

## Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction

(\$ in thousands)

Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Request
NADR-SALW	3,982	6,944	8,750

Cold War-era surpluses of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) worldwide—often poorly secured and susceptible to theft or illicit transfer—have become a major source of arms on the global black market. The Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction Program seeks to destroy surplus and illicit stocks of military SA/LW and associated ammunition, as well as to assist states to properly secure remaining SA/LW stocks required for legitimate defense needs so that they will not leak into the black market. The program supports U.S. national interests in promoting regional stability, minimizing threats to civilian populations, combating terrorism and crime, rebuilding post-conflict societies, and protecting U.S. and allied forces deployed overseas. SA/LW generally refers to military-style automatic rifles, machine guns, man-portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and light mortars.

If not expeditiously destroyed or secured, stocks of arms and ammunition left over after the cessation of hostilities frequently circulate into neighboring regions, exacerbating conflict and crime. Given that destruction and select improvements to storage facilities are relatively inexpensive and can generally be accomplished using locally available infrastructure and personnel, the program offers large dividends in threat reduction for a modest investment and complements the war on terrorism.

The small arms/light weapons program has had a number of successes, including:

- The destruction/disabling of over 10,500 man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) since 2003.
- The destruction of over 700,000 SA/LW and over 77 million rounds of ammunition in 20 countries since the program's inception in FY 2001.

The FY 2006 request will sustain existing SA/LW programs in countries with significant excess weapons stocks (e.g., Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine and Yemen). It also will support continued destruction of weapons collected in post-conflict countries such as Afghanistan and Sudan.

In addition to anticipated requirements for the established SA/LW destruction programs, the additional funds will continue to support MANPADS elimination and unforeseen SA/LW destruction needs. After the attack on a civilian airliner in Mombasa, Kenya in November 2002, efforts to counter MANPADS proliferation through the elimination of excess or illicit stocks became a priority of the USG—a priority that has been reinforced by the 2003 FBI sting operation in Newark and attacks on aircraft in Iraq. As the program has matured since its inception in 2001, a requirement for a rapid response capability to meet urgent/unforeseen SA/LW destruction needs has emerged. One recent example is Liberia, where reallocated FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds were used to support weapons destruction as part of the demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration process in the wake of the August 18, 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. A second example is Sao Tome and Principe, where reallocated FY 2004 funds were used for the destruction of hazardous ordnance that posed a humanitarian threat.

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	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2006 Request</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Burundi	-	200	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	200	-
Liberia	160	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	50	-	-
Sudan	-	300	300
Tanzania	-	200	-
<b>Subtotal - Africa</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Cambodia	300	250	200
Philippines	-	100	150
<b>Subtotal - East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Albania	-	300	300
Belarus	-	300	300
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	400	400
Bulgaria	500	244	400
Georgia	-	-	300
Kazakhstan	-	500	700
Serbia and Montenegro	-	800	800
Tajikistan	-	-	300
Ukraine	642	1,500	1,500
<b>Subtotal - Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Yemen	-	-	800
<b>Subtotal - Near East</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	-	500	1,000
Sri Lanka	-	200	-
<b>Subtotal - South Asia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Bolivia	-	100	-
Colombia	-	200	200
Ecuador	-	150	200
Nicaragua	300	300	-
Peru	-	200	200

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<b>Subtotal - Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Global</b>			
MANPADS	2,000	-	-
New Country Programs	-	-	700
SA/LW Conference	30	-	-
<b>Subtotal - Global</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>8,750</b>