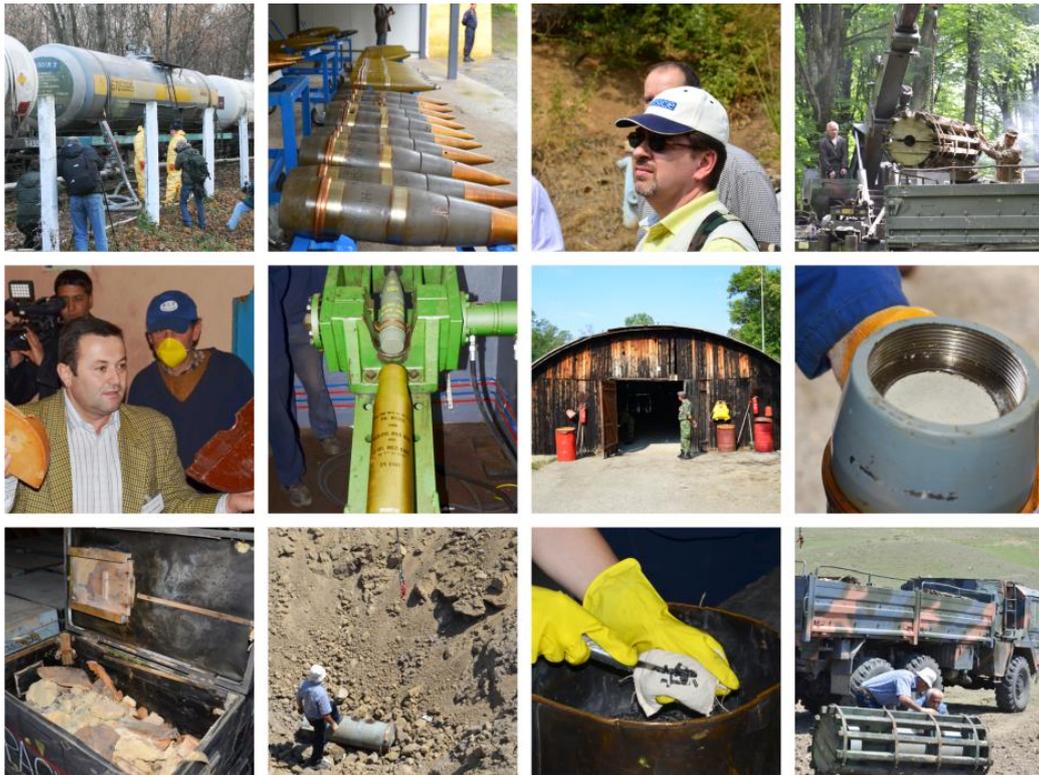




**FSC CHAIRPERSON'S PROGRESS REPORT
TO THE NINETEENTH MEETING
OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL**

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



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Executive Summary

Since 2003, the OSCE has received 34 requests for assistance in the area of SCA from 17 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; ten requests for assistance in the disposal of rocket fuel component (mélange) and five requests for assistance with the disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

This progress report provides comprehensive factual information on the current status of implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) in the period ranging from November 2011 – November 2012. Furthermore, the report also indicates those specific areas, where the most critical action or assistance is needed. The following results were achieved during the reporting period:

2012 has been a dynamic year. The OSCE continued the implementation of projects in response to requests for assistance on conventional ammunition submitted by participating States. This year was marked by a strong implementation phase in many projects. On-going projects were partly completed in Albania and Moldova. New projects have been started up in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Serbia. A request for OSCE assistance in disposal and destruction of special rocket fuels in surplus for the Bulgarian Army was submitted in October 2012. The relevant project is planned to be developed and implemented in 2012-2013, provided required funding availability.

Following the request for assistance submitted by Kyrgyzstan the OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB), together with the CPC finalized the development of the OSCE SALW and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition Programme for Kyrgyzstan.

The OSCE continued developing and implementing joint projects with UNDP. In addition to two joint projects launched in Belarus and Montenegro in 2007, since the end of 2011 three new joint projects have been started in Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

In response to the recommendation of the FSC Chairperson's Progress Reports on continuing implementation of the OSCE Documents on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition and SALW to the 18th meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2011 (MC.GAL/4/11/Corr.2) the Position of the Security Co-operation Adviser on SALW and SCA Projects in the Western Balkans was established in May 2012.

