Presentation Outline

- Overview of the PfP Trust Fund Process
  - Trust Fund Policy
  - The Process
  - NAMSA Potential Roles
- Overview of NAMSA Executed PfP Trust Fund Projects
  - Completed projects
  - Current projects
  - Potential projects
- Stockpile Destruction – Current Issues
  - Article 2
    - Definition of APL
    - NAMSA / NATO View
  - Destruction Methods
    - Options
    - Cost Comparison
- Summary
The NATO Partnership for Peace
Trust Fund Process

Partnership for Peace Countries

* Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia by its constitutional name
Memorandums of Understanding
PfP Nations

- MoU signed (18):
  - Switzerland 07/96 Lithuania 07/01
  - Austria 10/96 Ukraine 12/01
  - Bulgaria 03/98 Uzbekistan 04/02
  - Sweden 12/98 Slovak Republic 05/02
  - Finland 03/00 Georgia 10/02
  - Latvia 07/00 Croatia 11/02
  - Albania 01/01 Serbia & Montenegro* 03/03
  - Estonia 03/01 Azerbaijan 04/03
  - Moldova 06/01 Romania 04/03
  - Kazakhstan 07/03

- MoU negotiations underway:
  - Armenia Russia Belarus
  - Slovenia Kyrgyz Republic

* South East European Initiative Country – Enabling Agreement

NATO PfP Trust Fund Policy

- Established in 2000 to provide mechanism to assist Partner nations meet Ottawa Convention obligations
- 2001 extended to include:
  - Small Arms and Light Weapons
  - All conventional munitions
- New Policy November 2002 extended to include:
  - Management of the consequences of defence reform, including but not limited to:
    - Civil and democratic reform of armed forces
    - Retraining military personnel
    - Base conversion
    - Defence planning
    - Budgeting under democratic control
The NATO PfP Trust Fund
Process Overview

- Lead Nation Agreed
- Feasibility Study
- Project Proposal
- PMSC Informed
- BOD Approval
- Executing Agent Agreement
- Financial Management Agreement
- Partner & NAMSA MOU
- Implementing Agreement
- NAMSA Execution
- Supervision
- Verification
- Financial Control
- Reporting
- NAMSA Potential Roles

- Preparation of project proposals
- Act as Executing Agent:
  - Project Management and real time supervision
  - Contract and sub-contract management
  - Authorizing payments
  - Verification
  - Reports to NATO HQ and Lead Nation
- Additional technical support:
  - Technical and quality audit of proposals and plans
  - Preparation and/or audit of statements of work
  - Advice for contract award
  - Provision of Quality Assurance
  - Verification and certification
NAMSA Feasibility Study

- Identify decision makers
  - National / International
- Assess ammunition/weapon condition start state
- Assess national capability
  - Identify skills gap
  - Identify training requirement
- Assess technical ammunition procedures requirement
  - Management systems and inventory control
  - Surveillance and maintenance
  - Transportation
  - Disposal etc
- Assess storage facilities
- Assess demil capability
- Security and Safety
- Full Proposal

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Completed PfP Projects
Albania I

Completed 4 April 2002

- Aims:
  - Demilitarize 1.6 Million APMs in 16 months
  - Build local capacity for future demilitarization
- Lead Nation: Canada
- Contributors: Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, UK
- Achievements:
  - 1,683,860 APM destroyed
  - 1,100 tonnes of ferrous metals recycled
  - 192 tonnes of TNT converted to ammonite
  - 410,000 kilometers driven by the AAF

Moldova

Completed 27 December 2002

- Aim:
  - Disposal of Melanj oxidizer
  - Destruction APM Stockpile & surplus munitions
- Lead Nation: Netherlands
- Contributors: Canada, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Poland, UK, US
- Status:
  - Trained personnel, refurbished plant and constructed range road
  - Disposed of 325 tons of Melanj oxidizer
  - Demil of 12,000 APMs
  - Demil 300 tons of munitions
Ukraine I

