



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

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



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Executive summary

This progress report gives comprehensive factual information on the current status of implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) in the period from November 2009 to November 2011¹. Furthermore, the report also indicates those specific areas where the most critical action or assistance is needed. The following results were achieved in 2010-2011:

In March 2011, the Forum for Security Co-operation adopted FSC Decision 3/11, recognizing destruction as the preferred method of disposal of surplus, expired and obsolete conventional ammunition.

During the reporting period, participating States pledged approximately EUR 4,886,000 for stockpiles of conventional ammunition and mélange projects (around EUR 969,572 for SCA projects across the OSCE area and EUR 3,916,947 for the mélange project in Ukraine). Ukraine's in-kind contribution for the implementation of the mélange project amounted to EUR 360,000.

The two-year period has been marked by a strong implementation phase in many projects, leading to the completion of projects in Albania, Moldova, Montenegro and Ukraine. Under the mélange project in Ukraine, the largest OSCE extrabudgetary project ever, around 7,000 tons of mélange were disposed of in a safe and environmentally benign manner.

Many other projects are under development or just in the starting phase. Following the OSCE assessment visits conducted in 2010-2011 in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Serbia, the OSCE is now facing a challenge of mobilizing approximately EUR 10 million of extrabudgetary resources in the next few years, needed to destroy surplus ammunition and secure stockpiles that present humanitarian, environmental and proliferation threats across the OSCE region.

Co-operation between UNDP and the OSCE has been further enhanced through the development of three new joint projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia and Serbia. Also, co-ordination of efforts with other international organizations has been continued on project activities as well as on normative achievements in the area of SCA and SALW.

Although the report concludes that 2010 and 2011 have been successful years, it emphasizes the need for further donations during the remainder of 2011 and in 2012. Projects on demilitarization or safe storage of ammunition and weapons are one of the tangible and visible successful endeavours of the OSCE's work. SCA projects have good public relations value and are therefore of great importance to the Organization. The OSCE has a number of important projects that are in urgent need of funding. Participating States are therefore encouraged to seriously consider making contributions for these projects.

¹ The deadline for submitting input for this report was 7 November 2011.

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1. Introduction

At the Seventeen Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Athens, the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation, through its Chairperson, was requested to submit to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council a progress report on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) (MC.DEC/15/09). The present report covers ongoing efforts to address the challenges posed by stockpiles of ammunition. The report presents conclusions and suggests focus areas.

It has been recognized that surplus stockpiles of conventional ammunition, including rocket fuel component mélange, adversely affect the security and stability of countries and regions. Since 1995, the world has seen at least 236 known or suspected explosive events in ammunition storage areas.² In 2011 alone, ammunition explosions occurred in at least three participating States, causing human losses and injuries in the OSCE area. This underlines the need to further develop co-operation on stockpiles of conventional ammunition. The OSCE has developed a solid base for tackling the problem of stockpiles of conventional ammunition stored in conditions that do not meet minimum safety standards. Currently, the Forum is dealing with requests from eight countries designed to address the problem.

Since the OSCE is not a legal entity, implementation of such projects requires a special focus due to increased risks and possible legal and financial liabilities. However, non-action is not an option, as

doing nothing could result in the loss of life and possible environmental catastrophe. Thus, preventive action such as demilitarization and improvement of storage facilities is supported at the Forum as a generally wiser and less costly course of action.

In 2010-2011, the OSCE continued to provide practical assistance to participating States. 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, mobilizing both technical and financial resources, and implementing projects, including through co-operation with other international organizations.

2. Objective

This report is intended to provide an update on the implementation of general principles regarding conventional ammunition agreed on by all the participating States in the Document on SCA. It also describes the progress achieved in project activities on conventional ammunition carried out in response to assistance requests from participating States. The report covers the period from November 2009 to November 2011, owing to the fact that in 2010, the OSCE had the Summit of Heads of State or Government instead of a meeting of the Ministerial Council, so that no ministerial reports were prepared.

