



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

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



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Executive Summary

The OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) mandates participating States, *inter alia*, to keep under regular review the implementation of the norms, principles and measures set forth in that Document. This report is designed to provide the Ministerial Council with a comprehensive and factual progress report concerning the status of implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW for the period from December 2005 to December 2006, as well as to indicate the areas where the most urgent action is needed.

The report covers the main areas of implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW. It provides a summary of information exchanges in 2006. It touches upon the update of the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on SALW, which now includes an Annex concerning National Procedures for Stockpile Management and Security of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS).

This report also highlights the Forum for Security Co-operation's (FSC) Decision on Combating the Illicit Trafficking of SALW by Air.

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

Information on donors' assistance shows that in 2006, 1,070,767 euros were pledged for SALW projects, while in 2005, the total amount of financial aid amounted to approximately 500,000 euros. The OSCE participating States donated a total of almost 1.6 million euros for SALW projects in 2005-2006. The financial resources needed to continue the implementation of existing projects amount to around 3.4 million euros for 2007-2008.

This report covers co-operation within the OSCE, highlighting seminars, conferences and meetings on SALW organized in 2006. This includes seminars in Vienna, Zagreb, Bishkek and Ashgabad as well as numerous presentations in the FSC.

Special emphasis is placed on the co-operation with the United Nations (UN). The report stresses the importance of the Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Development Programme, which provides a non-exclusive framework of technical co-operation for the implementation of projects relating to SALW and conventional ammunition. The report also provides an account of OSCE participation in, and contribution to, the UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of SALW in all its Aspects, held from 26 June to 7 July 2006, including the preparation of a comprehensive report on the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action by the OSCE at the regional level.

Conclusions are contained at the end of this report.

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1. Introduction

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

2. Objective

This report aims at providing a comprehensive update on the implementation of commitments on SALW, as agreed by all the participating States. The report also describes the progress achieved on projects relating to SALW implemented in response to requests for assistance from participating States. Instead of presenting a full overview of SALW-related documents, decisions and activities/projects, the report concentrates on activities undertaken between December 2005 and December 2006 (for a full reference of OSCE activities on SALW, see MC.GAL/5/05).

The report is primarily designed to provide a basis for determining the current status regarding the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW, commitments and projects, and to highlight the most challenging issues to be resolved.

3. Exchange of information within the OSCE

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

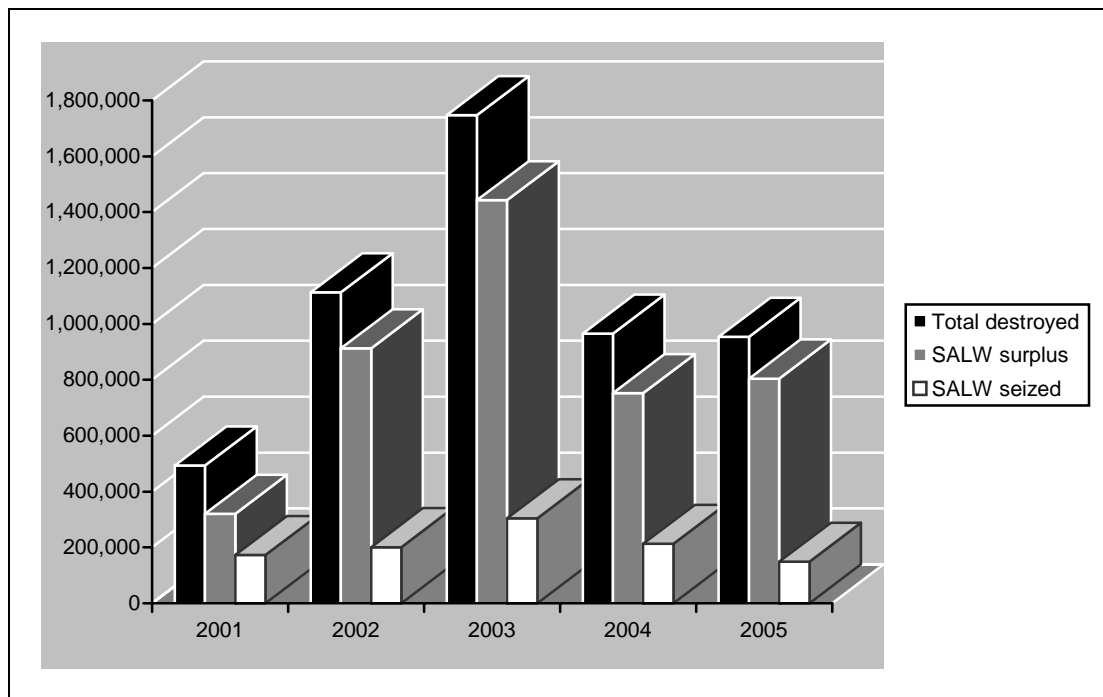
Reference (paragraph)	Quotation regarding implementation measures	Status (completed, in progress or pending)
Section II (D) 1	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange on their national marking systems used in the manufacture and/or import of small arms, as well as on national procedures for the control of the manufacture of such arms.	2006 - 52 submissions

