NSPA Ammunition Support
Stockpile Management

PREPARED FOR
Meeting of Experts, CCW Protocol V on ERW
7 April 2015

PRESENTED BY
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General and Cooperative Services Programme
NSPA at a glance

**Governance**

- North Atlantic Council
- NSPO Agency Supervisory Board
- NSPA

**Main Locations**

- Luxembourg CAPELLEN
- France Versailles
- Hungary Pápa
- Italy Taranto
- Afghanistan

**Established**

1 July 2012

**Former Agencies:**

- NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)
- Central Europe Pipeline Management Agency (CEPMA)
- NATO Airlift Management Agency (NAMA)

**Financing:**

Fully customer funded, no profit – no loss basis

**Membership:**

All 28 NATO Nations

1,021 staff members
Key Areas of Focus

How does NSPA evaluate munitions sites?

- Professional staff with experience in site licensing and development of explosive safety plans.
- Established checklists tailored to different operational and environmental concerns.
- Four major areas of focus:
  - Physical Security
  - Fire Safety
  - Explosive Safety
  - Operations
Physical security must provide sufficient and positive control limiting access to persons only with an operational requirement to enter the storage area (ideally physical location will be based on explosive safety)

Options: security fencing, zoning controls, land repurchase, key/lock control, etc.

Existence of sufficient fire fighting equipment on hand with all hazards clearly labeled. Relationship with local fire protection authorities
Focus Area – Explosive Safety

Risk to personnel and property mandates separation of potential explosion sites from each other and from key infrastructure. Quantity distances provide safe separation criteria. Points for consideration:

- Explosive sensitivity
- Type and quantity of explosive
- Type of ammunition
- Type of packaging
- Construction characteristics and structure
- Distribution of explosives and ammunition within the facility
- Identified acceptable level of risk
Access limited to personnel with an operational requirement to enter. Their presence will be further limited by the total number of persons at any potential explosion site, their total time, and by the quantity of explosives at that explosion site. Possible operations might include:

- Inventory management
- Storage
- Issuing and receipt
- Maintenance
- Ammunition processing
- Surveillance
- Disposal
Development of Chimtalla Depot in Afghanistan

- Twelve modern high capacity explosive storehouses capable of holding up to 400 tons ammunition each.

- An upgraded ammunition depot with the capacity to hold palletized ammunition.

- Training and mentoring to over 30 military and civilian workers from the base ammunition depots in the Kabul area and their managers from the MOD.
Example 1

BEFORE

AFTER
Example 2

Munitions Disposal Facility in Turkey

- Established from scratch within 18 months after contract award.
- Self-contained facility with administrative, storage, and processing capacities.
- Workshops for disassembly, thermal treatment, reduction in size, explosive recovery, recycling, and scrap treatment.
Example 2

Top view

Timeline

Entrance
Example 2

Shown: Automated process for recoilless round disassembly:
separate projectile/cartridge, remove fuze and primer, empty propellant
Standards Used

Standards used vary with intended operation

- Primary standards come from NATO
- e.g. AASTP-1 (Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives)

- Transport standards follow the international recommendations and national legislation associated with mode

- Operations involving environmental impact (e.g. thermal treatment associated with demilitarization) follow EU Directives and national regulations.
Munitions Support:

- Support to NATO nations provided under NSPA Ammunition Support Partnership (ASP). Provides procurement, disposal, technical services, and life-cycle support to 25 member nations.

- Trust Fund Projects provide tailored support to requesting partner nations under various political arrangements.
Ammunition Support Partnership

Ammunition Procurement

**Army**
- Small arms ammunition
- Tank and Mortar ammunition
- Grenade launcher ammunition
- Recoilless weapon ammunition

**Air Force**
- Countermeasures - chaff and flares
- Practice bombs
- Cartridge/Propellant Activated Devices (CAD/PAD)
- Cannon ammunition
- Paveway II LGB bombs and kits

**Navy**
- Emergency pyrotechnics
- Small arms ammunition
- Decoys
- 30mm, 40mm, 76mm and 127mm gun & cannon

Ammunition Demilitarization

- Guided missiles & rockets
- Small, medium and large calibre gun ammunition
- Conventional munitions
- Grenades and mortar ammunition
- Anti-Personnel Mines (Ottawa Convention)
- Pyrotechnics
- White phosphorus
- Depleted uranium
- Cluster bombs (Oslo Convention)

Ammunition Services

- Provision of Facilities and Production Lines
- Firing Range Modernization
- Ammunition Compliance Services
NATO PfP Trust Fund Projects

Project

• NATO PfP Trust Fund Policy was established in Sep 2000 to assist the Partner nations meet the Ottawa Convention obligations
• Policy expanded to include disposal of conventional ammunition, small arms, defense reform, training, building integrity
• NSPA is the Executing Agent

Achievements

• 162,000,000 Rounds of Ammunition
• 15,500,000 Cluster submunitions
• 4,500,000 Anti-Personnel Landmines
• 2,000,000 Hand Grenades
• 625,000 Small Arms & Light Weapons
• 640,000 Unexploded Ordnance
• 30,100 Tonnes of various Ammunition
• 10,000 Surface-to-Air Missiles & Rockets
• 1,470 MANPADS
• 2,620 Tonnes of Melanj
• 2,000 Hectares cleared
UK destroys last stockpiled cluster munition

Mr Steve Slack, Platform Senior Project Officer, UK Ministry of Defence Equipment and Support General Munitions Project Team, places the very last of 38,758,898 submunitions into the cryofracture destruction plant. The Cluster Munition Coalition warmly congratulates the United Kingdom on completing the destruction of its stockpile of cluster munitions, in line with its duties under the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The UK finished destroying its large stockpile five years earlier than the Convention’s eight-year deadline. The last Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) M26 bomblet was destroyed at Espiolenti Sabino’s facility, Casalbordino Italy, on Tuesday 17th December 2013. Such an accomplishment is a strong indication of the UK’s commitment to the Convention and its goal of preventing further harm from cluster munitions. Indeed, stockpile destruction has been one of the early success stories of the Convention, with 50% of the States Parties with stockpiles having already finished destruction and many more set to do so in the next couple of years. This represents over 1 million cluster munitions and 122 million submunitions destroyed by States Parties, a significant accomplishment just over three years after the Convention entered into force. The United Kingdom, like the Netherlands and Belgium which have also finished destruction, had a significant number of cluster munitions and submunitions in its stockpile before joining. Upon joining the Convention, the United Kingdom declared a stockpile of 190,828 cluster munitions and 38,758,888 submunitions. “This is one of the most significant moments in the life of the treaty banning cluster bombs and the movement to eliminate them. When this campaign started in 2003, nobody would have believed you if you had said that in ten years the UK, one of the major users of cluster bombs, would have banned the weapon and destroyed every last one of them,” said Thomas Nash, Director of UK Cluster Munition Coalition member, Article 36. “It shows what is possible and what can be overcome when governments and organisations work together for a humanitarian purpose. The
Our goal...

Your integrated logistics and services provider team