The report is primarily designed to provide an overview of the status of projects, and Best Practice Guides, and to highlight the issues posing challenges to successful implementation of the OSCE projects under the Document on SCA in the near future.

² Source: Report "The Threat from Explosive Events in Ammunition Storage Areas" by Explosive Capabilities Limited (Edition 2010/3) indicates 231 incidents globally plus five media-reported incidents in 2011 in OSCE participating States.

3. National efforts

3.1 National efforts related to stockpiles of conventional ammunition

The OSCE Document on SCA identifies areas of responsibility to be embraced by all the participating States. These include management and security of national stockpiles of conventional ammunition; management of explosive materials and explosive devices and the identification and reduction of surpluses.

4. OSCE assistance pursuant to the Document on SCA

Since 2003, the OSCE has received 29 requests for assistance in the area of SCA from 16 participating States. Specifically, these included eight requests for assistance in ensuring the safety and security of stockpiles of ammunition; eleven requests to assist with the destruction of ammunition; seven requests for assistance in the disposal of rocket fuel component (mélange) and three requests for assistance with the disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

In 2010-2011, the OSCE continued the implementation of projects in response to requests for assistance on conventional ammunition submitted by participating States. These two years were marked by a strong implementation phase in many projects.

4.1 Requests for assistance in destruction and stockpile management and security of conventional ammunition

4.1.1 Requests being assessed or in the project development phase

Following the request for assistance submitted by **Kyrgyzstan**, as well as assessment visits conducted in 2008 and

2011, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, together with the CPC, recently finalized the development of the OSCE SALW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition Programme for Kyrgyzstan, which comprises the following elements:

- Provision of training on physical security and stockpile management;
- Construction and/or refurbishment of three SALW and ammunition storage sites (Buzhum, Gul'cha and Koi-Tash);
- Destruction of surplus or unserviceable SALW, including MANPADS, and ammunition.

The programme will be implemented in 2011-2013 with a total budget of up to EUR 900,000.

In March 2011, **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (BiH) submitted a request for assistance to the FSC for enhancing stockpile management and security of SALW and conventional ammunition storage sites. In June 2011, an OSCE assessment team visited all the sites, and recommended that two SALW storage sites (Teufik Buza and Rabic) and two ammunition storage sites (Kula 1 and Krupa) should be refurbished with the support of the OSCE. The OSCE Mission to BiH developed separate projects for each site, with an overall budget of EUR 1.2 million that will be implemented jointly with UNDP BiH. Despite the fact that, at the time of drafting, the project has not yet been uploaded into the OSCE financial system, its implementation by UNDP has already been initiated (design and procurement of external doors at SALW and SCA storage buildings) under supervision of the Joint Project Manager seconded by the OSCE Mission.

Following the closure of the OSCE Mission in **Georgia** in 2009, the OSCE Secretariat, UNDP Georgia and the Ministry of Defence of Georgia undertook a range of technical assessments in 2010

with the aim of resuming demilitarization activities in Georgia. As a result, the OSCE and UNDP developed a joint ammunition demilitarization and community security programme. The programme's recently launched pilot project envisions the destruction of Georgia's entire stockpile of aircraft cluster bombs within less than two years.

In June 2011, **Serbia** requested OSCE assistance in destroying surplus ammunition and improving stockpile management and security of ammunition stockpiles. The OSCE and UNDP Serbia jointly conducted an assessment visit from 11 to 14 September 2011, and recommended that, based on technical, safety and implementation timescales, the project priorities should be:

- Technical and infrastructure support for the demilitarization of surplus stocks of ammunition filled with white phosphorous, and the subsequent disposal of the white phosphorous;
- Technical and infrastructure support for the disposal of napalm powders;
- Infrastructure improvement to existing demilitarization facilities at the Technical Repair Factory Kragujevac;
- New storage buildings at Mrsac and Mirnička Reka.

The project proposal is under development with the aim of starting implementation of another joint OSCE-UNDP project early in 2012.

Also, it should be noted that, given the increasing number of SALW and SCA projects in South-Eastern Europe, a post of OSCE SALW and SCA adviser in the Western Balkans needs to be established.