Section III (F) 1	The participating States agree to conduct an information exchange among themselves about their small arms exports to, and imports from, other participating States during the previous calendar year. They also agree to study ways to further improve the information exchange on transfers of small arms.	2006 –46 submissions
Section III (F) 2	The participating States will exchange with each other available information on relevant national legislation and current practice on export policy, procedures, documentation and on control over international brokering in small arms in order to spread awareness of “best practices” in these areas.	2006 - 52 submissions
Section IV (E) 2	The participating States will exchange information of a general nature about their national stockpile management and security procedures. The FSC will consider developing a best practice guide designed to promote effective stockpile management and security.	2006 - 49 submissions
Section IV (E) 3	The participating States agree to exchange information on their techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms. The FSC will consider developing a best practice guide of techniques and procedures for the destruction of small arms.	2006 - 51 submissions

4. Destruction of SALW

Reference (paragraph)	Quotation regarding implementation measures	Status (completed, in progress or pending)
Section IV (C) 1	The participating States agree that the preferred method for the disposal of small arms is destruction.	2006 – 42 submissions
Section IV (E) 1	The participating States agree to share available information on the category, sub-category and quantity of small arms that have been identified as surplus and/or seized and destroyed on their territories during the previous calendar year.	

According to the data exchanged, during the period from 2001 to 2005, the OSCE participating States destroyed 5,273,168 units of SALW. Of these, 4,352,154 units were deemed to be surplus and 921,014 units were seized from illegal possession and trafficking.



5. Update of the OSCE Handbook of Best Practices on SALW

In order to address threats posed by unauthorized proliferation and use of MANPADS, especially to civil aviation, the FSC adopted in March 2006 Annex C to the Handbook of Best Practices on SALW Concerning the National Procedures for Stockpile Management and Security of MANPADS. Annex C of the Updated Guide on Stockpile Management has been made available in all the OSCE languages in hard copy, on CD-ROMs and on the OSCE public website. In line with FSC Decision No. 3/06 calling for the dissemination of the Document, Germany provided a translation of it into Arabic, and together with the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC), handed over an official copy of Annex C to the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation on 20 October 2006.

6. Decision on Combating the Illicit Trafficking of SALW by Air

In order to support the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of SALW in all its Aspects, as well as to implement commitments contained in the OSCE Document on SALW, the FSC launched an initiative on reinforcing controls over the air cargo sector. In this respect, the Forum adopted a Decision on holding a special meeting of the FSC on 21 March 2007 to discuss the following main issues: (1) development of a mechanism to exchange information on participating States' national legislation and regulations on import and export controls relating to the air transport sector; (2) engagement in a dialogue with private business actors in the air transport sector and competent international organizations; and (3), development of a best practice guide on combating the illicit trafficking of SALW by air in all its aspects.

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

7.1 Belarus

In July 2003, Belarus submitted a request for assistance in destroying surplus SALW and MANPADS, and improving the security of the existing stockpiles of SALW. Pursuant to the request, the OSCE conducted a series of assessment and project development visits from April 2004 to March 2005. As a result, a project plan was presented to the participating States in September 2005. In order to demonstrate its national commitment to the project, Belarus unilaterally destroyed 14 MANPADS in May 2005. The Government of Belarus also continued destruction of other surplus SALW by its own means.

