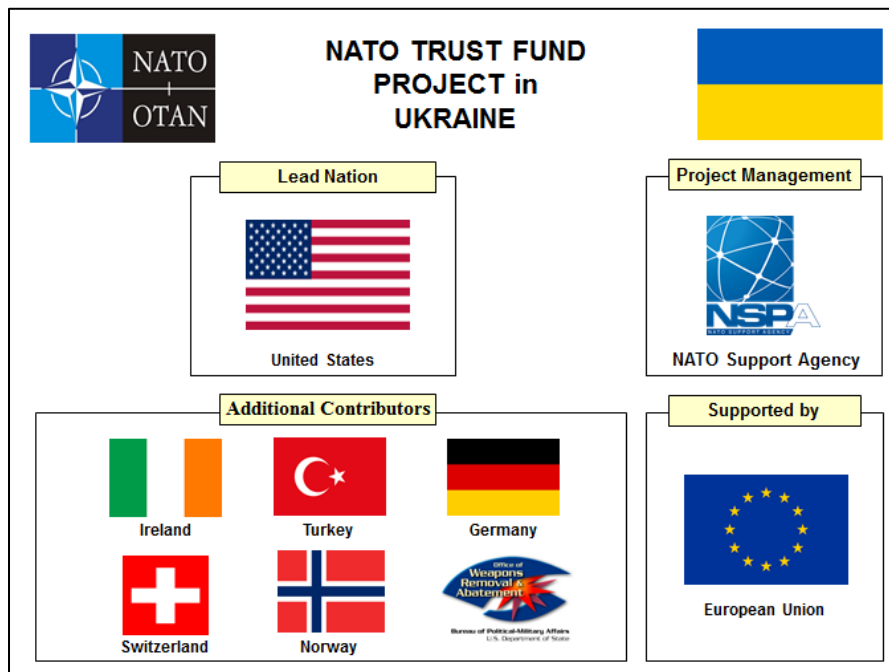




**NATO TRUST FUND PROJECT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL  
AMMUNITION,  
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS AND ANTIPERSONNEL  
LANDMINES OF PFM-1 TYPE IN UKRAINE**

**NINTH PERIODIC REPORT (PHASE II)**



April 2014

**NINTH PERIODIC REPORT  
ON THE NATO TRUST FUND PROJECT FOR  
THE DESTRUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION, SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT  
WEAPONS AND ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINES OF PFM-1 TYPE  
IN UKRAINE**

**1 General**

1.1 This report covers the period from 01 January to 31 March 2014.

1.2 During the period, the following progress has been made:

• **Project Management**

- During the period, the operations of the NATO Trust Fund project for the destruction of Conventional Ammunition, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Anti-Personnel Landmines have been impacted to some extent by a sequence of unforeseen geo-political events in Kiev first resulting in a change of government and in the Crimea region then resulting in an international crisis. Project risks associated have been monitored and controls managed actively.

• **Conventional Ammunition (CA) destruction**

- Operation resumed during the period with 23.4 tonnes of CA being destroyed.



23mm Before



23mm After

• **Public Relation**

- The project shall leverage from NATO-Ukraine commission Foreign Ministers decision to intensify NATO's cooperation with Ukraine within the existing frameworks and mechanisms.
- 8 press releases and 1 documentary film related to the Project have been issued during the period.

**2 Project Management**

**2.1 Risk Management**

2.1.1 The period witnessed a sequence of unforeseen geo-political events in Kiev first resulting in a change of government and in the Crimea region then resulting in an international crisis which impacted the project to some extent. A chronology of events is proposed at link:

[http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/events\\_107755.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/events_107755.htm)

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2.1.2 From a risk management perspective, NSPA monitored daily the situation through the NATO Liaison Office (NLO) and reported to the lead nation as anticipated in the project risk register, an extract of which is reproduced below.

