

Weapons Collection and Destruction Programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Erwin Kauer

BiH Small Arms Holdings at Military Sites in a Historical Context

The Former Yugoslav Defence Policy and the Links to the Current Military Stockpiles within BiH

The excessive amounts of Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALW) available within Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) are the result of historical developments. The expansion of the former Yugoslav military policy impacted BiH's situation on SALW holdings significantly. Furthermore, possessing arms across the Balkans was even considered by the population as a last resort for survival.

The remaining military stocks of SALW in BiH are leftovers of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and the YU Territorial unit's weaponry and ammunition stockpiles. To get a clearer picture from where these SALW are coming from, it is necessary to have a brief look at the history of BiH arms factories:

The Pre-War Status of the Former Yugoslav Defence Industry

The few remaining arms factories (Defence Industry Factory – DIF) in Bosnia and Herzegovina are indeed rudimentary elements of the extraordinarily productive arms industry of the former Republic of Yugoslavia. These factories have been under the supervision and central command of the independent defence industry organisation of the

Yugoslav Ministry of Defence. In particular in Bosnia more than 50,000 people were directly or indirectly employed by the BiH factories.

As an essential part of the Yugoslav defence doctrine, which was based on the concept of “Total National Defence”, the target for the Bosnian defence industry was an enormous output of both Small Arms and Light Weapons (below calibre 75mm) and heavy weapons of all types and brands. Even turbo jet aircrafts and air defence arms were manufactured and assembled in Bosnia.¹

The Structure of the Former Yugoslav People’s Army

The Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) organization was once considered the fourth largest in Europe. JNA consisted of ground forces, air force and navy. The JNA main role was to defend borders of Yugoslavia against any aggressor with the aim to delay the aggressors advance. The intention was to activate and deploy the Territorial Defence Forces to the field and to engage the invader by using guerrilla tactics.

According to the Yugoslav “Total Defence Doctrine”, the Yugoslav territory was divided into four military regions, each consisting of several military districts. The policy was to engage the entire Yugoslav population in armed resistance, armament production and civil defence.

One key task was to arm more than eight million Yugoslav citizens. For decades a large defence budget was made available to achieve this challenging goal.

Developments Since World War II

The task of arming millions of civilians required enormous efforts by the Republic of Yugoslavia and affected the Defence Industry and its method of arms production significantly. From 1945 onwards, the

¹ cf. Annex, Table 8 – BiH Defence Industry Factories – current status.

Yugoslav post-war situation was characterized by building up the state economy including the huge Defence Industry sector.

The initially poor quality of Yugoslav arms was the result not only of the shortage of adequate raw materials but also by the lack of modern production techniques. Nevertheless, during two decades the infrastructure improved significantly and the quality of the products increased.

Finally, the Yugoslav military products met international standards. They were primarily used to build up the country's own military capacities, but were also exported to some countries of the Arab World. The territorially spread arms factories covered the majority of Yugoslavia's heavy industry's output. For decades, the arms industry was one of the most flourishing sectors of the entire Yugoslav economy.

The Current Status of the BiH Defence Industry

During the civil war of 1991-1995 the defence factories in BiH were one of the main targets of the warring parties and later on of NATO air strikes. Some of them were completely destroyed and have no capacities whatsoever. Some are still suffering from the destruction of parts of their production plants or as a result of looting. Vital production machines and tools have been dismantled and/or relocated.

The current standards of production and capacities of the arms industry in BiH must be rated as low. That is also due to the fact that some plants, which are still in operation, are hopelessly obsolete and do not meet current international technological standards.

The Armed Forces of BiH Weapons and Ammunition Storage Sites during Wartime

However, the enormous production outputs of SALW and associated ammunition soon filled the military storage sites across the country.

These excessive stockpiles, taken from JNA and territorial units Weapons Storage Sites (WSS) and Ammunition Storage Sites (ASS) during the civil war, were used to supply to the warring factions.²

The Yugoslavian defence efforts resulted in more than 500 storage sites spread all over BiH (see the AFBiH WSS/ASS Reduction Plan – status October 2006, Annex, Table 1). In accordance with strategically and tactical aspects, attention was drawn to the WSS/ASS locations, sizes and to a timely disposal of the stored items.

The Republica Srpska ‘ORAO Affair’ in 2002 and its Political Consequences

Significant political steps for the establishment of a state level MoD were taken only as a consequence of the so-called ‘ORAO affair’ in September 2002 (following the Dayton Accord every Entity had her own MoD).

The so called ORAO (Eagle) Factory in Bijeljina used to assemble the aircrafts used by the former Yugoslavian Air Force and also by some Arab countries. The planes were then tested in associated institutes in Belgrade. The production programme included well-known fighter jets such as Soko-J22 Orao (Eagle), Soko G-2A Galep (Seagull) and the single seat light attack version Soko J1-Jastrep (Hawk).