4.1.2 Projects under implementation

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).³ Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE Secretariat and UNDP, the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme (MONDEM) was established under UNDP management. The implementation of the Programme has currently been extended until 31 December 2011.

The project on the demilitarization of surplus conventional ammunition was progressing steadily in 2010-2011. The first phase of the demilitarization project was completed in June 2010, when a total of 480 tonnes of unstable ammunition were successfully demilitarized. Funds generated from selling scrap (USD 80,000) were ploughed back into the project in preparation for the launch of the project's second phase, which has just rolled out. Funded to around 66% at this stage, the second phase also envisions the purchase of demilitarization equipment for tackling a total stockpile of 1,000 tonnes, of which over 100 tonnes are considered to be unstable and are a matter of priority.

The second component of the MONDEM Programme is aimed at solving the problems of secure storage and management in the ammunition storage areas. The project is helping to bring the management and security of two ammunition storage sites in Montenegro to a level corresponding both to national requirements and to recommendations set forth in the UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) and the OSCE SALW Best Practice Guide on Stockpile Management and Security. During 2010-

³ The project on the disposal of toxic waste in Montenegro was completed in November 2008.

2011, the MONDEM team achieved significant progress, resulting in the upgrade of the Taras storage site, which holds close to one third of Montenegro's overall stockpile. The site, which currently houses new guard premises and fences, electrical and power installations, access roads and parking facilities, and video surveillance and perimeter security systems, was inaugurated in May 2011. The Montenegrin authorities are also planning to equip the site with a new water supply system out of their own resources. It is planned to start upgrading the second storage site, Brezovik, which is the largest ammunition storage site in Montenegro, as soon as the funding prospects allow. Formal presentation of the engineering project design is scheduled for early November 2011. This project may be split into several subprojects to facilitate easier donor support. To date, the overall OSCE financial contribution to MONDEM amounts to EUR 623,194.13; financial support to MONDEM through UNDP is at around US\$ 3.2 million, and the Government of Montenegro is contributing around EUR 1 million. Detailed information on sources of funding can be found in Annex B.

The OSCE SALW and Conventional Ammunition Programme in **Moldova**, launched in 2009, already comprises three projects that have been finalized over the last two years and one more project currently in the process of implementation. In addition, two more projects have been uploaded into the OSCE electronic database and are ready for implementation, provided sufficient funding is obtained.

Through implementation of the three projects in 2010-2011, the OSCE Mission to Moldova helped the Ministry of Defence of Moldova to build up substantial capacity and expertise to dispose of various types of ammunition. A total of 78 cluster bombs and 106 aircraft bombs were successfully disposed of and

48 surface-to-air missiles were rendered non-operational as a result of these efforts.

The project to refurbish storage sites for SALW and ammunition in Floresti, Cahul, Balti and Chisinau is currently underway. As a result of its implementation, the necessary conditions for running SALW and ammunition management systems in accordance with the OSCE best practice standards will be put in place. The project is planned to be completed in 2012.

Notwithstanding the success of the above projects, there is a dire shortage of funds for proceeding with the implementation of the programme's largest project, for the construction of a new ammunition storage facility in Bulboaca. The funds required for this project amount to EUR 820,000.

In **Ukraine**, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator has recently completed a project with the country's Ministry of Emergency Situations, which was jointly developed by the Project Co-ordinator, CPC and the Ministry in 2008.

The project provided explosive ordnance disposal staff of the Ministry with equipment needed for ground and underwater clearance of explosive remnants of war, specifically on the Crimean coast. In addition, 111 pieces of reliable up-to-date personal protective equipment were made available as part of the project.

4.2 Requests for assistance on elimination of liquid rocket fuel components (mélange and samin) and hazardous military chemicals

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

The mélange project in Ukraine became the largest extrabudgetary project that the OSCE has ever undertaken. This project has a major positive environmental impact in terms of removing the contamination/accident risk posed by the deteriorating stockpiles of the hazardous chemical substance. It also delivers lasting benign socio-economic effects on local communities as the military sites with their infrastructural and economic assets will be closed down after the removal of the mélange and, after environmental clean-up, will be re-developed for civilian use.

