



**PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honor to transmit herewith enclosed report of the Dushanbe round of the trilateral review mechanism for the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1540 between the Republic of Belarus, Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Chair of the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 25 January 2018



**Chair of the United Nations
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to
resolution 1540**

New York

Encl.: 1 CD.

**Outcome document of the Dushanbe round of the trilateral peer review mechanism for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) between the Republic of Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan
Dushanbe, 2-4 August 2017**

The trilateral peer review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the 2 + 1 format between the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter – the parties) was successfully conducted in 2014-2017.

Under the review, three rounds of meetings of national delegations were held: in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, 11-12 December 2014; in Minsk, Republic of Belarus, 2-5 August 2016; and in Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan, 2-4 August 2017. The national delegations included representatives of the main ministries and departments concerned. During the period between the rounds, working consultations of experts and national round tables were held, and the requisite work was carried out through each ministry and department concerned.

The main objectives of the review were defined as follows:

- Promotion of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) at the national level, including through fulfilment of specific provisions of the national action plans of the Republic of Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Development of regional cooperation and formulation of joint responses to threats of proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials.

The parties appreciate the cooperation format that has been chosen and welcome the results achieved in promoting the implementation of the resolution at the national and regional levels.

On the basis of their work, the review parties:

1. Decided to update national reports on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in 2017-2018 and transmit them to the

- Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (the 1540 Committee);
2. Considered the question of the accession of the peer review parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925 Geneva Protocol). They agreed to accelerate the accession process and to coordinate their efforts in this area.
 3. Took into account the experience of the Republic of Belarus in formulating and updating national control lists in order to harmonize them with the lists of multilateral export control regimes (para. 5 of the national action plan of Kyrgyzstan, para. 26 of the national action plan of Tajikistan). Tajikistan drafted a new control list and submitted it to the Government for approval. The Kyrgyz Republic is drawing up a draft decision of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the procedure for the updating of control lists;
 4. The Kyrgyz and Tajik parties started to receive expert and advisory assistance in improving their legal and regulatory framework (paras. 1a, 1e, 2a, b, c and e, 8e and 9a of the national action plan of the Republic of Tajikistan and paras. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 15 of the national action plan of the Kyrgyz Republic) in the area of export control and of nuclear, radiation, chemical and biological security, including the following:
 - the Tajik and Kyrgyz parties were sent copies of laws and regulations, implementing instruments and service instructions of the Republic of Belarus in the area of export control and chemical and biological security and also on the procedure for cooperation upon detection of nuclear, chemical, biological and radioactive materials (annex 1);
 - draft laws and regulations are undergoing technical analysis and assistance is being provided in improving them, including with support from international partners;
 - parameters have been defined for the organization of visits by specialists and experts.
 5. Formulated a regional project of international technical assistance for capacity-building for the peer review parties in the prevention of cross-border movement of nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

and their means of delivery, and in the improvement of the technical framework for the timely detection and identification of such materials (para. 10 of the national action plan of Kyrgyzstan, paras. 8-9 of the national action plan of Tajikistan, paras. 10-11 of the national action plan of Belarus). The parties agreed on a draft for transmission to and further joint consideration with the United Nations (1540 Committee, Office for Disarmament Affairs), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and potential donors (annex 2);

6. Stressed the need to continue coordination with each other and cooperation with international organizations (1540 Committee, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, OSCE and other entities concerned) and donor countries on the establishment and equipping of identification centres in the Kyrgyz Republic (paras. 11, 20 and 23 of the national action plan), the Republic of Tajikistan (para. 8b and para. 9d-e of the national action plan) and the Republic of Belarus;
7. Decided to continue joint work on refining the lists of equipment, including the expenditure required and services needed to equip the identification centres and the border and customs services, and also on defining the procedures, principles and methods of carrying out identification of goods in relation to national control lists;
8. Welcomed the organization by the Kyrgyz Republic, in September 2016, with the assistance of international organizations (1540 Committee, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, OSCE) of a national round table on updating the national action plan of the Kyrgyz Republic for the implementation of resolution 1540, and also the adoption of decree No. 443 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, of 24 July 2017, approving the action plan of the Kyrgyz Republic for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in 2017-2019.
9. Welcomed the announcement by the Republic of Belarus of plans to update its national framework document (road map) on additional measures for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in 2017-2018;
10. Welcomed the amendments made by the Republic of Tajikistan to its national action plan.