During the observation period from 2003 to 2005, ORAO only produced several thousand turbine blades, which were used for the maintenance of NATO aircraft jet engines and were exported to the United Kingdom. Furthermore, ‘Viper’ jet engines were maintained and repaired for the Serbia & Montenegro air force during the period in question.³

The scandal was discovered in the course of a raid in 2002: The former SFOR JMA Inspection unit found out that the ORAO Company had sent airplane technicians to Iraq in 2001-2002, thus violating the UN

² SFOR/EUFOR database.

³ EUFOR database.

embargo imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Iraq. This had far-reaching political consequences within the Serbian Republic of BiH (Republika Srpska, RS).

The High Representative, Lord P. Ashdown, forced several RS ministers to resign. Among them was the former Head of Government of the Serbian Republic, Mladen Ivanic. Ivanic reappeared on the political stage at the end of 2003 as BiH Foreign Minister, but as a result of the debate on BiH police reform, officially stepped down in July 2005. However, this turned out to be nothing than a political manoeuvre in order not to lose the support of his political party, the Serbian Socialist Party (SSA): In reality he continues to hold his office until the results of the BiH parliamentary elections in October 2006 will be implemented.

However, following the High Representative's advice in April 2003, the BiH Parliament adopted laws⁴ to separate the BiH defence industry holdings and to cut the supervisory control held by the Entity armies. The High Representative's advice contained, in addition, the demand to downsize the AFBiH WSS/ASS to an affordable single figure below ten. This re-opened the way for the establishment of a Defence Reform Commission in 2003. The commission – initially exclusively composed of internationals – was designed to add momentum to the downsizing process of AFBiH sites in general. In 2005 it was superseded by the NATO HQ Advisory Team.

Small Arms Holdings at Military Sites

The Current Status of AFBiH WSS/ASS and Remaining Military Arms and Ammunition Stockpiles

Following the Dayton Agreement, but particularly during 2002, Stabilization Force (SFOR), as well as its successors - the NATO HQ Sarajevo (NHQSa) and the European Force (EUFOR) - undertook

⁴ BiH Law on Import and Export of Arms and Military Equipment and Control of Import and Export of Dual-Use Items, OG BiH 05/03, 33/03, 14/05.

intense efforts to reduce the number of the Armed Forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) WSS/ASSs. But in 2003, the Entity forces did not agree to the reduction plans established by the HQ SFOR division for Joint Military Affairs (JMA), which, at that time, in co-operation with OSCE and Office of the High Representative (OHR), kept the momentum of BiH defence reform.

By October 2006, the AFBiH downsizing efforts had brought down the number WSS/ASS to 39 in total (see AFBiH WSS/ASS status October 2006, Table 2 in Annex). In accordance with the BiH Law on Defence and the new AFBiH implementation plan recently presented by the MoD, the end status should have been 2 WSS and 5 ASS. Over the past two years, the efforts to achieve this goal posed an enormous challenge to the BiH MoD.

The closure of existing sites requires the continued disposal of SALW stored at AFBiH facilities. The financial resources of the MoD to manage the destruction and/or demilitarisation of SALW and associated ammunition within BiH are extremely limited. Due to the chronic budget deficit, the MoD heavily depends on international financial support.

BiH Defence Reform Developments and Future Achievements

After the end of the SFOR mandate, most of its tasks were taken by two successor organisations: EUFOR and NATO Headquarters in Sarajevo (NHQ Sa). The division of tasks between EUFOR and NHQ Sa at the end of 2004 defined BiH Defence Reform as a key task to NATO. On the other hand, EUFOR is inter alia to maintain the compliance to the military aspects of the Dayton Agreement.

As proposed by NHQ Sa in 2005 and in accordance with the BiH MoD implementation plan, the restructuring process of the AFBiH commenced in January 2006. Unfortunately, the document concerning

the common military equipment plan is not ratified at present.⁷ The NHQ Sa proposal, which is considered an essential part of the entire document, includes common weaponry and ammunition. This situation affects the final figures of the small arms and ammunition that are to be disposed of. In addition, the status of immobile military Entity property is not yet clarified. In accordance with the BiH Defence Law such property, which includes weapons and military equipment, should already have been transferred to the state MoD since January 2006. To overcome this unsatisfactory situation, an intermediate agreement between the Entity governments and the State authorities will most probably govern this still unsolved transfer.