The Centre in Bishkek in cooperation with International Trust Fund and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan conducted in November 2011 Bishkek a regional Conference on "Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia" held. The OSCE Office in Tajikistan organized an event "Technical Co-operation on Explosive Hazards Reduction and Response in Central Asia" in November 2012.

In April 2012 military officials from the Armed Forces of Turkmenistan successfully completed OSCE-supported training seminars on the physical security and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition conducted in

Ashgabat. In Kyrgyzstan, between 27 February and 16 March 2012 the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, with the support from the Kyrgyz Ministry of Defence (MOD) and in cooperation with the USA's Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), conducted three-week training on Physical Security and Stockpile Management.

In 2012 there was some increase in donor funding available for SCA projects as compared to the previous year. For the mentioned reporting period participating States pledged EUR 1,889,804 for projects relating to conventional ammunition. The mélange projects in Ukraine and Kazakhstan have attracted EUR 3,002,000. In addition, the full amount, required for the completion of the mélange project in Ukraine in 2013, was provided by the U.S. in excess of ten million EUR. Although the report concludes that the reporting period has been successful, it emphasizes the need for further donations. Projects on demilitarization or safe storage of ammunition and weapons are one of the tangible and visible successful endeavours of the OSCE work. SCA projects have good public relations value and are therefore of high importance to the organisation as such. The OSCE has a number of important projects that are in urgent need of funding. Participating States are therefore encouraged to seriously consider contributions for these projects.

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1. Introduction

At the Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in Vilnius, the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) was requested to submit, through its Chairperson, to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council a progress report on the continuing implementation of the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) (MC.DEC/6/11). The present report covers ongoing efforts to address the challenges posed by stockpiles of ammunition. The report presents conclusions and suggests focus areas¹.

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 376 known unplanned explosive events in ammunition storage areas.² During the period 2011-2012 alone, unplanned ammunition explosions occurred in at least twelve participating States, causing human losses and injuries in the OSCE area. This underlines the strong 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 ten countries intended 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, severe damage of socio-economic infrastructure, and possible environmental catastrophe. Thus, preventive action such as demilitarization and improvement of storage facilities is supported in the Forum as a generally wiser and less costly course of action.

In 2012, 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 removing the risks, and 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 the 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 requests for assistance from participating States. The report covers the period from November 2011 to November 2012.

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.

¹ The deadline for submitting input for this report was 21 November 2012.

² Source: "Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites". Geneva: Small Arms Survey, posted on 19 October 2012. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/stockpiles/unplanned-explosions-at-munitions-sites.html#e5998>

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 the management and security of national stockpiles of conventional ammunition; the 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 34 requests for assistance in the area of SCA from 17 participating States. Specifically, these included eight requests for assistance in ensuring the safety and security of stockpiles of ammunition; 11 requests to assist with the destruction of ammunition; ten requests for assistance in the disposal of rocket fuel component (mélange) and five requests for assistance with the disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

In 2012, the OSCE continued the implementation of projects in response to requests for assistance on conventional ammunition submitted by participating States. This year was marked by a strong implementation phase in many projects.

4.1 Requests for assistance in destruction and management and security of stockpiles of conventional ammunition³

4.1.1 Requests being assessed or in the project-development phase

Following the request for assistance submitted by **Kyrgyzstan**, as well as

³ Detailed information on sources of funding can be found in Annex B.

assessment visits conducted in 2008 and 2011, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek (CiB), 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.

Since the end of 2011, the CiB actively started activities related to this project with an overall budget of EUR 1,160,564. At present, the United States Government, which is the only donor, has allocated for the SCA component of this project EUR 376,612. The Buzhum, Gul'cha and Koi-Tash storage facilities hold one third of the Ministry of Defence's overall stockpiles. Implementation of the project has currently been extended until 31 December 2014.

In August 2012, extrabudgetary implementation team members were hired to begin the launch and implementation of the project. In September 2012, the project team conducted short visits to all three sites to observe and check the real situation and conditions of the existing stockpiles and to establish contacts with the commanders of Ministry of Defence military bases and with officials in charge of warehouses in the respective locations.

In parallel, the project team, jointly with the Ministry of Defence, developed the technical requirements for the design work, in accordance with national regulations, international norms and OSCE Best Practice for SALW and SCA. The Ministry of Defence has requested that the first works should start in Buzhum. That

was mutually agreed. Since the project budget is not at present adequate to complete all the work on all three sites, it was decided to complete the work on Buzhum (Batken Province) with funds from the United States pledge. *Note: the construction work is expected to be launched at the Buzhum site in late April/early May of 2013.*

4.1.2 Co-operation within the OSCE

The position of the Security Co-operation Adviser on SALW and SCA Projects in the **Western Balkans** (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia) was established in May 2012 in response to the recommendation of the FSC Chairperson's Progress Reports on Continuing Implementation of the OSCE Documents on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition and SALW submitted to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Ministerial Council in 2011⁴.