Issues requiring further consideration within the trilateral peer review format:

11. Accession to international counterterrorism conventions related to resolution 1540;
12. Exchange of laws and regulations and improvement of national legislation in the nuclear, radiation, chemical and biological spheres;
13. Cooperation in staff training. Formulation and implementation of projects for assistance in training specialists of the competent State bodies in issues relating to:
 - Compliance with the requirements of export control legislation,
 - Detection, identification and handling of nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological materials during cross-border movement;
 - Identification of controlled goods by specialists of identification centres on the basis of best practice, with a particular focus on identification of chemical and biological materials of weapons of mass destruction.
14. Equipping of training centres and exchange of training programmes on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, export control and cooperation between training centres, including through the formulation of national or regional projects;
15. Development of a common approach to the problem of safe destruction of controlled chemical materials which are found and of the products of identification;
16. Formulation of a project, or projects, to strengthen the infrastructure of sites for the burial of radioactive waste, taking into account the experience gained in international projects, and securing of assistance.

Proposed:

17. To conduct an additional round of the trilateral peer review in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2018, inviting representatives of Central Asian countries.
18. To request the 1540 Committee, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and OSCE to provide assistance in the implementation of the above-mentioned measures.
19. To recommend that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan should inform the 1540 Committee of the outcome of the peer review.

Regional project of international technical assistance

Capacity-building for the peer review parties in the prevention of cross-border movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, and in the improvement of the technical framework for the timely detection and identification of such materials.

Project participants:

Republic of Belarus

Kyrgyz Republic

Republic of Tajikistan

Organization partners:

OSCE

United Nations Office for

Disarmament Affairs

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I. General information:

Title of the project (programme): Capacity-building for the peer review parties in the prevention of cross-border movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, and in the improvement of the technical framework for the timely detection and identification of such materials.

Project coordinators (beneficiaries) of the peer review parties:

State border committee of the Republic of Belarus;

State border service of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Nuclear and radiation safety agency of the Academy of Science of Tajikistan.

Site of implementation: Belarus- Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan

Partners responsible for implementation of the project: OSCE, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

List of project participants:

Republic of Belarus:

State border committee of the Republic of Belarus

State customs committee of the Republic of Belarus;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus;

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus;

Academy of Science of the Republic of Belarus;

National research and applications centre for epidemiology and microbiology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus;

National enterprise – Centre for hygiene research and applications– of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus.

Kyrgyz Republic

State border service of the Kyrgyz Republic;

State customs service of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Chemistry and chemical technology institute of the Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Republic of Tajikistan:

Nuclear and radiation safety agency of the Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan;

Customs committee of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan;

Chemistry institute of the Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan;

Biological security institute of the Academy of Agricultural Science of the Republic of Tajikistan;

Institute of botany, plant physiology and genetics of the Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Total estimated cost of the project: US\$ 15,870,600.

Time-frame for implementation: five years.

II. Introduction

The urgency of the implementation of the regional project on capacity-building for the peer review parties in the prevention of cross-border movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, and in the improvement of the technical framework for the timely detection and identification of such materials (hereinafter – the regional project) for the peer review parties: Belarus – Kyrgyzstan- Tajikistan (hereinafter – the peer review countries) arises from the need for the practical implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the peer review countries, taking into account their geographical situation.

The Republic of Belarus is a sovereign transit State of Eastern Europe; it has an external border with European Union countries (Lithuania, Latvia and Poland) and also a border with the Russian Federation in the East and Ukraine in the South.

It should be noted that after Poland, Lithuania and Latvia joined the Schengen Area and, as member States of the European Union, simplified the system of controls on the internal borders, the border of the Republic of Belarus became not only the longest external border of the European Union (about 1,250 km) but also, effectively, the last barrier against illicit cross-border trafficking into Europe of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery, since three major pan-European transport corridors (East-West, North-South and North-East) cross the territory of Belarus. Moreover, in accordance with the principles of the Joint State of Belarus and the Russian Federation, and also of the Customs Union of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, there are no border or customs controls on the Russian Federation's borders with Belarus and Kazakhstan, as those controls are carried out on the external border of Belarus with Ukraine and the European Union. Thus, Belarus is a kind of bridge between Europe and Asia, and therefore, by protecting its border security in line with its obligations, it is making a significant contribution to the strengthening of European and international security.