By October 2011, the OSCE Secretariat, supported by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, successfully finalized Phases III-A and III-B of the project launched in November 2009, removing a total of 5,764 tonnes of mélange from three storage sites in the west of Ukraine and thereby eliminating all this toxic hazard from the entire western Ukraine. This hazardous substance was transported to two chemical plants in the Russian Federation that have extensive experience in mélange disposal. There all the mélange was safely processed into nitric acid and subsequently used for the production of civilian chemical products like fuel additives and industrial explosives.

The next storage site, out of the remaining three (in the centre, east and south of Ukraine), containing 1,129 tonnes, was removed from October to November 2011 under the final phase III-C. It is planned to remove all the mélange from Ukraine by late 2012, so that two sites located in the vicinity of the UEFA Eurocup 2012 games will be gone before the start of the games.

In **Kazakhstan**, the total amount of mélange to be disposed of was assessed by the Ministry of Defence of Kazakhstan and the OSCE at 410 tonnes.

Also Kazakhstan reconfirmed its national financial and technical contribution to the

project to be implemented, preferably by the end of 2011.

Based on the successful experience with the mélange project in Ukraine, it is planned to apply the same approach, removing one trainload of mélange to the Russian Federation for disposal at the chemical factory in the Nizhniy Novgorod region.

Since 2008, the OSCE Presence in **Albania** has been working with the Ministry of Defence on hazardous waste disposal, removing 60 tonnes of mélange rocket fuel and 120 tonnes of Dichloroethane. At the end of 2010, the Ministry approached the Presence, requesting its assistance in disposing of the remaining 72 tonnes of hazardous chemicals. An assessment in this regard conducted in January 2011 concluded that the current situation in respect to storing and handling, with storage facilities in close proximity to living areas and a lack of awareness of the surrounding populations regarding the risks, called for urgent intervention.

A one-year project for safe disposal of the remaining hazardous chemicals by increasing the Ministry's capacities for handling and repackaging them, safely storing them temporarily and ultimately disposing of them is ready for implementation in 2012, upon mobilization of EUR 237,902 of donor contributions. Detailed information on sources of funding can be found in Annex B.

4.3 FSC decision on destruction of conventional ammunition

In March 2011, the Forum for Security Cooperation adopted FSC Decision 3/11, which recognizes destruction as the preferred method of disposal of surplus, expired and obsolete conventional ammunition.

4.4 Donors

The overall list of donors to OSCE SCA projects, including mélange, is provided in Annex D.

5. Co-operation and exchange of information

5.1 Co-operation with the UN

In line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW, which encouraged regional organizations to co-operate and to develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources to combat illicit SALW, the OSCE developed a general framework for technical co-operation with UNDP. A Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2006 provides a non-exclusive framework for technical co-operation for the implementation of SALW and conventional ammunition projects. In April 2010, the Memorandum was extended for two years until June 2012.

In addition to two joint projects launched in the framework of the Memorandum in Belarus and Montenegro in 2007, three new joint projects have been started in Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

In 2009-2011 the United Nations was developing technical guidelines for the management of conventional arms and ammunition stockpiles to assist UN member States in the implementation of adequate stockpile management systems. These guidelines were designed to allow UN member States gradually to institute a series of progressively more comprehensive stockpile management systems, as well as to serve as a useful tool in aid of those providing international assistance in stockpile management. These guidelines make use *inter alia* of the

OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition.

5.2 Exchange of information with other international organizations

The OSCE exchanges information on OSCE project activities as well as on normative achievements in the area of SCA with other international organizations. Following the OSCE's initiative for the holding of regular co-ordination meetings as of 2008, one-day informal meetings were held in Belgrade (June 2010) and in Brussels (September 2011) with other international organizations, to enhance co-ordination of efforts with regard to projects on small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA). These meetings afforded an opportunity to take stock of SALW and SCA projects implemented by international organizations and in the latter case by individual donors, with the aim of identifying synergies for project activities and avoiding overlaps.