Profile	Risk Identified	Likelihood	Impact	Impact Description	Risk Level	Treatment Option (Control or Accept)	Control Measures	Risk Control Owner	Residual Risk Level
Project Management	Political Situation Deteriorates	3	4	Project objectives not reached	12	Accept (Political Issue)	Monitor situation through NLO, Report to Stakeholders	-	12
Project Management	Delay in planning & contracting	1	3	Project objectives delayed	3	Accept (Political Issue)	Report to Stakeholders	-	3
Project Management	In-Country personnel resigning	2	4	Impact on Project management	8	Control	Monitor local economy, provide adequate salary, manage personnel individually, identify potential alternate personnel	NSPA	8
Reputation & Image	Delay in funding	5	4	Project objectives delayed. UKR complain.	20	Control	Extend project Investigate less expensive destruction processes Reduce project scope Increase UMoD participation	USA/NATO	16
Reputation & Image	Accident	3	5	Project objectives delayed. UKR complain.	15	Control	Extend project Investigate less expensive destruction processes Reduce project scope Increase UMoD participation	USA/NATO	10

2.1.3 In terms of impact, the most important consequences to report are:

- Postponement of the third steering committee originally forecasted on 28 January 2014. This committee was supposed to endorse extension of the project from 3.5 to 7 years and to approve allocation of funding towards activities for 2014. The likelihood to hold this meeting is low considering changes at Minister (2 times in 1 month) and Deputy Minister of Defense levels as well as coming Presidential election on 25 May 2014. This prevents important negotiations and decisions to be made. To a lower extent, changes within General staff and replacement 3 times in 1 month of the Director General of the State Concern UKROBORONPROM, now Mr Yuriy Fedorovych Tereschenko, also impacted the project. These changes resulted in operations to resume only end February.
- Reduction of the operational throughput, lower than forecasted for the destruction of Conventional Ammunition (CA). Only 37 tonnes of CA could be shipped to the demilitarization facility as a result of a ban on ammunition transportation all over Ukraine. The very high risk to stop operation is closely monitored and controls (shift reduction, official letters and meetings) are managed to try clearing the situation. With stocks in hand, operations can continue until 17 April 2014.
- Closing of the NSPA/NLO Office in Kiev for security reasons for few days.
- Intensification of cooperation between NATO and Ukraine within the existing frameworks and mechanisms. Various high level statements are hereby proposed as background information in this regard.

26 Feb 2014	NATO Defence Ministers	<a href="http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_107429.htm?selectedLocale=en">http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_107429.htm?selectedLocale=en</a>
02 Mar 2014	North Atlantic Council	<a href="http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_107681.htm?selectedLocale=en">http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_107681.htm?selectedLocale=en</a>
01 Apr 2014	NATO Foreign Ministers	<a href="http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_108501.htm">http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_108501.htm</a>
01 Apr 2014	NATO Ukraine Commission	<a href="http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_108499.htm?selectedLocale=en">http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_108499.htm?selectedLocale=en</a>

## 2.2 Contracting

2.1.1 On 29 October 2013, NSPA issued a Call-Off for destruction of 2,740 tonnes of Conventional Ammunition (CA) for a value of 685,000 EUR. This contract was signed by UOS on 04 November 2013.

2.1.2 On 31 January 2014, MOD and UOS signed a complementary contract for destruction of these 2,740 tonnes CA enabling work to resume on 27 February 2014.

2.1.3 On 09 April 2014, new contracts were issued to in-country staff for a 1 year period for a total value of 115,764 EUR.

## 2.3 NSPA Management Visit.

2.3.1 There was one NSPA Management visit to Ukraine scheduled end of January 2014. This visit had to be cancelled following events in Kiev.

## 2.4 In-Country NSPA office

2.4.1 The in-country office consists of a Project Supervisor (PS) and a Deputy PS located at the NATO Liaison Office, Kiev as well as two Verification Auditors (VA) deployed at contractors' facilities.

2.4.2 NSPA staff in Ukraine prepared the 3-rd Steering committee meeting during planned visit to Ukraine of Dr Peugeot. Reps of USA Embassy, MoD and EC confirmed participation. Finally Steering committee meeting was cancelled due to the tense situation in Ukraine.

2.4.3 On 21 March 2014 PS performed a Quality check at Hrechany demilitarization facility.



PS Quality Check at Hrechany

2.4.4 PS had several phone conversations with Deputy Minister of Defense regarding delay for resuming CA destruction.

2.4.5 During the reported period, PS held a series of meetings with MoD Demilitarization Department, representatives of NSDC and Contractors to discuss different issues related to Project; namely delay with payment of Ukrainian financial contribution to contractors, CA list for destruction in 2014, delay in UOS and MoD internal contract signature, ban for transportation

of military goods.

