project descriptions were prepared for the destruction of 20,000 tons of obsolete ammunition, of which 5,000 tons are considered to be in need of priority destruction;</li> <li>2. Improvement of stockpile security and management.</li> </ol>
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<p>Specific situation: Organic arsenals stored together with unexploded ordnance (UXO) collected from the battlefield. Storage locations and conditions are not acceptable and present a serious danger to staff, local populations and civil infrastructure.</p>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assistance in the disposal of transportable conventional ammunition using industrial facilities in Arys and Kapshagai;</li> <li>2. Assistance in the disposal of non-transportable conventional ammunition in their storage locations (Ayaguz, Uch-Aral, Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk);</li> <li>3. Re-establishment of SCA test laboratory to carry out regular examination of conventional ammunition;</li> <li>4. Establishment of a conventional ammunition management system as an integral part of a common armed forces procurement and management system.</li> </ol>
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>Elimination of 862 tons of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks.</p>
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<p>Elimination of over 1,000 tons of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks.</p>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p>Elimination of 1,200 tons of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks and site clean-up.</p>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<p>Elimination of 1,550 tons of rocket fuel component (Mélange) stocks.</p>

## **4.1 Requests for assistance in disposing of conventional ammunition**

### ***4.1.1 Requests under assessment/project development phase***

Following the assessment visit to **Kazakhstan** in June 2005 related to the request for assistance in disposing of surplus ammunition, re-establishing a test laboratory and developing a computer-based stockpiles management system, the assessment report was circulated on 30 June 2005 (FSC.DEL/69/05). Following the discussion with the Ministry of Defence of Kazakhstan, the OSCE is awaiting additional information.

Following the request of the **Russian Federation** on destruction of conventional ammunition in Kaliningrad Oblast, the OSCE conducted an initial assessment visit led by Denmark, in November 2005. The report of the assessment team, distributed in July 2006 (FSC.DEL/241/06/Rev.1), confirmed the need for the destruction of over 100,000 tons of surplus ammunition. After the assessment visit, project descriptions were prepared for the destruction of 20,000 tons of obsolete ammunition, of which 5,000 tons are considered to be in need of priority destruction. Consultations between the Group of Friends of Kaliningrad and the Russian Federation on further steps are underway.

In 2005-2006, there were no activities with respect to **Belarus'** request for assistance.

### ***4.1.2 Projects under implementation***

The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe, assisted by the Chief Technical Advisor seconded by Norway, continued the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in **Tajikistan**. Phase I of the Programme concentrated on the city of Dushanbe and its vicinity will be complete by December 2006, on time and within budget.

Phase I of the Programme consisted of four tasks. Tasks I and IV dealt with conventional ammunition:

- ✓ Task I, Conventional Ammunition Disposal – National Capacity Building, was completed in April 2006. For the total budget of 120,000 euros, a fully operational National Demolition Centre was created in Lohur area, extensive training programme on unexploded ordnance devices (EOD) was conducted for defence staff, and over 35 tons of surplus ammunition, including UXO, were removed from Dushanbe and destroyed.
- ✓ Task IV, Ammunition Storage Facility for Tajikistan Border Protection Committee, was completed in November 2006. For the total budget of 93,000 euros, a central ammunition storage facility was erected.

Additionally, a Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM) Seminar was conducted by the USA, jointly with the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe, on 19 and 20 July 2006.

Donors visited Tajikistan from 18 to 22 March 2006 to evaluate the progress on Phase I, and discuss possible continuation of the project in Phase II. The donors' team was composed of representatives from Norway, Sweden, Slovenia and Finland.

The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe regularly reported to the FSC and donors on the implementation of the project. The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe presented the final report on Phase I to the 'Group of Friends of Tajikistan' on 14 November 2006.

Bearing in mind the successful implementation of Phase I, in March 2006, the Government of Tajikistan requested that the Programme be expanded to cover other regions of the country. Having received preliminary support in the FSC, in April 2006, the Centre in Dushanbe and the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), supported by technical experts, conducted an assessment visit in five regions of Tajikistan, including at the Tajik-Afghan border. The visit confirmed the need and identified the scope for possible further assistance. A project proposal for Phase II was submitted to the FSC in May 2006 (FSC.FR/2/06).