6. Conclusions

The OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) remains an effective and useful tool for addressing the problems arising from stockpiles 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.

When it comes to the normative aspects of the SCA Document, an appreciable development in the past two years has been the introduction of destruction as the preferred method of disposal of ammunition. At the same time, there is more room for enhancing the other normative aspects of this Document, for

example, development of clear criteria for defining surpluses of conventional ammunition in the efforts to ensure ammunition's safe and secure storage. The OSCE should work further in this area at both the norm-setting and the practical levels.

One of the most vibrant areas of implementation of the OSCE Document on SCA remains the one dealing with requests for assistance from the participating States in the field of destruction, and stockpile management and security.

In this field, 2010 and 2011 have been two dynamic years. Projects were completed in Albania, Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine. New projects have been started up in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia and Kazakhstan, while a new project for Serbia is currently under development.

On the one hand, this bears out OSCE's credibility in helping participating States with their SCA problems. However, from another point of view, it also raises expectations that the OSCE is capable of delivering the same or a higher level of technical and financial support in the future.

The most significant result in 2010-2011 was the successful disposal of nearly 7,000 tonnes of Ukrainian mélange that made the western and central parts of Ukraine free of this hazardous substance. This project also remains at the top of the priority list for 2012, with the aim of completing removal of the remaining 8,500 tonnes by October 2012.

Another important achievement in 2011 was the resumption of ammunition demilitarization activities jointly with UNDP in Georgia.

In 2010 and 2011, there was some increase in donor funding available for SCA projects as compared to the year 2009. For

that period participating States pledged EUR 969,572 for projects relating to conventional ammunition.

The mélange project in Ukraine has attracted EUR 3,916,947 in the past two years, accounting for a substantial share of the total amount of donor contributions. Ukraine's in-kind contribution for the implementation of the project amounted to EUR 360,000.

On the other hand, for quite some time already, there have been other projects in need of donor funding, such as a project to build a new storage site in Moldova.

Projects on demilitarization or safe storage of ammunition and weapons are one of the tangible and visible successful endeavours of the OSCE's work. They have a good public relations value and are therefore of great importance to the Organization.

However, the extra budgetary contributions and the fund-raising remain a core challenge in the absence of predictable multi-year funding strategies for SALW and SCA projects by participating States.

7. Annexes

Annex A: Original requests for assistance and current status

Chart I. Original requests for assistance and current status
(Lists requests in the alphabetical order of participating States)

Requesting State	Scope of the problem (as specified in national requests)
Albania	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 20 February 2008 Elimination of 30 tonnes of rocket fuel component (mélange) <u>Status:</u> <i>Completed</i></p> <p><u>Date of Request:</u> September 2008 Project on demilitarization of ammunition by provision of relevant equipment (band saws) <u>Status:</u> <i>Completed</i></p> <p><u>Date of Request:</u> December 2010 Project for disposal of 72 tonnes of hazardous chemicals <u>Status:</u> <i>Starting</i></p>
Armenia	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 22 April 2004 Elimination of 862 tonnes of stocks of rocket fuel component (mélange) <u>Status:</u> <i>Completed</i></p>
Azerbaijan	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 26 July 2005 Elimination of 1,200 tonnes of stocks of rocket fuel components (mélange and samin) and site clean-up <u>Status:</u> <i>Handed over to NATO and completed</i></p>
Belarus	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 9 March 2004 Disposal of 97,000 tonnes of surplus ammunition, increasing by 4,000 -7,000 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 for ammunition disposal (USD 2.5 million), Belarus does not have the technical capacity to dispose of all types of surplus ammunition.) <u>Status:</u> <i>No activities</i></p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 29 March 2011 Improvement of the security and management of stockpiles of SALW and CA <u>Status:</u> <i>Two ammunition storage sites were identified as most suitable for OSCE-supported refurbishment. Project starts in 2012</i></p>
Cyprus	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 2 November 2011 Technical assistance to improve destruction capacities. All relevant work will be done by National Guard of Cyprus.</p>
Georgia	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 25 July 2007 Demilitarization of 4,300 tonnes of surplus ammunition (artillery shells, guided and unguided missiles, aviation bombs, pyrotechnic ammunition and shells of various calibres); Remediation of soil at five former military airfields; Disposal of 9,000 warheads by smelting; Destruction of 4,705 items of ammunition by open detonation. <u>Status:</u> <i>Started</i></p>