2.4.6 In-country team participated in 109 meetings, phone discussions and visits to organizations.

**Table 1: NSPA Project Meetings\* and Visits.**

No	Place of Meeting	Meetings during period	Total Number of Meetings since January 2012
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Cabinet of Ministers Secretariat		
2	Deputy Minister of Defence	1	33
3	MoD Demilitarization Department	30	211
4	MoD Economics Department		1
5	MoD Environmental Department		1
6	Ministry of Economics		10
7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4	42
8	Ministry of ecology	8	68
9	NSDC	4	31
10	Ukroboronservice (UOS)	23	200
11	Ukroboronleasing (UOL)	4	102
12	NSA		36
13	EDE		9
14	Donetsk (DGPCP)	2	37
15	Pavlograd	6	78
16	Hrechany	4	21
17	Kamyanets-Podilskyyi		2
18	Shostka	1	10
19	OSCE		1
20	EU/EC	1	23
21	USA Embassy	1	27
22	USA PM/WRA		
23	UK Defence Attaché		2
24	Swedish Defence Attaché		
25	Norwegian Embassy		9
26	NATO UKR JWGDR		2
27	NATO UKR JWG Environmental		1
28	NATO Liaison Office		34
29	NATO Information Documentation Centre	7	61
30	NATO Defence Attaches		12
31	Ukrainian mission to NATO	12	56

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32	Public Relations		21
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1150</b>
* Includes telephone discussions			

### 3 SALW Destruction

3.1 During the reported period no SALW destruction took place. A total of 130,100 SALW have been destroyed since Phase 2 of the project started.

Weapon Type	Quantity		
	In-loaded	Disassembled	Destroyed
Automatic Assault Weapons	29,822	29,822	29,822
Semi-automatic Assault Weapons	59	59	59
Carbine, Rifles, Shotguns	79013	79013	79013
Handguns	11472	11472	11472
Practice weapons	8	8	8
Sporting weapons	2978	2978	2978
Machine-guns, Grenade-launchers	6748	6748	6748
<b>Total:</b>	<b>130,100</b>	<b>130,100</b>	<b>130,100</b>

### 4 Conventional Ammunition Destruction

4.1 Operations resumed end February 2014 with 37 tonnes 23mm cartridges delivered from the military air base where UOS's plant is located.

4.2 During the reported period 23,4 tonnes CA were destroyed for a total of 10,223 tonnes CA since Phase 2 of the project started. Progress by the end of March 2014 is summarized below by quantity and by type.

Month	Ammunition Deliveries				Ammunition Demilitarization				
	Hrechany Weight	Shostka Weight	DSPCP Weight	Combined total	Hrechany Weight	Shostka Weight	DSPCP Weight	Combined total	Target Total
2012	3 059,80	3 135,53	156,49	6 351,82	2 914,21	3 135,53	156,49	6 206,23	6 351,82
2013	2 851,82	996,25	0,00	3 848,07	2 997,40	996,30	0,00	3 993,70	3 848,07
jan14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	452,68
feb14	37,07	0,00	0,00	37,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	431,13
mar14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	23,36	0,00	0,00	23,36	452,68
apr14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	474,24
may14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	452,68
jun14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	452,68
jul14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	495,80
aug14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	431,13
sep14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	474,24
oct14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	495,80
nov14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	431,13
dec14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	495,80
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 948,69</b>	<b>4 131,78</b>	<b>156,49</b>	<b>10 236,96</b>	<b>5 934,97</b>	<b>4 131,83</b>	<b>156,49</b>	<b>10 223,29</b>	<b>15 739,89</b>

No	Ammunition type	Forecasted Weight (t)	Total during Period (t)	Total for Phase 2 (t)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	SAA (5,45-9 mm)	2,780.0		1.142
2	12,7-14,5 mm Canon	208.0		
3	23 mm Canon	1,719.3	23.358	665.112
4	30 mm Canon	1,405.0		

5	57-76 mm Artillery (naval)	620.0		219.792
6	82- 120 mm Mortar	6,268		
7	85 mm Artillery	345.0		118.351
8	100 mm Artillery	9,250.0		2,636.957
9	115-130 mm Artillery	14,985.0		760.24
10	122 mm Artillery	12,423.0		1,540.565
11	90-122 mm Rocket Projectile (various)	10,000.0		3740.1
12	152 mm Artillery	1,200.0		294.378
13	203 mm Artillery	449.0		
14	Unguided Aviation Rockets	742.0		90.176
15	Frontline Cluster Container (various)	4,414.0		
16	One-time Cluster Bomb (various)	483.0		
17	Ammunition components (fuzes, projectiles etc.)	6,209.0		156.487
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>73,500.0</b>	<b>23.358</b>	<b>10,223</b>