The AFBiH SALW and heavy weapons stocks as well as the corresponding ammunition stocks were reduced to presently 120,222 pieces (cf. Annex, Table 3). The quantity of small arms ammunition is quoted with almost 220 Mio cartridges, which equals 8,395 metric tonnes (cf. Annex, Table 4). How many small arms and ammunition parts will be declared surplus very much depends on what weaponry will be chosen for further use of the AFBiH. In accordance with the MoD disposal plan, which will be issued in November 2006, at least 5,800 tonnes of unstable and/or unsafe ammunition items will be disposed of during the years ahead.

Small Arms and Ammunition Holdings by Civilians

The habit of possessing arms and carrying weapons is legendary in the Balkans, and it is also practiced by BiH citizens. The possession of firearms by private individuals is associated with outstanding reputation and eminent status within the existing social structures.

This tradition is deeply rooted in the nation's culture and all international efforts for significant changes have failed so far. The crucial events during the recent war supported this kind of behaviour,

⁷ Information provided by NHQ Sa NATO Advisory Team (NAT), October 2006.

and an indefinite amount of non-declared military small arms and ammunition are still being held illegally.

According to a study⁸ released by UNDP in 2004, the number of unregistered small arms varies between 148,400 and 494,300 pieces. On the other hand, in 2004 the Entity Ministries of Internal Affairs reported 353,000 registered civil firearms.

Taking into account that during the review period from 2003 to 2005 approximately 14,000 imported firearms were identified,⁹ the above-mentioned registration figures have increased accordingly.

Although the illegal possession and unauthorized sale of weapons is a punishable offence, unregistered weapons are obviously sold on the Bosnian black markets and proliferated across the country. In order to clamp down on illegal weapons transfers, several legislative measures were taken and a number of persons were prosecuted on state level by the BiH government. Such activities reflect the local legislation provisions as well as obligations of BiH resulting from UN and OSCE documents.¹⁰

Methods of SALW Collection within BiH

Firearms Registrations within the Former Republic of Yugoslavia

The number of legal and illegal BiH firearms in civil possession is quite significant. In 1989 the former Yugoslavian administration registered around 1, 6 Mio small arms and estimated that 801,000 pieces were held

⁸ BiH SALW survey by BICC/UNDP Sarajevo, July 2004.

⁹ EUFOR JMA database on BiH export/import of Weapons and Military Equipment.

¹⁰ The *BiH Law on Import and Export of Arms and Military Equipment and Control of Import and Export of Dual-Use Items*, OG BiH 05/03, 33/03, 14/05; the BiH Council of Minister's Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALW) Strategy and the Action Plan; UN Security Council resolutions on arms embargos; The UN *Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*.

illegally.¹¹ A considerable quantity of those small arms remained in BiH and due to the influx of weapons from abroad, the amount of available weapons increased considerably during the time of conflict.

The Results of SFOR/EUFOR Operation Harvest

To reduce the legal as well as the illegally held firearms within BiH, several weapons collection activities have been performed. In this context SFOR's and EUFOR's Operation Harvest¹² and the BiH internal arms collection operations deserve particular attention. Looking at the harvest results of the past years, it is obvious that the number of surrendered small arms has decreased continuously. Nevertheless, there is still ample need for future weapons collection programs (see SFOR/EUFOR Operation Harvest Results 2003 – 2006, Annex, Table 5).

All the small arms ammunition destruction activities described above in a total quantity of 1,867 metric tonnes destroyed during the reviewing period 2004 to August 2006.¹³

The Collection Programme by the Civil Protection Agency

The results of Operations Harvest Plus, carried out by the Entity Ministry of Internal Affairs since 2003, are much lower, but are not directly comparable with the Operation Harvest figures: Firstly, we have to take into account that within larger BiH municipalities, arms and ammunition collection points are run by the BiH Civil Protection Agency (CPA) on a permanent basis. Secondly, Harvest Plus Operations taking over obsolete arms and unsafe ammunition turned in by the local population are only performed once a year.

¹¹ BiH SALW survey by BICC/UNDP Sarajevo, July 2004.

¹² The SFOR-led Operation Harvest commenced in 1998.

¹³ EUFOR database.

However, every other handing in of small arms supplement those two well-known operations and will receive the same positive international feedback. The funding of the destruction costs is an issue, which can only be solved by increasing the provision of international financial support. At present, destruction costs are not covered sufficiently in the annual Entity budgets.

Small Arms and Ammunition Disposal Programmes

Small Arms Sales by the BiH Ministry of Defence

The new BiH Law on Export of Weapons and Military Equipment adopted 2004 contains new regulations for the Entity Armed Forces: In June 2004, the just established MoD imposed a *Moratorium on the Cessation of Sales of Small Arms and Ammunition*. At that time, the surplus SALW and ammunitions were exclusively in the possession and control of the Entity MoD's. According to the moratorium regulations, all sales of surplus small arms and light weapons¹⁴ were to cease by the end of 2004. Before that point in time, arms exports were to be handled by the Entity MoDs under the supervision of the BiH MoD.