Guided by the principles of cost-effectiveness, efficiency and result-oriented management based on already existing OSCE capacities in the Western Balkan region, the Security Co-operation Adviser has been posted in the OSCE Mission to Serbia and reports to the FSC through the CPC on issues related to the implementation of SALW and SCA commitments and projects.

Since May 2012, the Security Co-operation Adviser on SALW and SCA Projects: (1) contributed to developing the EXPLODE Programme for BiH, and assumed the responsibilities of a joint OSCE-UNDP project manager for the SALW and SCA stockpile management component of this Programme; and (2) en-

sured quality control of initial safety and security improvements implemented in 2012 in co-operation with the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearing House for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC); (3) supported the launch of the project for disposal of napalm powder in Serbia (first priority component of a larger **conventional ammunition stockpile management (CASM)** programme).

In **Central Asia**, on 22 and 23 November 2011, the Centre in Bishkek, in co-operation with the International Trust Fund and the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, conducted a regional conference on reduction of and response to explosive hazards in Central Asia, which was held in Bishkek. The conference provided a regional platform for exchange of information and experience in addressing challenges related to explosive hazards. The event highlighted the opportunities and modalities of a regional approach to preventing the potential risks and threats related to explosive hazards. The participants shared information on best national and international practices and examples of national/regional programmes for reduction of and response to the risk of explosive hazards.

On 21- 22 November 2012 the Regional conference on "Reducing the risk of, and responding to, explosive hazards" was held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan. The event was organized by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan, ITF Enhancing Human Security, OSCE Centre in Astana, and Kazakhstan's Defence Ministry. This conference provided a forum for a technical-level exchange of experience and best practices in reducing and responding to explosive hazards. It included sessions on national capacities, the identification of areas for co-operation between various initiatives, and the promotion of technical co-operation among interested states and other stakeholders.

⁴ 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 (MC.GAL/4/11/Corr.2)

4.1.3 Projects under implementation

In February 2012, the finalization of the framework document for the capacity development programme for conventional ammunition stockpile management for the Republic of **Serbia** marked the launching of this joint programme between the Ministry of Defence, the OSCE and UNDP⁵. The project within the first component of the CASM programme for disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous-filled ammunition was developed and agreed with all the stakeholders by the end of spring 2012. It is planned to deal with the napalm powder and white-phosphorous-filled ammunition separately in phases. Following the international tender, it is envisaged to remove 110 tonnes of napalm powder from Serbia by the end of 2012. The preparation of the next international tender for the disposal of the white-phosphorous-filled ammunition will also start at the end of the year.

The joint Government of **Montenegro**/UNDP/OSCE Capacity Development Programme for SALW (Conventional Ammunition) Demilitarization and Safe Storage for Montenegro, known as MONDEM, continued to contribute to a safer and more secure Montenegro⁶. The Phase II-Ammunition Demilitarization component

⁵In June 2011, Serbia requested OSCE assistance in destroying surplus ammunition and improving the management and the security of stockpiles of ammunition. The OSCE and UNDP-Serbia jointly conducted an assessment visit from 11 to 14 September 2011.

⁶Previous accomplishments under MONDEM include the dismantling and melting for scrap of some 3,500 tonnes of T-55 tanks and various heavy artillery pieces; safe and environmentally benign disposal of more than 100,000 litres of mélange oxidizer and other toxic substances; infrastructure and perimeter upgrade of the “Taras” ammunition depot in line with internationally accepted standards for safe stockpile management; safe and efficient destruction of 480 tonnes of unstable and excess ammunition within Phase I-Ammunition Demilitarization. UNDP is the implementing agency for the programme.

of MONDEM, under which more than 700 tonnes of unstable and excess ammunition were safely and efficiently destroyed, was completed in November 2012.

The MONDEM partners remain committed to the fulfilment of the two outstanding objectives within MONDEM, i.e., the destruction of remaining unstable and surplus munitions and the “Brezovik” upgrade⁷. The co-ordination and synergy of these two objectives is essential to ensure that overall stockpile security improves as the unstable and excess ammunition is removed from the storage sites and destroyed. With these two objectives fulfilled, the security threats posed by the existing stockpiles in Montenegro will be largely eliminated in the near future, with international donor support further provided, *inter alia*, to the MONDEM Programme.