Requesting State	Scope of the problem (as specified in national requests)
Kazakhstan	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 15 December 2004</p> <p>Assistance in the disposal of transportable conventional ammunition using industrial facilities in Arys and Kapchagai; Assistance in the disposal of non-transportable conventional ammunition in its storage location (Ayaguz, Uch-Aral, Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk); Re-establishment of conventional ammunition test laboratory to carry out regular examination of conventional ammunition; Establishment of a conventional ammunition management system as an integral part of a common armed forces procurement and management system; Elimination of 410 tonnes of rocket fuel component (mélange).</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Kazakhstan has taken the lead in ammunition disposal and the establishment of an ammunition management system. The OSCE provides assistance for the disposal of mélange in conjunction with the mélange project in Ukraine. A project proposal for the conventional ammunition test laboratory has been developed, but remains unfunded.</i></p>
Kyrgyz Republic	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 5 February 2008</p> <p>Improvement of the security and management of stockpiles of SALW and CA</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Two assessment visits were carried out. An OSCE programme for SALW and CA was designed to include five separate but interlinked projects addressing different aspects of stockpile management and security. Implementation started autumn of 2011.</i></p>
Moldova	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 20 December 2006</p> <p>Construction of a new ammunition storage facility in Bulboaca; Upgrade of SALW and ammunition storage facilities (Floresti, Cahul, Balți, Chisinau); Procurement and equipping of a mobile system for visual inspection of conventional ammunition; Destruction of cluster bombs; Destruction of air bombs; Disposal of 19 R60 air-to-ground rockets; Disposal of five V28 surface-to-air missiles; Ammunition technician training.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Two projects (4 and 5) are already completed. One (7) has rendered the missiles non-operational and prepared them for final disposal. Project 2 is in progress and project 1 has yet to garner sufficient donor funding to be launched. Other projects are under development.</i></p>
Montenegro	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 28 February 2007</p> <p>Destruction of heavy weapons systems; Destruction of 9,900 tonnes of surplus conventional ammunition; Elimination of 160 tonnes of stocks of rocket fuel components (mélange, samin) and napalm; Improvement of stockpile security and management.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Projects 1 and 3 have been completed. The first phase of the destruction of conventional ammunition has also been finalized (project 2), and the first of the two ammunition storage sites has been refurbished (project 4). Both projects are continuing subject to the availability of continued funding.</i></p>

Requesting State	Scope of the problem (as specified in national requests)
Russian Federation	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 19 May 2004</p> <p>Request for the disposal of surplus ammunition in Kaliningrad Oblast (100,000 tonnes, including 20,000 tonnes in a dangerous condition);</p> <p>Improvement of stockpile security and management.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Request withdrawn on 28 March 2007 (FSC.DEL/111/07). The Russian Federation will provide information about national efforts towards destroying the ammunition in question.</i></p>
Serbia	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 1 June 2011</p> <p>Provision of equipment for ammunition demilitarization and training to operate this equipment;</p> <p>Disposal of 1,133 tonnes of white phosphorous- and napalm powder-based ammunition;</p> <p>CA stockpile management and security (two ammunition storage sites).</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>A joint OSCE-UNDP assessment visit was conducted in September 2011. Project development is under way.</i></p>
Tajikistan	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 21 September 2004 (Phase I), 22 February 2006 (Phase II)</p> <p>Specific situation: Organic arsenicals stored together with unexploded ordnances (UXOs) collected from the battlefield.</p> <p>Storage locations and conditions are not acceptable and present a serious danger to staff, the local population and civil infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>Completed.</i></p>
Ukraine	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 29 September 2004, additional request, 2 October 2007</p> <p>New destruction capacities for RDX charges in Western Ukraine;</p> <p>Improvement of security system for ammunition stockpiles;</p> <p>Disposal of 16,764 tonnes of liquid rocket fuel component (mélange). Following consultations between the Government of Ukraine and the OSCE, it is planned to eliminate 3,168 tonnes of mélange as the pilot project;</p> <p>Assistance in overcoming the consequences of the Novobohdanivka storage-site disaster (destruction of remaining ammunition, area clean-up);</p> <p>Assistance in clearing unexploded ammunition left on the territory of Ukraine.</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>The UXO/ERW clearance project has been completed. The mélange project is being implemented; approximately 7,000 tonnes of mélange have been removed from western and central Ukraine.</i></p>
Uzbekistan	<p><u>Date of Request:</u> 25 February 2005</p> <p>Elimination of over 1,000 tonnes of stocks of rocket fuel component (mélange)</p> <p><u>Status:</u> <i>NATO has taken the lead in this project.</i></p>