The OSCE and the Government of Belarus agreed that the UNDP be the implementing agency for the project to be implemented in 2007-2008, with a total budget of about 2.9 million euros. In parallel, in June 2006, the OSCE signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP that serves as a general framework for technical co-operation in implementing projects relating to SALW and conventional ammunition.

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

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)
Belgium	55,000
Spain	100,000
Sweden	200,000
UK	145,000
Total 2006	EUR 500,000

7.2 Tajikistan

The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe continued implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan. Phase I of the Programme addressed SALW and ammunition problems experienced by Tajik law enforcement authorities and geographically concentrated on the city of Dushanbe and its surroundings.

Phase I of the Programme consisted of four tasks. Tasks II and III dealt with SALW:

- ✓ Task II, SALW Destruction – National Capacity Building, was completed in June 2006. For the total budget of 164,000 euros, a fully functional National Weapon Destruction Facility was established in Dushanbe. In September-November 2006, over 2,000 out of 26,000 pieces were destroyed there;
 - ✓ Task III, SALW Stockpile Management and Security, was completed in September 2006. For the total budget of 306,500 euros, several new storage facilities were constructed and existing ones refurbished at seven sites belonging to the Tajik law enforcement authorities.
-

A donors' visit to Tajikistan was conducted from 18 to 22 March 2006, in order to evaluate the progress of Phase I and to discuss a possible continuation of the project in a Phase II (final phase). The donor team consisted of representatives from Norway, Sweden, Slovenia and Finland.

Additionally, Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM) training was conducted by the USA and the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe in July 2006.

The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe regularly reported to the FSC and donors on the implementation of the project. Phase I of the programme has been completed and the final report of Phase I has been submitted to the FSC.

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

Phase II, scheduled for 2006-2007, comprises of five tasks, of which Tasks III and V deal with physical security of stockpiles of SALW. It aims at increasing regional stability, control of SALW and the anti-drug-trafficking capabilities of the law enforcement authorities throughout the territory of Tajikistan. The total estimated budget for Task III is 1,206,000 euros. Fund-raising efforts are underway, and the implementation of the project has already started. Task V will provide enhanced training on SALW and ammunition for technicians and stockpile commanders.

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

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
2005		
Finland	100,000	Phase I
Norway	30,000	Phase I (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Norway	In kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Phase I
Sweden	170,296	Phase I
USA	In kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Phase I
USA	164,000	Phase I
2006		
Belgium	50,000	Phase II
Finland	100,000	Phase II
Norway	In kind (Secondment of Chief	Phase II

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Phase
	Technical Adviser)	
Norway	40,000	Phase II (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Sweden	100,000	Phase II
USA	In kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Phase II
USA	234,000	Phase II
Total 2005-2006	EUR 988,296	

7.3 Donors

The table below indicates pledges of financial support made by delegations towards the implementation of projects on SALW received during 2005 and 2006.

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
2005		
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Finland	9,033	Kazakhstan, Phase I
Germany	5,000	Kazakhstan
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Norway	In kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	7,500	Kazakhstan
Sweden	170,296	Tajikistan, Phase I
Sweden	3,826	Kazakhstan
USA	In kind (Physical Security and Stockpile Management Course)	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
2006		
Belgium	55,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Belgium	50,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Germany	15,000	OSCE Workshop on Control of Brokering Activities relating to SALW in South Eastern Europe and the Caucasus
Netherlands	16,767	OSCE Workshop on Control of Brokering Activities on SALW in SEE and the Caucasus

Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country assisted
Norway	15,000	OSCE Workshop on Control of Brokering Activities relating to SALW in SEE and the Caucasus
Norway	In Kind (Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser)	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (for both SALW and conventional ammunition)
Spain	100,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Sweden	200,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
USA	234,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Total 2005-2006	EUR 1,560, 422	

8. Co-operation within the OSCE

8.1 Meetings, seminars and conferences on SALW organized by the OSCE in 2006

Special FSC Meeting on SALW, Vienna, 17 May 2006: On 17 May 2006, the FSC organized a Special Meeting on SALW in Preparation for the UN Review Conference on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects. The meeting aimed at preparing recommendations for a formal OSCE statement to the UN Review Conference, held in New York from 26 June to 7 July 2006. The meeting also provided an opportunity for extensive exchanges of ideas and suggestions regarding both OSCE activities on SALW and the OSCE contribution to the UN Review Conference. (FSC.DEL/208/06)

OSCE-RACVIAC Workshop on Control of Brokering in SALW in South East Europe (SEE) and the Caucasus, Zagreb, 29-30 March 2006: On 29 and 30 March 2006, the Governments of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway, supported by the CPC, organized a meeting in Zagreb on the control of SALW brokering in SEE and the Caucasus. Representatives from all the SEE and Caucasus States participated in the workshop, together with representatives of NGOs and research institutes. A detailed discussion took place on factors influencing the development of national legislation on brokering in SALW, based on the situation analysis in general as well as in the region in question.