The OSCE SALW and Conventional Ammunition Programme in **Moldova**, launched in 2009, comprises eight main projects. As regards destruction of weapons systems, three projects have been largely completed: destruction of 78 cluster bombs, 48 surface-to-air missiles, and 105 and 250 kg of air bombs.

The final disposal of the surface-to-air missiles, begun in 2010, was made possible by the disposal in spring 2012 of the remains of samin and mélange in some of the missiles.

The destruction of the remaining 19 air-to-air missiles, stored in Georgia since 1992, is under consideration with the OSCE implementing partners in Georgia.

The capacity and expertise of the Ministry of Defence of Moldova to dispose of

⁷ Engineering project design for the perimeter and infrastructure upgrade of the largest military ammunition depot in Montenegro, which holds most of the stockpile, namely “Brezovik”, was presented to donors in November 2011. A progress update was provided on 30 October 2012.

various types of ammunitions was significantly improved through these major projects.

The project to refurbish storage sites for SALW and ammunition in Floresti, Cahul, Balti and Chisinau has been completed. In addition to this refurbishment, an anti-intrusion alarm system is being installed in the depot at Floresti.

As a result of these improvements and in order to allow the implementation of sustainable training for ammunition specialists, the OSCE is working along with the Ministry of Defence to put in place the necessary conditions for running SALW and ammunition management systems in accordance with OSCE best practice standards.

Notwithstanding the success of the above projects, the programme's largest project is still to be implemented. The need for the construction of a new ammunition storage depot has been assessed. This new depot should fully comply with international safety standards. An initial assessment visit by a French expert showed the Moldovan Ministry of Defence that the activities conducted on the Bulboaca site were not compatible with the constraints imposed by such a depot. Another site had to be selected. A second visit by the French expert led to the assessment that a potential site could be at the military base of Danceni. In addition, a new design for the depot meeting international standards needs to be defined. A new project taking into account these changes will be provided by mid-2013.

In March 2011, **Bosnia and Herzegovina** requested assistance from the OSCE in enhancing the security and stockpile management of Ministry of Defence storage sites containing their conventional ammunition (five sites) and small arms and light weapons (two sites). The OSCE assessment of 2011 confirmed the need for

assistance in enhancing security and stockpile management of SALW and SCA storage sites.

Specifically, the assessment recommended the refurbishment of the SALW storage sites at Teufik Buza and Rabic to enhance the current levels of safety and security, so as to bring them into compliance with the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on SALW, and the refurbishment of the conventional ammunition storage sites at Kula 1 and Krupa to bring them into compliance with the OSCE Best Practice Guide on Procedures for Management of Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition.

During the reporting period, OSCE activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina focused on assisting the respective BiH institutions and representatives in assessing, organizing, planning and fundraising for increasing the safety and security of the country's prospective ammunition and weapons storage sites. To this end, on 1 June 2012, the OSCE and UNDP presented a joint project proposal (for the EU named the "EXPLODE" Project) to the EU Delegation to BiH for consideration for funding under its Instrument for Stability (IfS). The Programme is organized into three components.

Component I – Ammunition destruction and demilitarization;

Component II – Development of ammunition control capacities;

Component III – Stockpile management.

The lead organization for components I and II of the project will be the UNDP Country Office in BiH, while for component III, UNDP will partner with the OSCE. The "EXPLODE" Project, due to an EU Instrument for Stability regulation, will exclusively cover the activities to reduce the risk of accidental explosion by upgrading the "safety" of the BiH

prospective ammunition/weapons storage sites.

At the same time, the OSCE Mission to BiH has also developed a project that is complementary to the “EXPLODE” Project, which will address the remaining “security”-related activities aimed at upgrading the security infrastructure at the ammunition/weapons storage sites in order to prevent possible thefts and illicit proliferation of the stored weapons and ammunition.

This effort, which is in full compliance with the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on SALW and SCA, will not only result in the upgrading of BiH prospective ammunition and weapons storage sites, but will also contribute to the establishment of applicable national physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) standards, thus strengthening the long-term capacity to manage its stockpiles of SALW and CA.

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 are developing a joint ammunition-demilitarization and community-security programme. The recently launched pilot project of the programme envisions the destruction within less than two years of Georgia’s stockpiles of aircraft cluster bombs, which consist of 1,085 RBK-250 and RBK-500 aerial cluster bombs.