Hrechany

4.3 CA destruction resumed at Hrechany end February 2014.

4.4 Figures illustrating the 23 mm disposal process are reproduced herewith.



Debulleting and components recovering



Dismantling



23mm Before



23mm After incineration

Pavlograd

4.5 No PFM-1 destruction took place. Pavlograd is ready to resume work.

4.6 Total quantity of PFM Anti-personnel landmines demilitarized is shown in the following table.

Month	Mines Deliveries					Mines Destruction				
	KSF 1	KSF 1S	BKF	9M27K3	Total	KSF 1	KSF 1S	BKF	9M27K3	Total
Feb-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar-13	166 176	0	0	0	166 176	7 992	0	0	0	7 992
Apr-13	0	0	0	0	0	53 496	0	0	0	53 496
May-13	0	0	0	0	0	39 024	0	0	0	39 024
Jun-13	0	0	0	0	0	56 736	0	0	0	56 736
Jul-13	166 176	0	0	0	166 176	40 032	0	0	0	40 032
Aug-13	0	0	0	0	0	60 480	0	0	0	60 480
Sep-13	0	0	0	0	0	74 592	0	0	0	74 592
Oct-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>332 352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332 352</b>	<b>332 352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332 352</b>

**5 Project Finance**

**5.1 Financial Summary.** A financial summary is at Annex A.

**5.2 Status of contributions.**

5.2.1 In addition to the Lead Nation (USA) and the host nation, five other nations, Ireland, Turkey, Germany, Norway and Switzerland had made financial contributions to the project.

5.2.2 USA will likely announce a substantial contribution during the next period. Germany has also expressed interest in providing additional funds.

5.2.3 The project is 24% funded against the original 25 MEUR target.

5.2.4 Following certification of NSPA as an International Organization by the European Union, an 18-month process, NSPA and the EU continue to negotiate the 1.8 MEUR contribution to the project for the PFM-1 element at Pavlograd. The following table summarizes past and future administrative steps performed or to be performed with originally foreseen deadlines and actuals.

Ser	Owner	Action	Original Time	Revised Time	Status
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	NSPA	NSPO Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) silent approval request to request North Atlantic Council (NAC) approval to conclude an	23 Oct 13	15 Nov 13	Approved 15 Nov 13



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		agreement with the European Union (Delegation to Ukraine)			
2a	NSPA	PPC silent approval for ASB to conclude an agreement with the European Union (Delegation to Ukraine)	Not anticipated	06 Jan 14	Approved 06 Jan 14
2b	NSPA	NAC silent approval for ASB to conclude an agreement with the European Union (Delegation to Ukraine)	11 Nov 13	24 Jan 14	Approved 24 Jan 14
3	NSPA	ASB silent approval on the agreement	01 Jan 14	End-May 14	On-Going
4	NSPA/EC	NSPA – EC signature of the agreement	15 Feb 14	End-May 14	
5	EU/UKR	EC – UKR signature of 2014 Financial Agreement	Not anticipated	30 April 14	On-Going

## 6. Public Diplomacy

6.1 Public diplomacy efforts have been focused on maintaining visibility of the project at relevant meetings attended by NSPA staff, Lead nation in Ukraine, Luxembourg and other countries. News and media coverage as well as visits are summarized in the following tables.

6.2 The NATO Information Documentation Center (NIDC) produced a documentary related to the NATO Trust Fund demilitarization project in Ukraine. The documentary was on air on 19 January 2014 on Ukraine's TV Channel 5. The documentary raises the issue of surplus munitions in Ukraine, highlights the efforts of Ukraine in tackling the problem with the help of the international community and points out the challenges in the demilitarization area in Ukraine.

6.3 The NATO Media Operation center issued in April 2014 a new fact sheet focusing on Ukraine-NATO cooperation. Mention is made of the NATO Trust Fund.