Annex B: Donor funding for planned/running conventional ammunition projects

Albania

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2009		
Denmark	120,000	Demilitarization
2010		
Germany	78,000	Destruction of ammunition phase II
SUM	198,000	
Funds needed: Disposal of hazardous chemicals		EUR 237,902

Georgia

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2009		
Denmark	30,000	Disposal of cluster bombs
2010		
Ireland	50,000	Disposal of cluster bombs
2011		
Denmark	59,325	Disposal of cluster bombs
Austria	15,083	Disposal of cluster bombs
SUM	154,408	
Funds needed:		EUR 391,331

Kazakhstan (ammunition laboratory)

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2009-2011		
---	---	
SUM	---	
Funds needed:		EUR 302,500

Kyrgyz Republic

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2011		
USA	250,000	SALW and CA Programme in Kyrgyzstan
SUM	250,000	
Funds needed:		EUR 550,000

Moldova

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2009		
Finland	62,000	Refurbishment of SALW and SCA storage facilities
Spain	61,000	Destruction of cluster bombs

2010		
Germany	210,000	Refurbishment of SALW and SCA storage facilities
Germany	25,420	Disposal of surface-to-air missiles
Ireland	7,400	Destruction of air bombs
Spain	19,000	Destruction of air bombs
Luxembourg	14,000	Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca
Norway	In kind	Destruction of cluster bombs
Russia	In kind	Disposal of surface-to-air missiles
2011		
Austria	15,500	Disposal of surface-to-air missiles
SUM	414,320	
Funds needed: (Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca)		EUR 820,000

Montenegro

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2009		
Spain	100,000	Improvement of CA stockpile storage security (Taras)
2010		
Denmark	20,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition
Hungary	10,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition later reverted to Improvement of CA stockpile storage security (Taras)
Luxembourg	25,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition
Norway	63,194	Destruction of surplus ammunition
2011		
Luxembourg	25,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition
Liechtenstein	20,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition
SUM	263,194	
Funds needed: (Ammunition demilitarization, Phase II)		EUR 300,000
Funds needed: (Improvement of stockpile security management)		EUR 2,400,000

Ukraine

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2009		
Denmark	50,000	Clearance of explosive remnants of war
2010		
Germany	52,650	Clearance of explosive remnants of war
USA	In kind (equivalent of EUR 79,100)	Clearance of explosive remnants of war
2011		
Ireland	10,000	Clearance of explosive remnants of war
SUM	112,650	
Funds needed:		EUR ---

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2011		
SEESAC	USD 275,000	Replacements of openings at SALW and SCA storage buildings
SUM	200,000	
Funds needed:		
(Internationally contracted Ammunition Technician Officer (ATO); Reconstruction at SALW storage sites; Repair and/or installation of lighting; Installation of alternate power supply; Installation of fire detection and intruder detection systems at storage buildings; Procurement of fire fighting equipment)		EUR 1,050,000

Annex C: Donor funding for planned/running/recently completed mélange projects

Kazakhstan

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2006	
Spain	150,000
Sweden	40,000
Kazakhstan	To be confirmed once disposal contract is ready
SUM	190,000
Funds needed: (to monitor project implementation)	EUR 5,500