Hence, the Entity MoDs handled the Weapons and Military Equipment exports commencing on July 1, 2004. On the other hand, the BiH MoD was in a 'drawing-up' situation with extremely limited control capacities and the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations had just been appointed ultimate BiH authority to issue export licenses. Due to these facts, the International Community in BiH had to rely on the monitoring and coordination abilities of the former SFOR.

Due to a request by the Entity MoDs to extend the 'Moratorium' deadline, the Minister of Defence granted prolongation until July 31, 2005. The decision was taken in order to overcome technical problems

¹⁴ BiH MoD Moratorium on Cessation of Sales of Surplus Small Arms and Light Weapons, dated June 24, 2004.

caused by the inefficient delivery management of the logistic units. To monitor the exports of Weapons and Military Equipment, SFOR additionally tracked down every outgoing shipment from the very beginning.

The total figures of 2004 and 2005 show that 312,013 pieces of small arms were exported to different countries of final destination, such as USA, UK, Switzerland, Austria, Israel, Russia and Iraq (see the results of the Moratorium on Small Arms Export, Annex, Table 6).

The total figures of 2004 and 2005 show that 64,620,647 rounds small arms ammunition were exported to countries of final destination like USA., Russia, Switzerland and Iraq. (see Moratorium on SA ammunition export results, Annex, Table 7).

Small Arms Donation by Entity MoDs

Another disposal possibility, granted by the High Representative in April 2003, was to donate surplus small arms and/or ammunition free of charge to BiH institutions or foreign governments. In July 2003, the Federation Ministry of Defence on behalf of the Federation Government donated some small arms and ammunition to the National Army of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. A US Air Force plane transported the cargo from Tuzla airport to Afghanistan.¹⁵

During 2003 and 2004 the former Entity Ministries of Defence donated some 23 pieces of old and inoperable small arms to BiH universities and/or technical faculties for study purposes; and, upon a request of the Directorate of the Museum of Military History in Vienna in 2003, the Federation MoD and the Republica Srpska MoD handed over twenty three pieces of small arms to the Austrian MoD in 2004.

¹⁵ 10 machine guns and 200,000 rounds cal. 7,62 x 39 mm cartridge, cf. EUFOR database.

Within 2006, the US Government requested to receive BiH MoD small arms assets to be donated to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iraq. The final decision rests with the BiH Council of Ministers that has not taken a final decision yet.

Small Arms Destruction

Until 2004, the Entity MoDs did not destroy any small arms or ammunition voluntarily. Only after UNDP provided the funds for the destruction, some 10,000 small arms have been destroyed. The arms were destroyed by melting in the metal factory in Zenica and in the Jelsingrad foundry in Banja Luka. Fortunately, the destruction process expanded and until today 88,887 pieces¹⁶ of deleted from the military register.

Also, UNDP funded the destruction of some 3,011 civil firearms in the above mentioned factories. These items were collected in the course of the BiH Operation Internal Harvest.

Furthermore, during the period 2003 to August 2006, SFOR and EUFOR units collected 15,151 small arms, that were destroyed by melting at the Zenica steel plant. Since the first Operation Harvest in 1998, some 60,000 firearms have been taken from the local population and subsequently destroyed. Hence, Operation Harvest led by SFOR and EUFOR is considered to be one of the most successful SALW destruction campaigns in the Balkans. The total number of SALW destroyed in all three destruction processes during the reviewing period 2003 to August 2006¹⁷ amounts to 107,049 pieces.

To accelerate the demolition process, the possibility to destruct unstable ammunition by explosive means was discussed but eventually realized. A number of reasons had to be taken into consideration that render significant outdoor disposal activities inadvisable: Firstly, all MoD

¹⁶ SEE SALW Monitor 2006.

¹⁷ cf. EUFOR database.

destruction ranges available were heavily used after the World War II by the JNA. The disposal of Unexploded Ordnances (UXO), mines, other waste explosives or unstable ammunitions contaminated the soil at the ranges. In fact, water quality surveys revealed a significant water contamination by heavy metals. Most of the former MoD ranges are already closed down and only a few are used in case of emergency. Secondly, the required AFBiH personnel to ascertain Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) are not available throughout the year. Finally, in accordance with restrictions imposed by some donor countries, UNDP favours the building or strengthening of local demilitarization capacities.

At present, to carry out the disposal of SALW by an acceptable standardised industrial process, only very few BiH demilitarisation facilities are available. The two most productive ones are TROM Dobož (formerly: Government Owned Factory 18) run by the AFBiH and the recently privatised UNIS PRETIS Company in Vogosca.