Phase II, scheduled for 2006-2007, is comprised of five tasks, of which Tasks I, II and IV deal with conventional ammunition:

- ✓ Task I, Conventional Ammunition Disposal (Surplus Rocket Boosters C-75);
- ✓ Task II, Improvised Explosive Devices Disposal (IEDD) Capacity Building;
- ✓ Task IV, Conventional Ammunition Storage Facility for the Ministry of Defence.

The total budget for these Tasks is around 308,680 euros. Sufficient funds have been collected and the implementation of the project has also started.

The following contributions have been officially pledged by OSCE participating States to support the ammunition part of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan (Phases I and II):

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Phase</b>
<b>2005</b>		
France	In kind (EOD training programme – 60,000)	Phase I
Netherlands	266,812	Phase I
Norway	30,000	Phase I (for 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
<b>Sub-total 2005</b>	<b>EUR 336,812</b>	

<b>2006</b>		
Andorra	20,000	Phase II
France	In kind (EOD training programme – 60,000)	Phase I
Norway	In kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Phase II
Norway	40,000	Phase II (both for SALW and CA)
Norway	110,250	Phase II
Slovenia	19,808	Phase II
Spain	150,000	Phase II
<b>Sub-total 2006</b>	<b>EUR 340,058</b>	
<b>Total 2005-2006</b>	<b>EUR 676,870</b>	

Following the initial request for assistance on conventional ammunition from **Ukraine**, several donor States expressed interest in developing a project to assist the Government of Ukraine to implement the State programme and action plan on urgent measures to deal with the devastating consequences of the technological disaster in Novobohdanivka (Zaporizhyya region). Following a meeting with the Ukrainian authorities responsible for the implementation of the programme, an OSCE project was developed. The project aims at supporting Phases I and II of the State programme (clean-up of the site, collection of UXO) by providing detection and personal protection equipment in a value amounting to 570,000 euros. The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, at the request of the FSC, assumed the management of the project.

Bearing in mind Phase II of the State programme (disposal of collected UXO) the OSCE and the European Commission conducted a joint high level assessment visit to Novobohdanivka from 5 to 7 July 2006. A report reflecting the current status of implementation of the State programme, as well as assistance needed under the current phase (Phase II), and Phase III, which is to be implemented in 2007-2008, was circulated to participating States in September 2006 (FSC.DEL/398/06).

On 1 and 2 August 2006, at the request of the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, an assessment visit was conducted by EOD experts of the German Armed Forces. Their assessment was focused on methods and necessary equipment for searching for and disposing of UXOs.

Based on recommendations in the reports from both visits, the Project Co-ordinator, jointly with the recipient State, corrected the list of required equipment, making it possible to reduce the funds needed to 225,000 euros. The completion of the project is expected to be completed within the next year and a half. On 15 November, the Project Co-ordinator briefed the FSC WG A on the status of the project implementation.

On 19 August 2006, another accident occurred in Novobohdanivka. This was the third explosion in this depot (the first one was in May 2004 and the second was in July 2005).

The following contributions have been officially pledged by OSCE participating States to support the OSCE project on provision of safety and clearance equipment to the government of Ukraine:

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
<b>2005</b>	
Luxembourg	20,000
Slovenia	25,000
<b>2006</b>	
Belgium	25,000
Czech Republic	30,000
Lithuania	10,000
Poland	39,400
USA	59,100
<b>Total 2005-2006</b>	<b>208,500</b>

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

In **Armenia**, Phases I and II of the project on elimination of liquid rocket fuel component (Mélange) were completed by the OSCE Office in Yerevan in 2005. On 7 November 2005, the Office and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia signed an agreement for Phase III of the project (Implementation), based on the terms and conditions set out in a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 30 September 2005. On 12 May 2006, the Mélange recycling installation was inaugurated by the OSCE Secretary General and the Minister of Defence of Armenia. On 5 July 2006, Ambassador Vladimir Pryakhin, Head of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, briefed the FSC on the status of the project. As of November 2006, 52% of the Mélange had been converted into mineral dressing and distributed to the local agricultural area. Assuming favorable climatic conditions, it is expected that the recycling of 872 tons of Mélange will be finalized in the first half of 2007.