During the reporting period, the project implementation framework has been established (a cost-sharing agreement between the OSCE and UNDP has been signed) for the destruction of the envisaged quantity of aerial cluster bombs in a safe, environmentally acceptable and

cost-efficient manner. The destruction works are progressing on schedule and within the estimated budget. To date, more than 60 per cent of the cluster bombs were transported and disposed of at Vaziani demolition range.

Since 2008, the OSCE Presence in **Albania** has been supporting the Ministry of Defence in the implementation of its demilitarization action plan. With the contribution of different donors, the OSCE has provided 11 bandsaws and one steam generator to the military factories (for destruction of surpluses of conventional ammunition) and has helped with the disposal of 60 tonnes of mélange rocket fuel and 120 tonnes of dichloroethane. In 2012, around 80 tonnes of hazardous chemicals needing to be destroyed remain in the military premises.

The Ministry of Defence has requested the Presence’s support to this end. With this in view, a one-year extrabudgetary project requesting EUR 232,785 has been presented and partial funding has been received from two participating States (the Czech Republic and Turkey). A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Presence and the Ministry of Defence, and the first phase of the project is to be launched as soon as possible. At the same time (2012), the Ministry of Defence requested the Presence’s assistance for some further equipment needed for the destruction of ammunition. A participating State (Germany) has agreed to provide funds to purchase additional blades for bandsaws. That will allow the Ministry of Defence to complete its demilitarization action plan regarding SCA (around 20,000 tons are still to be destroyed) in good time.

In November 2011, the **Republic of Cyprus** requested technical assistance for the destruction of expired and obsolete conventional ammunitions. The OSCE participating States responded promptly to

that request and were in a position to send an assessment team to the relevant storage sites on Cyprus on 20 and 21 December 2011. The assessment report was presented to the FSC on 1 February 2012. The findings and recommendations of the assessment team were taken into consideration by Cyprus during the destruction of 40-mm Bofors ammunition by open demolition.

From 7 to 25 May 2012, another OSCE team consisting of an OSCE expert and experts from Bulgaria, Serbia and the United States assisted in the practical demolition of the Bofors ammunition referred to above. The OSCE expert also assisted in defining explosive limit licences. On 15 June 2012, the last Bofors ammunition was destroyed.

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

The mélange project in **Ukraine** has become the largest extrabudgetary project that the OSCE has ever undertaken. This project has a major positive environmental impact in terms of removing the risk of contamination/accident posed by the deteriorating stockpiles of the hazardous chemical substance. It also delivers lasting benign socio-economic effects for local communities, since 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 redeveloped for civilian use.

By 31 May 2012, the OSCE Secretariat, supported by the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine, successfully completed Phases III-A and III-B fully and Phase III-C partially. Since the project was launched in November 2009, the OSCE has succeeded in removing a total of 9,000 tonnes of mélange from five storage sites

in western, central and part of eastern Ukraine, thereby freeing the entire western and central parts of Ukraine from the toxic hazard and making them a safe place to live in. 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.

During the period from November 2011 to March 2012, the project was put on hold due to the lack of funding. In the period from March to May 2012, thanks to the financial support of the United States Congress, provided through the United States Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Fund, the OSCE succeeded in removing another 2,000 tonnes of mélange from the most precarious storage tanks in Shevchenkove (Kharkiv) prior to the UEFA football championship in June 2012. For the time being, some 7,000 tonnes of mélange still remain at two storage sites in Shevchenkove and Lyubashyvka (Odessa). In addition, the full amount required for the completion of the mélange project in Ukraine in 2013 was provided by the U.S. in excess of ten million EUR.

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 in 2012, Kazakhstan provided its decisive financial and technical contribution to removal of the mélange, for disposal by the same contractor in the Russian Federation. The project is being implemented through the OSCE Centre in Astana, with the support of the OSCE Secretariat.

On 10 October 2012, the **Republic of Bulgaria** submitted its request at the 694th meeting of the FSC for the OSCE's

assistance in the disposal and destruction for the Bulgarian Army, of surplus special rocket fuels, namely, mélange AK-20K, samin TG-02 and product TM-185. The project is planned to be developed and implemented in 2012 and 2013, provided the required funding is available.

4.3 Training

In April 2012, 38 military officials from the Armed Forces of **Turkmenistan** successfully completed OSCE-supported training seminars on the physical security and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition conducted in Ashgabat. The two-week training seminars, organized by the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, in close co-operation with the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), presented international standards and best practices in arms and ammunition storage and security management.