Ukraine

In 2006 – 2008, donor countries (Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Poland, Spain and Sweden) pledged a total of EUR 3,197,080. Details can be found in the progress report of 2009 (MC.GAL/8/09). The table below reflects funding pledged in 2009 – 2011.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2009	
Denmark	500,000
Germany	250,000
2010	
Sweden	1,736,220
USA	1,846,821
Denmark	140,000
2011	
Norway	193,906
SUM	4,666,947
Funds needed (estimated):	EUR 9,500,000

Annex D: Overall funding for all SCA projects

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 2009 – 2011.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
2009		
Denmark	30,000	Comprehensive Programme on SALW and SCA (Task: Georgia – disposal of cluster bombs)
Denmark	50,000	Ukraine ERW clearance
Denmark	120,000	Albania (demilitarization)
Finland	62,000	Refurbishment of SALW and SCA storage facilities, Moldova
Spain	61,000	Destruction of cluster bombs, Moldova
Spain	100,000	Montenegro, improvement of CA stockpile storage security
SUM	423,000	Year 2009

2010		
Denmark	20,000	Montenegro, destruction of surplus ammunition
Germany	78,000	Albania, destruction of ammunition, phase II
Germany	210,000	Moldova, refurbishment of SALW and SCA storage facilities
Germany	25,420	Moldova, disposal of surface-to-air missiles
Germany	52,650	Ukraine ERW clearance
Hungary	10,000	Montenegro, improvement of CA stockpile storage security
Ireland	50,000	Comprehensive Programme on SALW & SCA (Task: Georgia - disposal of cluster bombs)
Ireland	7,400	Moldova, destruction of air bombs
Luxembourg	14,000	Moldova, construction of a new storage facility
Luxembourg	25,000	Montenegro, destruction of surplus ammunition
Norway	63,194	Montenegro, destruction of surplus ammunition
Spain	19,000	Destruction of air bombs, Moldova
USA	In-kind (equivalent to 79,100)	Ukraine ERW clearance
SUM	574,664	Year 2010

2011		
Austria	15,500 15,083	Moldova, disposal of surface-to-air missiles Georgia, disposal of cluster bombs
Denmark	59,325	Georgia, disposal of cluster bombs
Ireland	10,000	Ukraine, ERW clearance
Liechtenstein	20,000	Montenegro
USA	250,000	Kyrgyzstan, SALW and SCA Programme, construction and refurbishment of storage sites
Luxembourg	25,000	Montenegro, destruction of surplus ammunition
SUM	394,908	Year 2011

SUM CA	1,392,572	2009 -2011
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The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on the elimination of rocket fuel component (Mélange) in the period 2009-2011.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
2009		
Denmark	500,000	Ukraine, Mélange
Germany	250,000	Ukraine, Mélange
SUM	750,000	Year 2009

2010		
Sweden	1,736,220	Ukraine, Mélange
USA	1,846,821	Ukraine, Mélange
Denmark	140,000	Ukraine, Mélange
SUM	3,723,041	Year 2010

2011		
Norway	193,906	Ukraine, Mélange
SUM	193,906	Year 2011

SUM, Mélange	4,666,947	2009 -2011
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SUM - SCA & Mélange	6,059,519	2009 -2011
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Annex E: Co-operation within the OSCE

Hazard awareness training in Tajikistan: In August 2011, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, jointly with Austria and Germany, organized a series of five hazard awareness seminars for law-enforcement agencies at five locations in Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Khujand, Rasht, Khorog and Kulyab). These seminars were designed to improve the skills and knowledge of local specialists working with ammunition storage and security. Very experienced experts from Austria and Germany were able to provide their local counterparts with in-depth theoretical and practical information on standards and practices for the safe and secure storage of conventional ammunition and small arms.

Mélange video at the OSCE Summit in Astana

On the margins of the OSCE Summit in Astana in December 2010, the FSC Support Section presented a short video about the implementation of the OSCE mélange project in Ukraine.