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

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
<b>2005</b>	
Canada	12,500
Finland	266,408
Germany	65,000
USA	903,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,247,362</b>

In **Azerbaijan**, Phase I, Assessment, Scoping Study, was completed during the second half of 2005. After several OSCE meetings with NATO/NAMSA representatives and a study visit to the two Mélange and Samine storage sites, the involvement of the OSCE was determined to be facilitation of the disposal of Samine stocks and remediation of the site at Mengichevir through the OSCE Office in Baku.

Following the assessment visit to Azerbaijan from 26 to 30 October 2005, a scoping study, circulated to the FSC on 16 November 2005, finalized Phase I of the Mélange project.

To this end, the OSCE Office in Baku briefed the FSC on the status of the project on 7 June 2006. Preliminary research into the scope of the pollution, undertaken by an international technical expert and with the support of the Azerbaijani Academy of Sciences, is taking place to confirm the need for further steps.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
<b>2005</b>	
Slovenia	15,192

With a view to disposing of Mélange and Samine stocks located at five sites on the territory of the country, in October 2005, the Government of **Kazakhstan** submitted a request for assistance to the OSCE. Following the assessment visit to Kazakhstan from 31 October to 3 November 2005, a scoping study (FSC.GAL/136/05), circulated to the FSC on 9 December 2005, finalized Phase I of the Mélange project. The study confirmed the urgent need for OSCE assistance in disposing of Mélange, and the Government of Kazakhstan has expressed its readiness to contribute in kind up to 30 per cent of the cost of implementation of the project by providing transportation, reallocation, loading services, as well as safety and security measures. Ambassador Ivar Vikki, Head of the OSCE Centre in Almaty, briefed the FSC on 24 May 2006 on the status of the request for assistance. Following the request from the OSCE Centre in Almaty to the OSCE Secretariat for assistance in conducting Phase II, Tendering, Budgeting, Fund-raising and Contracting, an international tender was launched. In the framework of the tender process, a pre-tender meeting was organized by the OSCE Centre in Almaty in July 2006 to provide an opportunity for potential bidders to assess the situation on site. On 20 September 2006, the OSCE Secretariat organized an information meeting on the development of the project on elimination of Mélange in Kazakhstan, followed by the signature of an appeal to donors by the Ministry of Defence of Kazakhstan and the OSCE Centre in Almaty. Ambassador Vikki updated the FSC on the status of the project on 1 November 2006.

On 15 November, on the occasion of a joint meeting of the FSC and Permanence Council, the Secretary General briefed the two bodies on the achievements and challenges regarding the Mélange projects in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

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

Donor	Funds Pledged (EUR)
<b>2005</b>	
Canada	12,500
<b>2006</b>	
Spain	150,000

With respect to the request of **Ukraine** for assistance with the disposal of the existing stocks of Mélange, following the finalization and presentation to the FSC of the Mélange Scoping Study Project (Phase I), the OSCE Project Co-ordinator (Project Co-ordinator) in Ukraine was encouraged by the FSC and the Permanent Council to continue with further project development. Phase II, “Tendering, Budgeting, Fund-raising and Contracting”, of the Mélange project was launched by the Project Co-ordinator in November 2005. In 2006, the Project Co-ordinator, together with the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and supported by the OSCE Secretariat, developed terms of reference for the international tender on implementation of Phase III, Mélange disposal. The terms of reference divide the disposal of 16,200 tons of Mélange, located at six sites, in five implementation tasks following the risk-oriented sequence. These five tasks are expected to be implemented between 2007 and 2010, within an estimated budget of more than 10 million euros. Currently, the legal framework for international tender and implementation of Phase III, including the project management structure, is under development in close co-operation with the Government of Ukraine.