The team teaching the course included international experts from Canada, Germany, Switzerland and the United States, jointly representing the Multinational Small Arms and Ammunition Group (MSAG). During the seminars, executive-level officials and ammunition-storage managers of the Ministry of Defence of Turkmenistan discussed the threat of SALW proliferation, risk management, emergency response and planning, and arms trafficking and border security, as well as ammunition storage, compatibility, surveillance and transportation mechanisms and management of external and internal security measures at ammunition depots.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, between 27 February and 16 March 2012, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek, with support from the Kyrgyz Ministry of Defence and in co-operation with the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), conducted

three weeks of training on physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) in Koy-Tash, Bishkek and Osh. The training included theoretical and practical sessions and was delivered by instructors from DTRA (USA) and Sweden. The curricula covered such topics as international best practices on the security of ammunition stockpiles, storage and compatibility of ammunition types, risk management, transportation and disposal of ammunition.

4.4 Donors

The overall list of donors to OSCE SCA projects, including those relating to mélange, is provided in Annex D. In 2012, the following participating States contributed to the designated projects (including national agencies): Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland (Irish Aid), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the USA.

5. Co-operation and exchange of information

5.1 Co-operation with the United Nations

In line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW, which encourages regional organizations to co-operate and to develop and strengthen partnerships to share resources to combat illicit SALW, the OSCE has continued developing and implementing joint projects with UNDP. In addition to two joint projects launched in Belarus and Montenegro in 2007, since the end of 2011, three new joint projects have been started in Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

From 2009 to 2011, the OSCE Secretariat contributed to the work of the United Nations on development of the technical guidelines for the management of

conventional arms and ammunition stockpiles to assist UN member States in the implementation of adequate stockpile-management systems. Finalized in 2012, these technical guidelines⁸ allow UN member States to gradually institute a series of progressively more comprehensive stockpile-management systems, and also serve as a useful tool in aid of those providing international assistance in stockpile management. These guidelines make extensive use *inter alia* of the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on Conventional Ammunition.

5.2 Exchange of information with other international organizations

Since 2008, the OSCE has been exchanging information on OSCE project activities as well as on normative achievements in the area of SCA with partner international organizations. Such co-ordination makes it possible to take stock of various SALW and SCA projects implemented by international organizations and individual donors, identifying synergies and lessons learnt, as well as avoiding unnecessary overlapping.

⁸<http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Ammunition/IATG/>

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 year 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 its 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 participating States in the field of destruction, and stockpile management and security.

In this field, 2012 has been a dynamic year. Ongoing projects were partly completed in Albania and Moldova. New projects have been started in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, Serbia and Kazakhstan.

On the one hand, this bears out the 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.

In 2012, there was some increase in donor funding available for SCA projects, as compared to the previous year. During the reporting period, participating States pledged EUR 1,889,804 for projects relating to conventional ammunition.

The mélange projects in Ukraine and Kazakhstan attracted EUR 3,002,000 last year, accounting for a substantial share of the total amount of donor contributions. In addition, the full amount required for the completion of mélange project in Ukraine in 2013 was provided by the U.S. in excess of ten million EUR.