Seminar on SALW and Stockpile of Conventional Ammunition Management and Security, Bishkek, 7-8 June 2006: The CPC, in co-operation with the Kyrgyz authorities, conducted a seminar on SALW and Stockpile of Conventional

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

SALW workshops in Ashgabad, 2-8 November 2006: The OSCE Centre in Ashgabad, supported by the CPC, conducted two SALW workshops from 2 to 8 November 2006. The titles of the workshops were "Identifying and Tracing SALW with an emphasis on MANPADS" and "Illicit trafficking of SALW". The workshops were directed towards Turkmen authorities dealing with SALW and conventional ammunition and aimed at increasing awareness of these issues as well as identifying areas for further capacity-building. Participating States, the CPC and the ATU provided experts to the seminars.

8.2 Other events

SALW-related presentations at the Security Dialogue of the FSC: In 2006, two Security Dialogue presentations relevant to OSCE action on SALW were given at FSC meetings:

- ✓ "Tajikistan's road to stability – the reduction in small arms proliferation and remaining challenges", presented by the Small Arms Survey Report on 22 February 2006;
- ✓ "EU strategy and action plan on SALW and explosive remnants of war", presented by the EU Presidency, the European Commission and SEESAC on 29 March 2006.

Exhibition at the Seminar on Military Doctrine, Vienna, 14-15 February 2006: On the side lines of the Seminar on Military Doctrine, held by the FSC on 14 and 15 February 2006, the CPC presented a photo exhibition. The displayed pictures, taken during assessment visits, showed the condition of SALW as well as conventional ammunition stored in Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine. The photos also documented the work performed by the OSCE in refurbishing and building storage sites in Tajikistan as part of activities undertaken by the Organization in the context of Phase I of the OSCE Comprehensive Programme on SALW and Conventional Ammunition in Tajikistan.

9. Co-operation with the UN and participation in events organized by other international and regional organizations

9.1 Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP

In line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW that encourages 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 the UNDP. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the two organizations in June 2006 and is aimed at providing a non-exclusive

framework of technical co-operation for the implementation of projects on SALW and conventional ammunition.

9.2 Preparation for and participation in the UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action, New York, 2006

FSC representatives participated in the Preparatory Committee Meeting for the UN Review Conference, which was held in New York from 9 to 20 January 2006.

At the UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its Aspects, which took place from 26 June to 7 July 2006, H.E. Mr. Karel De Gucht, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, in his capacity as the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, delivered a statement during the high-level segment, on Monday, 26 June 2006. Mr. Peter Poptchev, Chargé d' Affaires and Chairman of the FSC, addressed the Review Conference on behalf of the OSCE during the session devoted to the statements of international and regional organizations, on Thursday, 29 June 2006.

The OSCE organized a side event at the Conference on Monday, 3 July 2006, entitled "From Norm-Setting to the Implementation of Commitments: The OSCE Contribution to the UN Programme of Action on SALW". The meeting presented the main achievements of the OSCE in combating the proliferation of illicit SALW since the adoption of the UN Programme of Action in 2001.

The CPC also prepared a report to the Review Conference on the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on SALW, reflecting activities that the OSCE has undertaken in implementing the Programme between 2001 and 2006 (FSC.GAL/59/06).

For the duration of the two-week Conference, the OSCE had an exhibition stand in the lobby area, presenting OSCE projects to address assistance requests relating to small arms and conventional ammunition.