Completed 23 May 2003

- Aim: Demil PMN & PMN2 AP mines
- Target: Complete by July 2003
- Lead Nation: Canada
- Contributors: Netherlands, Hungary, Poland

Status:
- Commenced Feb 02
- Refurbishment complete Jun 02
- 100% mines delivered 17 Jul 02
- Demil started 2 Sep 02
- 399,200 mines demilitarized

Serbia & Montenegro*

Completed 5 December 2003

- Three month programme:
  - Demil 23,223 SALW (+4,800)
  - Using maintenance facility at Cačak
- Lead Nation: Netherlands
- Contributors: Canada, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway

Status:
- Proposal presented 15 Aug 02
- Project started Sep 03

* South East European Initiative Country
Current PfP Projects

Albania II

- Four year programme:
  - Demilitarize 11,000 tonnes SALW Ammunition
  - Establish regional demilitarization capacity
- Lead nation: Canada
- Contributors: Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US, EU
- Status:
  - Commenced Dec 02
  - In-country office established 7 Mar 03
  - 6 months pre-operational preparations
  - Demilitarization commenced Oct 03
Georgia

- Aim: UXO Clearance and AA missile disposal
- Target: To be confirmed
- Lead Nation: Luxembourg
- Contributors: Canada, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK
- Status:
  - Proposal Presented 8 Oct 02
  - Addendum to proposal Aug 03
  - Project initiated 10 Nov 03
  - Local contracts signed 27 Nov 03
  - Project Supervisor deployed 12 Jan 04

Potential PfP Projects
**Azerbaijan**

- **Aim:** UXO clearance
- **Lead Nation:** Turkey
- **Contributors:** To be confirmed
- **Status:**
  - LOI received Oct 02
  - Initial Feasibility Study visit Oct 02
  - Follow-up technical visit Jan 03
  - Proposal Presented Feb 03
  - NAMSO MOU signature Mar 03
  - PMSC presentation Apr 03
  - Fund-raising underway

**Ukraine II**

- **Demilitarization of**
  - 1.5 million+ Small Arms
  - 15,000 tonnes SALW ammunition
  - 120,000 tonnes artillery munitions
- **Status**
  - Ad Hoc Steering Group formed
  - Visits Nov 02, Feb-Mar-Apr 03
  - Feasibility Study submitted July 03
  - Lead Nation to be decided
**Moldova II**

- **Aim:** Destroy ± 1,700 tonnes pesticides
- **Target:** To be confirmed
- **Cost:** To be confirmed
- **Lead Nation:** United Kingdom
- **Contributors:** Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway
- **Status:**
  - Pre-feasibility 29 Nov – 3 Dec 03
  - Feasibility study visit 19-23 Jan 04

**Uzbekistan**

- **Aim:**
  - Disposal of 1068 tonnes Melanj oxidiser
  - Demil of 5400 tonnes conventional munitions
- **Target:** To be confirmed
- **Cost:** To be confirmed
- **Lead Nation:** To be confirmed – poss Turkey and/or Finland
- **Contributors:** To be confirmed
- **Status:**
  - Pre-feasibility visit planned early 2004
Belarus

Aim:
Demil 900,000 Conventional APL
3.9 million PFM 1 APM

Target: To be confirmed
Cost: To be confirmed
Lead Nation: Canada
Contributors: To be confirmed
Status:
- Pre-feasibility visit 2-8 Aug 03
- Feasibility study underway
  - Phase 1 – Conventional - 1 Mar 04
  - Phase 2 – PFM - 1 May 04

Options:
- Open detonation in Belarus
- Demilitarization in Ukraine (using PfP TF funded facility)