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

7. Annexes

Annex A: Active requests for assistance and current status

*Chart I. 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 (bandsaws) <u>Status:</u> <i>Completed</i></p> <p><u>Date of request:</u> December 2011 Project for disposal of 72 tonnes of hazardous chemicals <u>Status:</u> <i>Starting</i></p> <p><u>Date of request:</u> January 2012 Project on demilitarization of ammunition by provision of additional equipment <u>Status:</u> <i>Started</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 started in 2012</i></p>
Bulgaria	<p><u>Date of request:</u> 10 October 2012 Elimination of melange Ak-20k, samin TG-02 and product TM-185 <u>Status:</u> <i>OSCE Assessment visit has been conducted on 21-22 November 2012 and the report is being prepared</i></p>
Cyprus	<p><u>Date of request:</u> 2 November 2011 Technical assistance to improve destruction capacities. All relevant work to be done by the National Guard of Cyprus. <u>Status:</u> <i>Completed</i></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 the ammunition disposal and the establishment of an ammunition-management system. The OSCE will provide assistance for the disposal of mélange in conjunction with the mélange project in Ukraine. The project is expected to start in late 2012-early 2013. A project proposal has been developed for the conventional ammunition test laboratory, 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. The project proposal was developed in late 2011 and the implementation started in February 2012.</i></p>
Moldova	<p><u>Date of request:</u> 20 December 2006</p> <p>Construction of a new ammunition storage facility in Danceni; (provided the Moldovan Ministry of Defence agrees); 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>Four projects (2, 4, 5 and 7) have already been completed. Project No. 1 is in the design phase and has to be amended in order to take into account the changes that have occurred. Donor funds are needed. 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)
Serbia	<p><u>Date of request:</u> 1 June 2011</p> <p>Provision of equipment for ammunition demilitarization and training to operate this equipment; Disposal of 1,133 tonnes of white-phosphorous- and napalm-powder-based ammunition; CA stockpile management and security (two ammunition storage sites).</p> <p><i><u>Status:</u> A joint OSCE-UNDP assessment visit was conducted in September 2011. A framework agreement for a conventional ammunition stockpile management (CASM) programme, has been signed by the UNDP, the Ministry of Defence and the OSCE. The project to address the first component of the programme (disposal of napalm powder and the white-phosphorous-filled ammunition) has been developed and is now under implementation.</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; Improvement of security system for ammunition stockpiles; Disposal of 16,764 tonnes of liquid rocket fuel component (mélange). Following consultations between the Government of Ukraine and the OSCE, it was planned to eliminate 3,168 tonnes of mélange as the pilot project; Assistance in overcoming the consequences of the Novobohdanivka storage-site disaster (destruction of remaining ammunition, area clean-up); Assistance in clearing unexploded ammunition left on the territory of Ukraine.</p> <p><i><u>Status:</u> The UXO/ERW clearance project has been completed. The mélange project is being implemented; approximately 9,000 tonnes of mélange have been removed from western, central and part of eastern Ukraine.</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
2012		
Czech Republic	14,753	Disposal of hazardous chemicals
Germany	41,000	Demilitarization
Turkey	50,000	Disposal of hazardous chemicals
SUM	303,753	
Funds needed: Disposal of hazardous chemicals		EUR 168,032

Georgia

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2009		
Denmark	29,991	Disposal of cluster bombs
2010		
Ireland	50,000	Disposal of cluster bombs
2011		
Austria	15,083	Disposal of cluster bombs
Denmark	59,308	Disposal of cluster bombs
2012		
Denmark	89,300	Disposal of cluster bombs
Spain	40,000	Disposal of cluster bombs
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	132,473	Disposal of cluster bombs
Switzerland	55,000	Disposal of cluster bombs
SUM	471,155	
Funds needed:		EUR 105,560

Kazakhstan (ammunition laboratory)

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2009-2012		
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SUM	---	
Funds needed:		EUR 302,500

Kyrgyz Republic

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Project
2012		
Kazakhstan	10,000	SALW and CA programme in Kyrgyzstan
USA	376,612	SALW and CA programme in Kyrgyzstan
SUM	386,612	
Funds needed:		EUR 773,952

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
Luxembourg	14,000	Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca
Norway	In kind	Destruction of cluster bombs
Spain	19,000	Destruction of air bombs
Russia	In kind	Disposal of surface-to-air missiles
2011		
Austria	15,500	Disposal of surface-to-air missiles
2012		
Luxembourg	14,000	Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca
Spain	5,000	Refurbishment of SALW and SCA storage facilities
Spain	10,000	Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca
Switzerland	41,006	Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca
Switzerland	33,204	Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca
SUM	517,530	
Funds needed:		EUR 787,098
(Construction of a new storage facility in Bulboaca)		
(Refurbishment of SALW and SCA storage facilities)		EUR 27,294

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		
Hungary	20,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition later reverted to; Improvement of CA stockpile storage security (Taras)
Liechtenstein	20,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition later reverted to; Improvement of CA stockpile storage security (Taras)
Luxembourg	25,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition
Slovenia	15,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition later reverted to; Improvement of CA stockpile storage security (Brezovik)
2012		
Denmark	1,600	Destruction of surplus ammunition - MONDEM administrative costs
Germany	200,000	Improvement of CA stockpile storage security (Brezovik)
Luxembourg	25,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition - MONDEM Phase II - ammunition demilitarization
Turkey	50,000	Destruction of surplus ammunition - MONDEM Phase II - ammunition demilitarization
SUM	574,794	
Funds needed:		
MONDEM programme component – stockpile management and security ("BREZOVIK")		EUR 300,000
Funds needed: (Improvement of stockpile-security management)		EUR 2,200,000