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

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>
<b>2006</b>	
Czech Republic	20,000
Poland	80,000
Spain	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### 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 2005 and 2006.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Country assisted</b>
<b>2005</b>		
Finland	9,033	Kazakhstan
France	In kind (EOD training programme – 60,000)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Germany	5,000	Kazakhstan
Luxembourg	20,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Netherlands	266,812	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Norway	In kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	7,500	Kazakhstan
Slovenia	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Slovenia	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka

Sweden	3,826	Kazakhstan
USA	In kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Tajikistan, Phase I
<b>Sub-total 2005</b>	<b>407,171</b>	
<b>2006</b>		
Andorra	20,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Belgium	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Czech Republic	30,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
France	In kind (EOD training programme – 60,000)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Lithuania	10,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Norway	In kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (both for SALW and CA)
Norway	110,250	Tajikistan, Phase II
Poland	39,400	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Slovenia	19,808	Tajikistan, Phase II
Spain	150,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
USA	59,100	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
<b>Sub-total 2006</b>	<b>503,558</b>	
<b>Total 2005-2006</b>	<b>910,729</b>	

The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on elimination of rocket fuel component (Mélange) in 2005 and 2006.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
<b>2005</b>		
Canada	12,500	Armenia
Canada	12,500	Kazakhstan
Finland	266,408	Armenia
Germany	65,000	Armenia
Slovenia	15,192	Azerbaijan
USA	903,454	Armenia
<b>Sub-total 2005</b>	<b>1,275,054</b>	
<b>2006</b>		
Czech Republic	20,000	Ukraine
Poland	80,000	Ukraine
Spain	150,000	Kazakhstan
Spain	150,000	Ukraine
<b>Sub-total 2006</b>	<b>400,000</b>	
<b>Total 2005-2006</b>	<b>1,675,054</b>	

<b>Total for Conventional Ammunition and Mélange 2005-2006</b>	<b>2,585,783</b>
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## **5. Co-operation within the OSCE 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 2006, a new practice was developed, whereby heads of missions provide reports to the FSC about politico-military projects. The Head of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, the Head of the OSCE Office in Baku, the Head of the OSCE Centre in Almaty, the Head of the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe, as well as the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine reported to the FSC.

Seminar on SALW and Stockpile of Conventional Ammunition Management and Security, Bishkek, 7-8 June 2006: The CPC, in co-operation with the Kyrgyz authorities, conducted a seminar on SALW and Stockpile of Conventional Ammunition Management and Security in Kyrgyzstan on 7 and 8 June 2006. The seminar was supported by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, and attended by Kyrgyz representatives together with experts from Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Small Arms Survey and South Eastern and the Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of SALW (SEESAC). Its purpose was to share OSCE and national practices and experience in effective management of SALW and stockpile of conventional ammunition. It also identified Kyrgyzstan's achievements and problems in dealing with the issue.

Exhibition at the Seminar on Military Doctrine, Vienna, 14-15 February 2006: On the side lines of the Seminar on Military Doctrine, held by the FSC on 14 and 15 February 2006, the CPC presented a photo exhibition. The displayed pictures, taken during assessment visits, showed the condition of SALW as well as conventional ammunition stored in 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 context of Phase I of the OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan.

Mediterranean Partners, Vienna, 20 October 2006: On 20 October 2006, Mr. Jernej Cimperšek, Counselor at the Slovenian Mission and FSC Co-ordinator for Conventional Ammunition, and Colonel Claes Nilsson, Military Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE and FSC Co-ordinator for SALW Projects, delivered presentations on the OSCE activities on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition to the Mediterranean Partners meeting.

Exhibition at the Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Brussels, 4-5 December 2006: The FSC is preparing a photo exhibition to take place on the margins of the Ministerial Council Meeting, on 4 and 5 December 2006 in Brussels. A short film as well as displayed pictures, taken during assessment visits, will show the condition of SALW as well as conventional ammunition stored in Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine and implementation of OSCE projects in these countries.