[http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2014\\_04/20140331\\_140401-factsheet-NATO-Ukraine\\_en.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_04/20140331_140401-factsheet-NATO-Ukraine_en.pdf)

Ser	Date	Occasion Coverage
(a)	(b)	(c)
56	19 Jan 2014	Documentary related to the NATO Trust Fund Demilitarization Project was shown on 19 January 2014 on Ukraine's TV Channel 5. <a href="http://www.youtube.com/user/NIDCUA">http://www.youtube.com/user/NIDCUA</a>
57	21 Jan 2014	NATO will allocate another \$1,8 to Ukraine for ammunition demilitarization - Ukroboronprom <a href="http://interfax.com.ua/news/economic/186795.html">http://interfax.com.ua/news/economic/186795.html</a>
58	27 Jan 2014	NATO will fund the demilitarization of Ukrainian munitions <a href="http://podrobnosti.ua/power/2014/01/27/955415.html">http://podrobnosti.ua/power/2014/01/27/955415.html</a>
59	27 Jan 2014	NATO will provide Ukraine with 300 thousand euro for ammunition demilitarization <a href="http://www.objectiv.tv/270114/92484.html">http://www.objectiv.tv/270114/92484.html</a>
60	05 Feb 2014	NATO will help to demilitarize unserviceable ammunition <a href="http://inpress.ua/ru/society/24748-nato-pomozhet-utilizirovat-neprigodnye-boeprisy">http://inpress.ua/ru/society/24748-nato-pomozhet-utilizirovat-neprigodnye-boeprisy</a>

61	05 Feb 2014	NATO will spend about 700 thousand euro for demilitarization of Ukrainian ammunition <a href="http://gazetavv.com/news/policy/108684-nato-potratit-okolo-700-tys-evro-na-utilizaciyu-ukrainskih-boepripasov.html">http://gazetavv.com/news/policy/108684-nato-potratit-okolo-700-tys-evro-na-utilizaciyu-ukrainskih-boepripasov.html</a>
62	05 Feb 2014	NATO will assist with demilitarization of obsolete munitions <a href="http://inpress.ua/ru/society/24748-nato-pomozhet-utilizirovat-neprigodnye-boepripasy">http://inpress.ua/ru/society/24748-nato-pomozhet-utilizirovat-neprigodnye-boepripasy</a>
63	12 Feb 2014	NATO provided Ukraine with 685 thousand euro for ammunition demilitarization <a href="http://www.day.kiev.ua/ru/news/120214-nato-predostavilo-ukraine-685-tysyach-evro-na-utilizaciyu-boepripasov">http://www.day.kiev.ua/ru/news/120214-nato-predostavilo-ukraine-685-tysyach-evro-na-utilizaciyu-boepripasov</a>
64	Apr 2014	New fact sheet focusing on Ukraine-NATO cooperation issued by NATO Media Operation Center. <a href="http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_04/20140331_140401-factsheet-NATO-Ukraine_en.pdf">http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_04/20140331_140401-factsheet-NATO-Ukraine_en.pdf</a>

## Summary

7.1 The period witnessed a sequence of unforeseen geo-political events in Kiev first resulting in a change of government and in the Crimea region then resulting in an international crisis which impacted the project to some extent. The consequences were managed to the best extent possible considering the very tense political situation and changes at the government level. Despite 2 acting Ministers of Defence being replaced and constant rotation of other officials within MoD, General Staff and State concern Ukroboronprom, the project has been able to resume providing some optimism for the future.

7.2 With the new 2 MUSD US contribution granted in October 2013, NSPA issued a new call-off contract to Ukroboronservice (UOS) for CA destruction. Despite ban on the transportation of military goods, partners, in a joint effort, managed to deliver some ammunition from nearest military facility base enabling CA destruction to resume.

7.3 It is hoped that the third steering committee meeting originally forecasted on 28 January 2014 can be held in the next period. This committee is supposed to endorse extension of the project from 3.5 to 7 years, approve allocation of funding towards activities for 2014 and actively monitor project risks.

7.4 Public Awareness and fund raising activities although already substantial need to be pursued and reinforced. The new documentary film on the NATO Trust Fund shall be used to acknowledge the current and previous contributors and to encourage NATO Allies and Partners to contribute to the Trust Fund. It is strongly believed that bi-lateral awareness meetings with nations and partners' high level representative shall be organized more frequently, a strategy implemented during last period that most probably resulted in Norway becoming a new contributor.