Small Arms Ammunition Sales and Results of the BiH MoD *Moratorium*

As mentioned above, the Entity MoDs in 2004 and 2005 sold 64,620,647 rounds of small arms ammunition (cf. the moratorium export table, Annex, Table 7). Considerable quantities have been transferred to the United States and to Iraq. Almost 50 Mio rounds of small arms ammunition were shipped by contracted Ukrainian aviation enterprises to the final destination Baghdad. These exports were in line with the UN resolutions¹⁸ and intended to support the law enforcement efforts of the Provisional Government and to re-supply the Coalition Forces in Iraq. Actually, no significant number of light weapons ammunition¹⁹ was

¹⁸ UNSC Resolution 1483 was in June 2004 superseded by UNSC resolution 1546. The arms embargo against Iraq was partially lifted under certain conditions.

¹⁹ According to the BiH MoD Moratorium, light weapons ammunition is defined to be above caliber 14.5 mm but below 75 mm.

exported during the 'Moratorium' time period, neither to Iraq nor to any other country.²⁰

The AFBiH Capacities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Commencing in September 2004, the former SFOR JMA at Multinational Brigade (MNB) level trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel of the AFBiH for the first time.²¹ The intent was to build up BiH military destruction capacities in accordance with international standards. The training courses were performed in co-operation with the Department of Security and Co-operation incorporated in the Organisation of Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) mission in BiH. They provided the BiH MoD with authorized EOD personnel for its own disposal.

Due to bilateral agreements between BiH and USA, the trained units are now deployed in Iraq and are not available to carry out the required military de-mining duties within BiH. In 2005, the qualified teams were deployed for the first time to the Coalition Forces in Iraq. The third rotation of personnel is already completed and the returning units make up the basis of the Countermines Battalion to be established under direct command of the BiH Joint Staff.

If we focus on the demilitarisation methods currently used for ammunition, we see similarities to the small arms destruction campaigns. For example, during 2006, UNDP funded the industrial disposal of 187 metric tonnes of small arms ammunition by contracting BiH Defence Industry Factories. On the other hand, EUFOR, during the period 2004 to August 2006, collected and destroyed roughly 109 metric tonnes small arms ammunition at MoD destruction ranges.

²⁰ BiH MoD moratorium export report 2004/2005, established by the former Entity MoDs and BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations report on issued export licenses 2004/2005.

²¹ Following a BiH MoD request for EOD training support, EUFOR certified 68 AFBiH soldiers during 2005/2006.

One of the best options for the AFBiH to get rid of unsafe and unstable ammunitions is using the former VRS ammunition demilitarisation centre TROM located in Dobož-Bare.²² Mainly founded as a military ammunition repair and maintenance facility, the demilitarisation centre focus had shifted towards the destruction of small arms ammunition, mortar and artillery shells as well as rockets up to a calibre of 262 mm. The annual demilitarisation capacity of surplus ammunition components ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 metric tonnes. Fortunately, this demilitarisation facility is now under the chain of command of the BiH MoD and works on a daily basis. If we only count the results of 2005, the facility managed 73 metric tonnes of industrial demilitarisation just in small arms ammunitions. It has to be mentioned that, because TROM Dobož is managed by the AFBiH, the demilitarisation costs there are only about 50% of the prices charged by comparable BiH competitors such as UNIS PRETIS.

Currently the MoD is focusing on establishing a plan for the destruction of approximately 5,800 tonnes of unstable ammunition within the next three years. This initiative is considered a significant step forward. It is expected that the operational costs for the planned destruction will be shared between the MoD and UNDP.

The Federation MoD Small Arms Ammunitions Donation to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

As already cited, the FMoD donated 5.7 metric tonnes of small arms ammunition to the National Army of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. This donation was initiated by the US Department of State in 2003.

²² A former VRS demilitarisation facility (formerly called Government Owned Factory 18); although the technical standard of some of the machinery is not up to date, the centre works on a daily basis and guarantees a continuous output.

Involvement in SALW Disposal Programmes by the International Community

International Initiatives and Destruction Programmes in BiH

Considerable progress has recently been made in combating the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons within BiH. Since the General Framework Agreement for Peace accord was signed in Dayton in November 1995, many SALW control plans have been initiated by various international organisations and disposal programmes funded by the International Community. To support effective SALW control in BiH, several initiatives like the OSCE Document on SALW,²³ the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe's Regional Implementation Plan for Combating the Proliferation of SALW²⁴ and others²⁵ have been launched. These efforts resulted in the BiH Council of Minister's SALW Strategy and Action Plan, also in the BiH membership of the Regional Steering Group, in which eight South Eastern European States maintain a permanent information exchange platform. To stick to the commitments on SALW control, the South Eastern Clearinghouse for SALW Control (SEESAC) from 2002 also provided practical assistance to the governments of the region. In co-operation with these key players within BiH, the international military components in BiH, such as EUFOR and NATO, are working closely together. In particular, the forces assist state level authorities in all military SALW control aspects.