## **5. 2 Exchange of information with other international organizations**

NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, Brussels, 12 June 2006: On 12 June 2006, Mr. Peter Popchev, the Bulgarian FSC Chairperson; Colonel Claes Nilsson, Military Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE and FSC Co-ordinator for SALW projects; and Mr. Jernej Cimperšek, Counselor at the Slovenian Mission and FSC Co-ordinator for Conventional Ammunition, delivered presentations on the OSCE activities relating to SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition and on the possible exchange of information with the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund on ongoing projects.

United Nations Review Conference on the Implementation of the Programme of Action on SALW, New York, 26 June – 7 July 2006: During the side event organized by the OSCE on 26 June 2006 at the United Nations (UN) Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its Aspects, Ambassador Lamberto Zannier, Director of the CPC, presented an overview of OSCE's achievements in the period from 2001 to 2006 in the area of SALW. Highlighting the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security, the Director outlined OSCE assistance projects dealing both with SALW and with conventional ammunition, as well as the main sections of the OSCE Document on SCA that mandated OSCE's work.

OSCE-EU assessment visit to Novobohdanivka, Ukraine, 5-7 July 2006: The OSCE, jointly with the EU, conducted an assessment visit to depot 275 in the Zaporozhye region of Ukraine, which is suffering the consequences of a fire followed by the explosion of over 56 tons of ammunition. The report of the assessment visit was distributed to delegations in September (FSC.DEL/398/06) and envisaged activities aimed at capacity building and the provision of equipment for destruction of recovered unexploded ammunition.

EU – CODUN, Brussels, 28 September 2006: On 28 September 2006, Colonel Claes Nilsson, Military Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE and FSC Co-ordinator for SALW Projects, and Colonel Anders Gardberg, Senior Military Adviser to the Permanent Mission of Finland to the OSCE, delivered presentations on the OSCE's activities on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, and on the role of the EU in the OSCE's work on SALW. Delegations positively assessed this initiative, designed to allow for enhanced co-ordination between the OSCE and the EU in these fields.

League of Arab States, Vienna, 11-12 October 2006: On 11 and 12 October 2006, Ambassador Wael Al-Assad, Director of the Multilateral Relations Department at the League of Arab States, visited the OSCE to discuss possible co-operation in the field of SALW and conventional ammunition.

## **6. Conclusions**

The OSCE Document on 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 Section V of the OSCE Document on SCA, dealing with requests for assistance from 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 1.1 million euros for the projects in 2006.

Developing the Best Practices Guide on Conventional Ammunition is an important area of implementation of the OSCE Document on SCA. In 2006, the FSC Editorial Review Board completed its work on two best practice guides: on stockpile management and on transportation of ammunition.

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.

## **7. Annexes**

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, 20 November 2006

### Synopsis of Status of SALW and Conventional Ammunition Projects in the OSCE in 2006

(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>Tajikistan</b>	SALW and CA Programme. Phase II.  Task III – SALW and CA stockpile physical security  Task V – SALW and CA Physical Security Training	Design of legal framework for implementation with implementing partners	2006-2008	<b><u>Project: 5500165</u></b> Task III budget: EUR 1,205,997 Funds pledged: EUR 484,000 <b><u>Task III Required Funds: EUR 721,997</u></b>  Task V budget: EUR 50,280 <b><u>Task V Required Funds: EUR 50,280</u></b>
<b>Belarus</b>	Improvement of SALW stockpile management and security of 16 storage sites	UNDP is implementing agency. Project implementation plan is signed by UNDP and Belarus. National registration procedure preceding plan's implementation is expected to be completed soon. Selection of Programme manager is in process.	2006-2008	Total budget is EUR 2,900,000 Funds pledged: EUR 500,000 <b><u>Funds required: 2,400,000</u></b>

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

**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
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 Assessment and project development completed in May 2006.  Technical preparations in process.  Design of legal framework for implementation with implementing partners	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 150,000 <b>Task IV Required Funds: EUR 11,637</b>
Armenia	Disposal of 862 tons of Melange.	Phase III. Implementation. 52% of Melange converted into low-grade fertilizer and distributed to local farms. October 2005- March 2006 disposal plant is suspended for season break.	2006-2007	Total budget EUR 1,247,000 <b>Funds Required: EUR 0</b>