**NINTH PERIODIC REPORT  
ON THE NATO TRUST FUND PROJECT FOR  
THE DESTRUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION, SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT  
WEAPONS AND ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINES OF PFM-1 TYPE  
IN UKRAINE  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MARCH 2014**

Operational costs	EUR	23,856,180.00
Administrative costs NSPA	EUR	1,143,820.00
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>25,000,000.00</b>

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL BUDGET EUR	CURRENT BUDGET EUR	AUTHORISED BUDGET EUR	COMMITTED EUR	PAYMENTS EUR	AVAILABLE BALANCE EUR	NOTE
<b>Management Costs</b>							
Administrative costs NSPA	813,000.00	813,000.00	230,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00	90,000.00	
Management support	176,000.00	176,000.00	50,000.00	40,631.00	31,676.14	9,369.00	
Travel	154,820.00	154,820.00	30,000.00	23,738.52	15,364.40	6,261.48	
<b>Sub Total Management</b>	<b>1,143,820.00</b>	<b>1,143,820.00</b>	<b>310,000.00</b>	<b>204,369.52</b>	<b>187,040.54</b>	<b>105,630.48</b>	
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>							
<b>In-country project support</b>							
Management costs	469,157.00	469,157.00	307,500.00	307,053.21	191,029.21	446.79	
Office expenses	38,000.00	38,000.00	10,000.00	6,137.17	6,137.17	3,862.83	
Travel	10,000.00	10,000.00	19,500.00	19,441.42	19,441.42	58.58	
<b>Sub Total In-country project support</b>	<b>517,157.00</b>	<b>517,157.00</b>	<b>337,000.00</b>	<b>332,631.80</b>	<b>216,607.80</b>	<b>4,368.20</b>	
<b>SALW Destruction</b>							
Production	1,830,000.00	1,830,000.00	670,000.00	670,000.00	650,500.00	0.00	
<b>Sub Total SALW Destruction</b>	<b>1,830,000.00</b>	<b>1,830,000.00</b>	<b>670,000.00</b>	<b>670,000.00</b>	<b>650,500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Conventional Ammunition</b>							
Equipment	50,000.00	50,000.00	33,000.00	31,421.12	0.00	1,578.88	
Production	18,375,000.00	18,375,000.00	3,833,000.00	3,235,000.00	2,551,468.47	598,000.00	
<b>Sub Total Conventional Ammunition</b>	<b>18,425,000.00</b>	<b>18,425,000.00</b>	<b>3,866,000.00</b>	<b>3,266,421.12</b>	<b>2,551,468.47</b>	<b>599,578.88</b>	
<b>PfMI Demilitarization</b>							
Equipment	250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Transportation and Disassembly	300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Production	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	200,000.00	199,999.20	199,411.20	0.80	
<b>Sub Total PfMI Demilitarization</b>	<b>2,350,000.00</b>	<b>2,350,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>199,999.20</b>	<b>199,411.20</b>	<b>0.80</b>	
<b>Sub Total Operational costs</b>	<b>23,122,157.00</b>	<b>23,122,157.00</b>	<b>5,073,000.00</b>	<b>4,469,052.12</b>	<b>3,617,987.47</b>	<b>603,947.88</b>	
Contingency	734,023.00	734,023.00	934.00	0.00	0.00	934.00	
<b>PROJECT TOTALS</b>	<b>25,000,000.00</b>	<b>25,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,383,934.00</b>	<b>4,673,421.64</b>	<b>3,805,028.01</b>	<b>710,512.36</b>	

Note 1 : Lines adapted following NSPA in country office legalization.

The **Initial Budget** details the originally approved budget as presented in the project proposal, in line with the total budget recalled in the FMA and the EEA.

The **Current Budget** details the lastly approved revised budget, as presented in an addendum to the project proposal approved by the Lead Nation.

The **Authorized Budget** represents the current budget execution ceiling. The total authorized budget is fixed by the NATO Financial Controller and is calculated based on the lowest of cash or pledges provided by the contributing nations, either directly to NATO or to NSPA.

**Committed** details the value of the contracts placed by NSPA for the implementation of the project.

The **Payments** details the funds disbursed by NSPA for the implementation of the project and following previous commitments.

The **Available Balance** represents the arithmetic calculation of **Authorized Budget** minus **Committed** and details the amounts still available for the implementation of the project.