²³ Document ratified by BiH in 2000.

²⁴ Document ratified by BiH in 2001.

²⁵ EU Code of Conduct on Arms Transfer, June 1998; OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, November 2003; OSCE Decision on Man-Portable Air Defence Systems, July 2003; OSCE Decision on Standard Elements of End User Certificates and Verification procedures for SALW Exports, November 2004; UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in all its aspects, July 2001.

Ammunition Disposal – the First Priority

The analysis of the above mentioned data leads us to the most critical point of the BiH disposal issue: While the BiH military small arms reduction results improved significantly during the review period and reached an almost acceptable level, the issue of legal and illegal possession of civil arms needs to be more vigilantly focused on by BiH state authorities. In addition, more public attention has to be paid to the progress of the actual execution of BiH ammunition destruction programmes.

The demolition timeframe is heavily dependent on the demilitarisation capacities of the BiH Defence Industry Factories. For example, the demilitarisation capacity of the BiH MoD facility TROM Dobož depends not only on the technical status of the destruction machinery, but also on the actual technical condition of the ammunition to be destroyed. However, if all functioning BiH Defence Industry Factories (see BiH DIF – current status, Annex, Table 8) were to be engaged in the demolition of presumably 20,000 metric tonnes of surplus BiH MoD ammunition, it would take at least ten years to complete this project.

Due to the continuous downsizing process of EUFOR in BiH, the actual EUFOR EOD capacities are very limited. However, in case of urgent requirement, EUFOR EOD teams can be used to destroy unstable and unsafe ammunition and explosives at BiH MoD demolition ranges. Kalinovik, Glamoc, Manjaca and the intermediate reopened Veliki Ribnica range were technically analysed by UNDP, and local contractors are currently upgrading these demolition sites for more effective use by BiH MoD EOD units in the future.

Financial Contributions of the International Community

The BiH government is hard pressed to allocate the necessary means for a continuation of the demilitarization programs. In addition, the International Community is requested to provide financial support: During 2005, the Government of the United Kingdom provided US\$ 955,000²⁷ to aid destruction efforts in BiH. Also the Government of the Netherlands has provided EURO 440,000²⁸ for urgent ammunition disposal. UNDP is currently preparing a fund for the destruction of approximately 450 tonnes unstable artillery ammunition at UNIS PRETIS in Vogosca. Furthermore, the US State Department has agreed to fund the destruction of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADs) on a bilateral basis.

The BiH Ministries involved in the collection and the destruction of small arms chronically suffer from insufficient budgets. Hence, much more financial support is required to finance the military and civil destruction programmes and to shorten the disposal time period considerably. The responsibility for the disposal of AFBiH Weapons and Military Equipment lies with the MoD, and the recently established MoD Disposal Working Group oversees the related military activities. On the other hand, the BiH Ministry of Security and the Entity Ministries of Internal Affairs in co-operation with UNDP cover the civil part of the BiH destruction process.

²⁷ SEE SALW Monitor 2006.

²⁸ SEE SALW Monitor 2006.

Annex

Table 1: AFBiH WSS/ASS Reduction Plan – status October 2006

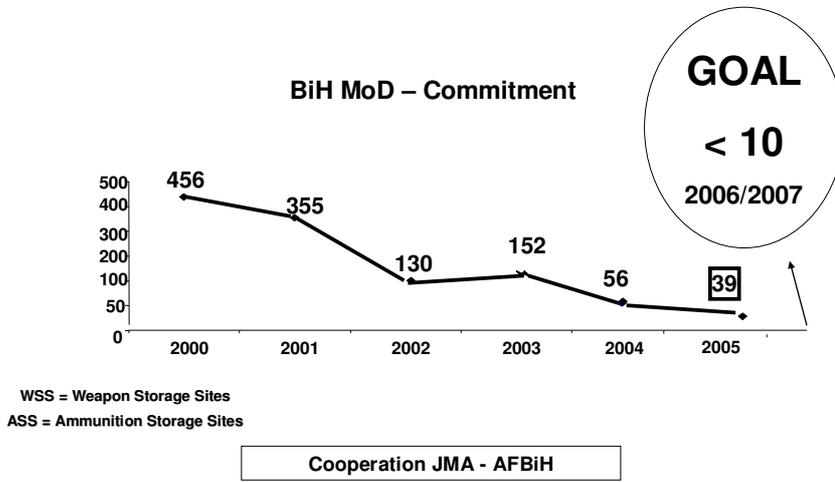
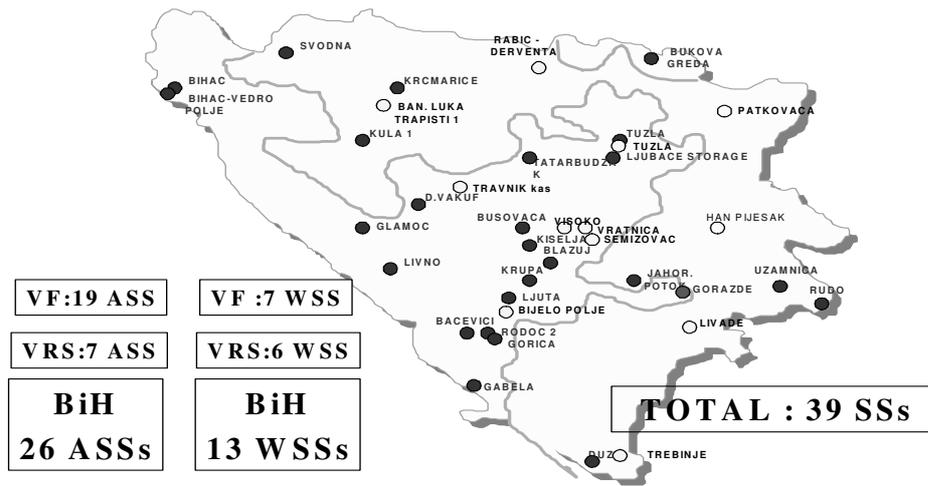


