

THE ALBANIA APM STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION PROJECT

**“THE PROHIBITION OF
THE USE, STOCKPILING,
PRODUCTION AND
TRANSFER OF APM AND
OF THEIR
DESTRUCTION”**



BACKGROUND

- ❑ Albania ratified the Ottawa Treaty on 29 February 2000
- ❑ Assessment of the viability in April 2000 by Mr. Livermore and Gen Reay
- ❑ Trust Fund approved in May 2000
- ❑ Project commenced 15 January 2001



OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

- Demilitarisation at ULP Mjekës:
 - TNT recycled as commercial explosives Ammonite
 - ULP Mjekës developed as basis for demilitarisation industry in Albania
- Albania's contribution:
 - Operation of demilitarisation facility at ULP Mjekës
 - Transportation of mines to ULP Mjekës
- NATO Maintenance and Supply Company (NAMSA) was selected as executing agency
- EBV GmbH (Germany) was contracted to install machinery for demilitarisation of APM's



DESIGN OF THE PROJECT



- Albania project the first to be implemented under the auspices of NATO Trust Fund
- The project was conceived, designed, funded and implemented in 5 months
- Implementation in 3 phases:
 - Planning
 - Operations
 - Post-operations
- Logistics were carried out by the Logistics Directorate of the MoD
- The planning phase was extended to include capacity building and training
- Verification and monitoring were conducted in a formal and effective manner



EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

- Because of extended planning phase, the tempo of execution had to be increased, but the target completion date was not compromised
- Demilitarisation was based on reverse assembly and recycling was a major aspect:
 - Over 1,100 tons of ferrous metals were recycled for the repair of infrastructure
 - 192 tons of TNT were reconstituted into commercial explosives
- Employment for 70 personnel
- Last APM was demilitarised on 4 April 2002, 2 years ahead of obligatory period in terms of Ottawa Treaty
- In total 1,683,860 APM's demilitarised
- The additional 76,440 APM's were discovered by AAF internal verification programme



CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ All objectives were achieved
- ❑ A noteworthy success was the ability of different agencies to effectively cooperate
- ❑ Benefits of the project:
 - ❑ Compliance with Article 4 of the Ottawa Treaty
 - ❑ Elevation of the status of Albania as a responsible signatory of the Ottawa Treaty
 - ❑ Increased national and regional security
 - ❑ Socio-economic benefits
 - ❑ Enhancement of demilitarisation capabilities in the region