9.3 NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, Brussels, 12 June 2006

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

9.4 EU – CODUN, Brussels, 28 September 2006

On 28 September 2006, Colonel Claes Nilsson, Military Adviser to the Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE and FSC Co-ordinator for SALW Projects, and Colonel Anders Gardberg, Senior Military Adviser to the Permanent Mission of Finland to the OSCE, delivered presentations on the OSCE's activities on SALW and stockpiles of conventional ammunition, and on the role of the EU in the

OSCE's work on SALW. Delegations positively assessed this initiative, designed to allow for enhanced co-ordination between the OSCE and the EU in these fields.

9.5 Participation in other events

During 2006, the representatives of the FSC Chairperson and the CPC continued to promote the OSCE's outreach activities by participating in events organized by other international and regional organizations. The seminars and workshops at which presentations were given are listed below. The table does not include participation in the UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action, since the issue is discussed in section 9.2.

OSCE/FSC participation in SALW-related events organized by other international and regional organizations		
Date	Title	Place
2005		
7-8 December 2005	Strengthening European Action on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament: How Can Community Instruments Contribute?	Brussels, Belgium
8-9 December 2005	Parliamentary Conference on the Implementation of the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa	Mombasa, Kenya
2006		
23-24 March 2006	SALW and Explosive Remnants of War in North Africa	Tunis, Tunisia
8-9 May 2006	Towards a Successful UN Review Conference	Helsinki, Finland

10. Conclusions

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

At the UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its Aspects, many participating States reconfirmed the importance of regional and sub-regional organizations in the field of SALW.

The implementation of Section V of the OSCE Document on SALW regarding requests for assistance from the participating States in the field of destruction, stockpile management and security remains one of the most dynamic areas of implementation of the Document.

The practice of regular reporting to the FSC on the status of implementation on relevant projects has proved to be an important tool for effective and efficient management of OSCE projects on SALW.

Promotion, outside the OSCE area, of best practices on SALW, as well as other relevant FSC decisions, is an important part of the implementation of the OSCE Document on SALW.

The implementation rate with respect to information exchanges remains high. However, it is still difficult to determine what has improved qualitatively as a result of specific measures implemented in the course of the years, and/or what kind of adjustments could be considered with regard to the various information exchanges.

The implementation of FSC decisions in the area of export controls of SALW, including MANPADS, remains unclear. Therefore more attention could be paid by the FSC to follow-up on their implementation.

In the light of UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action, particular emphasis could be placed on regional and sub-regional co-operation. Support could also be given to the international instrument on marking and tracing of SALW, adopted by the General Assembly in 2005.

11. Annexes

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



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretariat

Conflict Prevention Centre

Vienna, 20 November 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

On-going Projects				
Country	Project Description	Status	Timeline	Funding
Tajikistan	SALW and CA Programme. Phase II. Regional aspects. Task I. Surplus CA disposal. Task II. Improvised Explosive Devices Disposal – Capacity Building Task IV. CA storage – MOD capacity building	Phase II Assessment and project development completed in May 2006. Technical preparations in process. Design of legal framework for implementation with implementing partners	2006-2008	Project: 5500165 Task I budget: EUR 36,990 Funds pledged: EUR 39,800 Task I Funds Required: EUR 0 Task II budget: EUR 110,250 Funds pledged: EUR 110,250 Task II Required Funds: EUR 0 Task IV budget: EUR 161,637 Funds pledged: EUR 150,000 Task IV Required Funds: EUR 11,637
Armenia	Disposal of 862 tons of Melange.	Phase III. Implementation. 52% of Melange converted into low-grade fertilizer and distributed to local farms. October 2005- March 2006 disposal plant is suspended for season break.	2006-2007	Total budget EUR 1,247,000 Funds Required: EUR 0

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

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

Completed Projects

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

Requests for assistance

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

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

PART C: DONORS SUPPORT 2005-2006

SALW Projects		
Donor	Funds pledged (EUR)	Country Assisted
Belgium	55,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Belgium	50,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Finland	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
Norway	30,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
Norway	40,000	Tajikistan, Phase II (SALW and CA)
Norway	Secondment of Chief Technical Adviser (both SALW and CA)	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II
Spain	100,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	200,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
Sweden	170,575	Tajikistan, Phase I
Sweden	100,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
UK	145,000	Belarus, OSCE-UNDP Project
USA	164,000	Tajikistan, Phase I
USA	234,000	Tajikistan, Phase II
USA	Stockpile management course	Tajikistan, Phase I, Phase II

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