Belarus
APL Storage Locations

- Dobroc
  461,136 x PFM 1S in Rockets

- Garadoc
  664,000 x PFM 1S in Artillery Projectiles

- Rechitsa
  938,410 Conventional APL
  2,500,016 x PFM 1S in Clusters
Belarus Breakdown of APL Stockpile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Mine Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MON-50</td>
<td>55,423</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MON-90</td>
<td>37,438</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>MON-100</td>
<td>39,166</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>MON-200</td>
<td>18,201</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PFM-1S (312 mines per Rocket)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PFM-1S (156 mines per Artillery Projectile)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PFM-1S (in clusters of 64)</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PFM-1S (in clusters of 72)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PFM-2 (in clusters of 4)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PFM-1 (in clusters of 72)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PFM-15 (in clusters of 64)</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>PFM-15 (156 mines per Artillery Projectile)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PFM-15 (212 mines per Rocket)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total**: 4,563,562

Serbia & Montenegro*

- **Aim**: Demil 1.3 million APM
- **Target**: To be confirmed
- **Cost**: To be confirmed
- **Lead Nation**: Canada
- **Contributors**: To be confirmed
- **Status**:
  - Request for Feasibility Study received 16 Jun 03
  - Pre-feasibility 15-19 Sep 03
  - Feasibility Study Jan – Apr 04
- **Options**:
  - Combination of demilitarization in GOF and Open Detonation

* South East European Initiative Country
### Breakdown of APL Stockpile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Mine Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PMA-1</td>
<td>287,804</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>PMA-2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>PMA-3</td>
<td>258,631</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>PMR-2</td>
<td>74,072</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>PMR-2A</td>
<td>465,089</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>PMR-3</td>
<td>3,528</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>PROM-1</td>
<td>52,547</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,286,856</strong></td>
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Ottawa Convention Article 2

Definitions

Mine: A munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.

Anti-personnel mine: A mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person.

However some translations (e.g. Russian Version) omits the word ‘designed’ this can lead to differences of interpretation of ‘what is in’ and ‘what is out’.

NAMSA / NATO View

- An APL should only be excluded from a stockpile if:
  - It was designed with dual capability (i.e. both victim and operator initiated) – e.g. MRUD, MON series
    - And
  - Ability to be victim operated has been verifiably and permanently removed
    - May require periodic re-verification
    - And
  - A substantive justification exists:
    - Operational / tactical basis:
      - Directional mines
      - Omni-directional mines
    - Technical basis

- APL that were only designed to be victim operated should not be excluded even if modified
Destruction Method Options

- Open Burning or Detonation
  - Environmental Impact
  - Timescale
  - Capability
    - Safety
    - Training
  - Location
  - Cost Effectiveness

- Industrial Demilitarization
  - In country
    - Existing Capability
    - Timescale
    - Capacity Building
    - Socio-economic impact
  - Third country
    - Legislation
    - Security
    - Safety

Cost Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>No of Mines</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Total Cost EUR</th>
<th>Time (months)</th>
<th>Cost per mine EUR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trust Fund - Completed</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Albania II</td>
<td>1,670,000</td>
<td>Demilitarization</td>
<td>640,000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine II</td>
<td>399,200</td>
<td>Demilitarization</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moldova (APL only)</td>
<td>12,106</td>
<td>Open Detonation</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.48</td>
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<td>Trust Fund - Planned</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus Phase 1</td>
<td>783,360</td>
<td>Demilitarization</td>
<td>1,030,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.31</td>
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<tr>
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<td>783,360</td>
<td>Open Detonation</td>
<td>1,053,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Completed – Land Mine Monitor Data</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>Open Detonation</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>146,000</td>
<td>Open Detonation</td>
<td>146,000</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>Open Detonation</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3.09</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>248,000</td>
<td>Demilitarization</td>
<td>248,000</td>
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<td>0.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>Open Detonation</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2.38</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The NATO PfP Trust Fund Process is well developed

APL Demilitarization Issues
- Definitions
- Inclusivity
- Destruction methods

NAMSA understands:
- The Process
- Need to fully support NATO objectives
- That projects are high profile, high risk and challenging

NAMSA’s Task is to:
- Minimize risks
- Meet challenges
- Make projects succeed