Table 2: HQ EUFOR JMA table of AFBiH WSS/ASS – status October 2006



VF = Vojska Federatna (Federation Army)
VRS = Vojska Republika Srpska (Army of the Serbian Republic in BiH)

Table 3: AFBiH SALW and Heavy Weapons stocks at WSS – August 2006²⁹

CATEGORY	TOTAL VRS	TOTAL VF	TOTAL BiH
ARMoured VEHICLE	227	180	407
BATTLE TANK	162	190	352
AIRCRAFT and HELICOPTER	45	21	66
FLAME and GRENADE LNCHR	10	417	427
GUN, ANTI AIR; ANTI TANK	1160	10.711	11.871
MACHINE GUN	5.982	7.016	12.998
MISSILE, A-TANK GUIDED	616	287	903
PISTOL and RIFLE	42.087	65.137	107.224
ROCKET LNCHR	1.494	5.555	7.049
MORTAR	493	3.295	3.788
TOTAL in PIECES	52.276	92.809	145.085

Table 4: HQ EUFOR JMA table – AFBiH SALW and Heavy Weapons Ammunition stocks at ASS – August 2006³⁰

AMMUNITION			
CATEGORY	TOTAL VRS	TOTAL VF	TOTAL BiH
AIR BOMB/ROCKET/MISSILE,	20.676	1.286	21.962
CARTRIDGE	91,150,340	128,367,085	219,517,425
HAND/ RIFLE/LAUNCHER GRENADE	1,510,274	10,656,537	12,166,811
GUN	2,384,295	1,079,385	3,463,680
MINE	652.464	103.102	755.566
MISSILE	5.02	3.131	8.151
EXPLOSIVES/PYROTECHNICS	1,954,533	217.435	2,171,968
MORTAR	319.36	402.598	721.958
ROCKET	104.819	98.854	203.673
TOTAL in PIECES	98,101,781	140,929,413	239,031,194
TOTAL WEIGHT in METRIC TONNES			~ 35,800

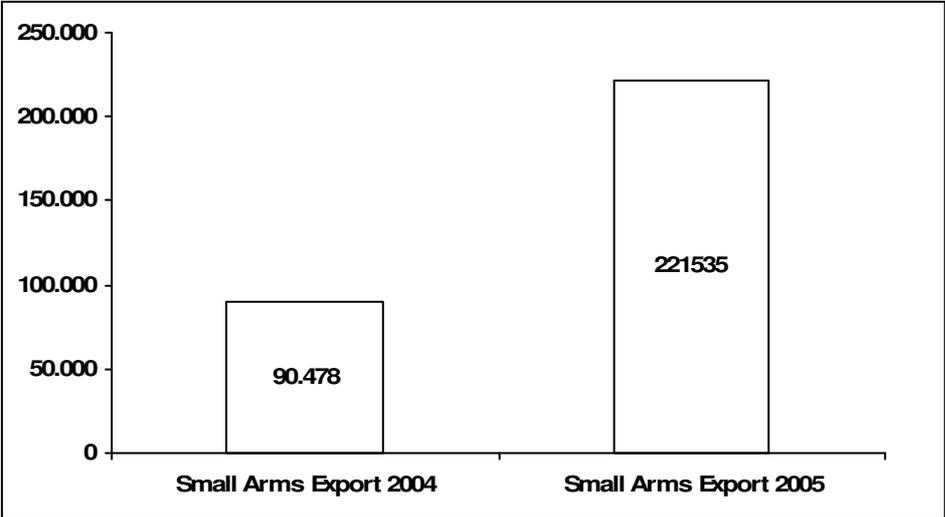
²⁹ Data access Retrieval for the Entities (DARe) run by the BiH MoD – August 2006.

