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NATO MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY AGENCY
AGENCE OTAN D'ENTRETIEN ET D'APPROVISIONNEMENT



**TAKE A STAND
BAN LANDMINES**


*NAMSA Support to
NATO PfP Trust Fund*


PREPARED FOR:

International Campaign to Ban Landmines
 Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction
 Geneva
 12 February 2004


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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**

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*The NATO Partnership for Peace
Trust Fund Process*

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 International Campaign to Ban Landmines






Partnership for Peace Countries



 ALBANIA	 LITHUANIA
 ARMENIA	 MOLDOVA
 AUSTRIA	 ROMANIA
 AZERBAIJAN	 RUSSIA
 BELARUS	 SLOVAKIA
 BULGARIA	 SLOVENIA
 CROATIA	 SWEDEN
 ESTONIA	 SWITZERLAND
 FINLAND	 TAJIKISTAN
 GEORGIA	 THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA*
 IRELAND - IRLANDE	 TURKMENISTAN
 KAZAKHSTAN	 UKRAINE
 KYRGHYZ REPUBLIC	 UZBEKISTAN
 LATVIA	

* Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia by its constitutional name

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**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

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NATO PfP Trust Fund Policy


Established in 2000 to provide mechanism to assist Partner nations meet Ottawa Convention obligations

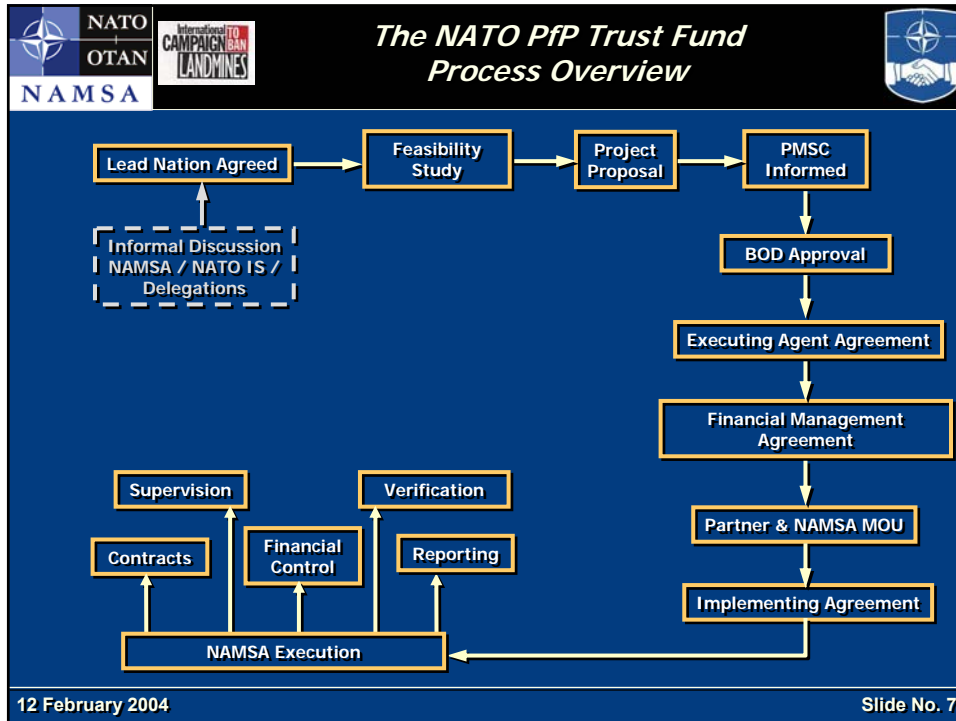
2001 extended to include:

- ▶ 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


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-
- NAMSAs 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
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 International Campaign to Ban Landmines

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



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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




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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



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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



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Serbia & Montenegro*



Completed 5 December 2003


- ❑ Three month programme :
 - ▶ Demil 23.223 SALW (+4,800)
 - ▶ Using maintenance facility at Čačak
- ❑ 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


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Current PfP Projects

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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


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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




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Potential PfP Projects




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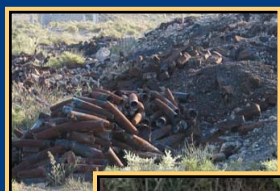



Azerbaijan





- 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

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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









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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

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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





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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)

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Belarus
APL Storage Locations

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Belarus

Breakdown of APL Stockpile



Serial	Mine Type	Quantity
1	MON-50	55,425
2	MON-90	37,438
3	MON-100	39,166
4	MON-200	18,201
5	PMN	54,096
6	PMN-2	272,735
7	POMZ-2M	90,484
8	OZM-72	300,185
9	POM-2 (in clusters of 4)	70,680
10	PFM-1 (in clusters of 72)	1,792,944
11	PFM-1S (in clusters of 64)	707,072
12	PFM-1S (156 mines per Artillery Projectile)	664,000
13	PFM-1S (312 mines per Rocket)	461,136
Total		4,563,562

- Converted to ADW
- Demilitarize / Destroy
- Demilitarize / Destroy - Phase 2

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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










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*Serbia & Montenegro
Breakdown of APL Stockpile*



Serial	Mine Type	Quantity
1	PMA-1	287,804
2	PMA-2	145,185
3	PMA-3	258,631
4	PMR-2	74,072
5	PMR-2A	465,089
6	PMR-3	3,528
7	PROM-1	52,547
Total		1,286,856

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***APL Stockpile Destruction –
Current Issues***



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’.

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Ottawa Convention Article 2 NAMS A / 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

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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

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Cost Comparison Industrial Demil – Open Detonation


Project	No of Mines	Method	Total Cost EUR	Time (months)	Cost per mine EUR
Trust Fund - Completed					
Albania II	1,670,000	Demilitarization	640,000	16	0.38
Ukraine II	399,200	Demilitarization	630,000	8	1.58
Moldova (APL only)	12,106	Open Detonation	30,000	2	2.48
Trust Fund - Planned					
Belarus Phase 1	788,360	Demilitarization	1,030,000	18	1.31
Belarus Phase 1	788,360	Open Detonation	1,053,000	24	1.34
Other Completed – Land Mine Monitor Data					
Yemen	74,000	Open Detonation	47,000	24	0.63
Jordan	92,342	Open Detonation	146,000	42	1.58
United Kingdom	2,100,000	Open Detonation	6,500,000	48	3.09
Netherlands	264,500	Demilitarization	248,000	4	0.93
Canada	90,000	Open Detonation	215,000	14	2.38

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Summary



- ❑ 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

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