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
2012		
--	--	ERW underwater clean-up
SUM	191,750	
Funds needed:		EUR
Underwater ERW clean-up		70,000
ERW clean-up		88,445

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2011		
Czech Republic	20,000	Replacement of openings at SALW and SCA storage buildings
Liechtenstein	1,674	Replacement of openings at SALW and SCA storage buildings
SEESAC	212,000	Replacement of openings at SALW and SCA storage buildings
Switzerland	41,006	Replacement of openings at SALW and SCA storage buildings
2012		
Switzerland	166,022	
SUM	440,702	
Funds needed:		
Security Infrastructure Upgrade of BiH Ammunition and Weapons Storage Sites		272,538

Serbia

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2012		
Czech Republic	30,000	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
Denmark	30,063	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
Germany	94,200	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
Luxembourg	25,000	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
Norway	30,000	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
Spain	100,000	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
Switzerland	41,583	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition (50% to Stockpile management)
Switzerland	83,011	CASM / Stockpile management
Turkey	41,087	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
United Kingdom	59,890	CASM / Disposal of napalm powder and white-phosphorous ammunition
SUM	534,834	
	Funds needed:	EUR 344,466

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

Kazakhstan

The project on disposal of Kazakhstan's mélange stockpiles is envisaged to start in late 2012-early 2013.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2011	
Spain	150,000
2012	
Kazakhstan	605,000
SUM	755,000

Ukraine

Between 2006 and 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 the period from 2009 to 2012.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
2009	
Denmark	500,000
Germany	250,000
2010	
Denmark	140,000
Sweden	1,736,220
USA	1,846,821
2011	
Norway	193,906
2012	
USA	2,247,000
SUM	6,913,947
Funds needed (estimated):	
Melange project	7,200,000
ERW clean-up projects	273,600

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 from 2009 to 2012 (excluding mélange).

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	653,764	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
Liechtenstein	1,674	BiH – SALW/SCA
Luxembourg	25,000	Montenegro – destruction of surplus ammunition
USA	250,000	Kyrgyzstan, SALW and SCA programme, construction and refurbishment of storage sites
SUM	396,582	Year 2011

2012		
Czech Republic	14,753	Disposal of hazardous chemicals in Albania
Czech Republic	30,000	Serbia – CASM programme
Denmark	1,600	MONDEM
Denmark	89,300	Georgia – disposal of cluster bombs
Denmark	30,063	Serbia – CASM programme
Germany	41,000	Albania – ammunition demilitarization
Germany	200,000	MONDEM
Germany	94,200	Serbia – CASM programme
Kazakhstan	10,000	Kyrgyzstan, SALW and SCA programme, construction and refurbishment of storage sites
Luxembourg	14,000	Construction of a new storage site in Bulboaca
Luxembourg	25,000	MONDEM
Luxembourg	25,000	Serbia – CASM programme
Norway	30,000	Serbia – CASM programme
Spain	40,000	Georgia – disposal of cluster bombs
Spain	10,000	Moldova – SCA storage refurbishment
Spain	5,000	Construction of a new storage site in Bulboaca
Spain	100,000	Serbia – CASM programme
Sweden (SIDA)	132,473	Georgia – disposal of cluster bombs
Switzerland	166,022	BiH – SALW/SCA
Switzerland	41,006	Moldova – SALW/SCA
Switzerland	33,204	Moldova – SCA storage refurbishment
Switzerland	41,583	Serbia – CASM programme
Switzerland	83,011	Serbia – CASM programme

Switzerland	55,000	Georgia – disposal of cluster bombs
Turkey	50,000	Disposal of hazardous chemicals in Albania
Turkey	41,087	Serbia – CASM programme
Turkey	50,000	MONDEM
United Kingdom	59,890	Serbia – CASM programme
USA	376,612	Kyrgyzstan – SALW/SCA
SUM	1,889,804	Year 2012

SUM SCA	3,363,150	2009 -2012
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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 from 2009 to 2012⁹.

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

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

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

2012		
Kazakhstan	605,000	Kazakhstan, mélange
Spain	150,000	Kazakhstan, mélange
USA	2,247,000	Ukraine, mélange
SUM	3,002,000	Year 2012

SUM, Mélange	7,668,947	2009 -2012
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SUM - SCA and mélange	11,032,097	2009 -2012
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⁹ In addition, the full amount required for completion of mélange project in Ukraine in 2013 was provided by the U.S. in excess of ten million EUR.