³⁰ Data access Retrieval for the Entities (DARe) run by the BiH MoD – August 2006.

Table 5: SFOR/EUFOR Operation Harvest Results 2003 to August 2006

	24 – 30 AUG 2006	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2003
Small Arms	0	1,852	3,586	8,431	1,282
Ammo < 20 mm	500	333,598	724,947	3,501,989	222,212
Ammo 20 – 76 mm	0	1,087	17,332	50,845	154
Ammo > 76 mm	0	159	944	3,669	153
Hand Grenades	39	4,994	9,556	33,715	6,204
Mines	11	1,127	620	3,231	1,498
Explosives (kg)	0	299,96	765,44	2,550	131,5
Mortars, Mortar rounds, rifle grenades, AT weapons AT rockets etc.	5	10,989	25,772	18,546	3,684

Table 6: BiH MoD table – Moratorium SA export results³¹



³¹ BiH MoD report on the moratorium on small arms exports 2004/2005, established by the former Entity MoDs, tables drawn by JMA.

Table 7: BiH MoD table – Moratorium SA ammunition export results³²

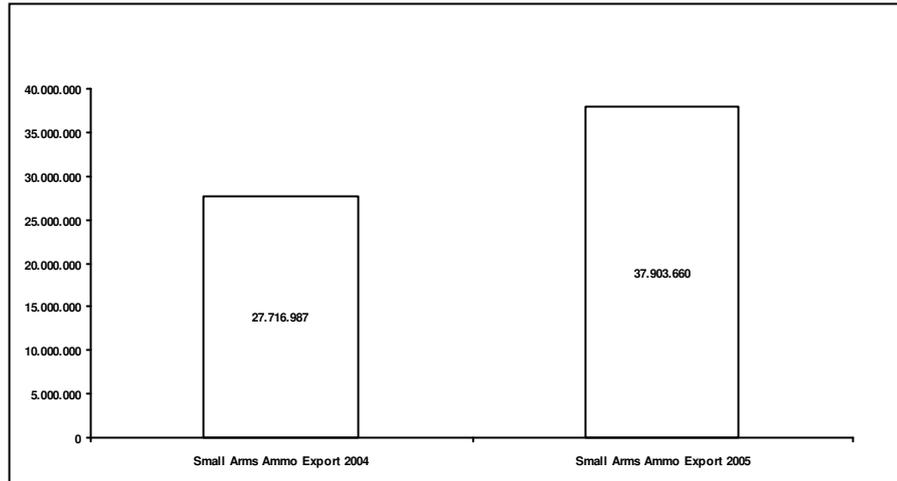
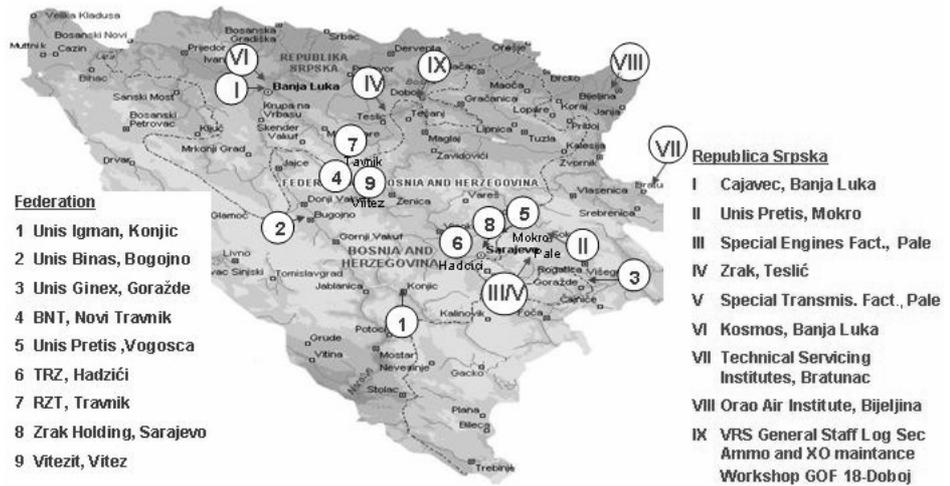


Table 8: BiH Defence Industry Factories – Current Status³³



³² BiH MoD report on the moratorium on small arms ammunition export 2004/2005, established by the former Entity MoDs, tables drawn by JMA.

³³ EUFOR database.