On-going Projects				
Ukraine	Assistance to State programme on	Phase I. Procurement of required	2006	<b>Project: 32000048</b>

	overcoming consequences of ammunition explosions in Novobogdanivka implementation.	equipment is in process.		Total budget: EUR 225,000 Funds pledged: EUR 208,500 <b>Funds Required: EUR 16,500</b>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Disposal of 1,400tons of Melange	Phase II. "Tendering, budgeting, contracting". Tender results are in post-qualification phase. MoU on project implementation is under development. Draft Project proposal presented to the FSC (SEC.GAL/175/06, FSC.FR/7/06/Add.1)  Phase III. Implementation is scheduled for 2007-08	2006  2007-2008	Budget for Phase III "Implementation": EUR 1,374,000 Funds pledged: EUR 150,000  <b>Estimated Funds Required: EUR 1,224,000</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	Disposal of 16,343 tons of Melange	Phase II. "Tendering, budgeting, contracting" is in preparation. MoU on project implementation and Project management structure are under development.  Phase III. Implementation is divided in 5 separate tasks following risk-oriented sequence	2006  2007-2009	Estimate budget for Phase III "Implementation": EUR 10,300,000 for 2007-2009 Funds pledged: EUR 250,000  <b>Minimum funds estimated for Task I (2007) is EUR 2,050,000</b>  <b>Estimated Total Funds Required: EUR 10,050,000.</b>

#### Completed Projects

Country	Project Description	Budget	Timeline	Implementing agent
<b>Tajikistan</b>	SALW and CA Programme. Phase I.  Task I – CA Destruction – National Capacity Building.  Task IV – CA stockpile management and security	Task I: EUR 120,000  Task IV: EUR 93,000	April 2006  December 2006	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe. Final report provided to the Group of Friends of Tajikistan on 14.11.2006

#### Requests for assistance

Country	Request Description	Status		
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Disposal of 100.000 tons surplus	Initial assessment/project	n/a	n/a

	ammunition in Kaliningrad oblast.	development completed July 2006. Consultations in process.		
<b>Belarus</b>	Disposal of 97.000 tons of surplus ammunition	No activities		
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Assistance in ammunition disposal	Initial assessment conducted. Additional information required for project development is requested.	n/a	n/a
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Clean-up of melange storage sites	Phase I. Initial assessment completed in 2005. Project development is in process	n/a	n/a
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Disposal of 1,500 tons of melange	No activities	n/a	n/a

### **PART C: DONORS SUPPORT 2005-2006**

<b>SALW Projects</b>		
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Country Assisted</b>
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
Norway	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (SALW and CA)
Norway	Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser (both SALW and CA)	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II
Spain	100,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	200,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	170,575	Tajikistan, Phase I
Sweden	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	234,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
USA	Stockpile management course	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II

<b>CA Projects</b>		
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funds pledged (EUR)</b>	<b>Country Assisted</b>
Andorra	20,000	Tajikistan Phase II
Belgium	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Canada	12,500	Armenia, Mélange
Canada	12,500	Kazakhstan, Mélange
Czech Republic	20,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Czech republic	30,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Finland	266,408	Armenia, Mélange
France	In kind (EOD training programme – EUR 120,000)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Germany	65,000	Armenia, Mélange
Lithuania	10,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Luxembourg	20,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Netherlands	266,812	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser (both CA and SALW)	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II
Norway	110,250	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Poland	80,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Poland	39,400	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Slovenia	15,192	Azerbaijan, Melange
Slovenia	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Slovenia	19,808	Tajikistan, Phase II
Slovenia	25,000	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka
Spain	150,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Spain	150,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Spain	150,000	Kazakhstan, Mélange
USA	903,454	Armenia, Mélange
USA	59,100	Ukraine, Novobohdanivka