The State border committee of the Republic of Belarus is an autonomous State administrative body with the status of a ministry. In accordance with current Belarus legislation, the committee is the coordinator of all work carried out by the various parties on the State border of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter – the State border)

and it therefore acts as coordinator (beneficiary) for the Republic of Belarus for the project.

The Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan border directly with countries involved in military conflict and therefore also need technical capacity-building in the area of the prevention of cross-border movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery.

III. Urgency of the problem

The threat of illegal cross-border movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery remains urgent for these countries.

The main factors influencing the situation in this regard, including in the long term, are:

the unique geographical situation of the peer review countries, enabling organized groups and criminal organizations to view their territories as a convenient transit corridor for the illegal dissemination of such materials with a view to carrying out acts of terrorism;

the special status of the border of the Republic of Belarus with Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, which, in view of the absence of full border and customs controls on the internal borders of the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union, plays an important role in ensuring the border security of those geopolitical entities;

increased use of migratory transit routes across the territory of these countries as a result of the escalation of the situation in crisis regions of the world (North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia) along with a growth in the scale of activity of international terrorist groups (Al Qaeda, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Taliban). In this regard, a particularly dangerous aspect is the presence among migrants of members of illegal armed formations and terrorist organizations which may attempt to transport chemical, biological and radioactive materials;

absence at crossing points of modern technical facilities for the identification of chemical and biological substances and lack of equipment for the detection and identification of radioactive materials;

inadequate training of personnel in methods of risk profiling and analytical investigation in the area of illicit transportation of chemical and biological substances and nuclear and other radioactive materials and also insufficient provision to risk analysis units of the modern software and computer and office equipment needed for the full functioning of departmental risk analysis systems.

lack of or inadequate departmental methodological and regulatory framework for carrying out control and investigation by modern technical means.

As noted above, the State border is the only “stop” where it is possible to control the legality of trafficking in such materials.

These threats can be neutralized by enhancing technical resources both at crossing points and at units on the “green” border, and also by training border and other personnel in risk analysis and detection of technical, biological and radioactive materials, and their means of delivery, on the border.

IV. Description of the project

In order to address the problems described above, the formulation and implementation of a regional project of international technical assistance is proposed.

Main objectives of the project:

1. To strengthen technical capacity and increase the effectiveness of efforts made by the peer review countries: Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, to combat illicit cross-border trafficking in chemical, biological and radioactive materials, in fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

2. To assist the peer review countries in acceding to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925 Geneva Protocol), and also to the international counterterrorism conventions related to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

3. To establish conditions for the full functioning of the risk analysis system at the border and for response to cases of detection of illicit cross-border trafficking in nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, in the peer review countries.

Specific objectives of the project:

Minimization of the risk of illegal transportation of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, on the State border;

Technical assistance in enhancing capabilities to detect illegally transported nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, both at crossing points, and on the “green” border, including through development of the methodological and technical components of the departmental systems for risk analysis and incident response;

Enhancement of the training of border and other personnel in the detection of chemical, biological and radioactive materials on the border, conduct of analytical investigations and use of risk analysis methodologies in combating cross-border criminal activity associated with the smuggling of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery.

Development of a methodological and regulatory framework for response, training materials, and organization of personnel training sessions and exercises.

In order to achieve these objectives, we believe that it is necessary to strengthen the existing system for combating illicit cross-border trafficking in nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes and also their means of delivery by:

1. Providing the relevant departments and identification centres of the peer review countries with portable equipment for the detection and identification of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery.

2. Providing the relevant departments and identification centres of the peer review countries with mobile chemical-analytical laboratories and rapid response laboratories to respond to cases of detection of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery.

3. Developing the human resources of the peer review countries in combating illicit cross-border trafficking in nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, through:

□ coordination meetings for discussion, revision and implementation of the project;

- scientific visits to study problems, methodologies, equipment and strategies in Western Europe States;
- improvement and development of national regulatory and methodological frameworks. Inclusion in the regulations for services and units and in service instructions of provisions on action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, and formulation of documents at various levels of action and their implementation in specific units of the services and bodies involved, taking into account national circumstances;
- training for personnel in studying the operational algorithm (detection and response) to combat illicit trafficking in hazardous chemicals, and also use of equipment;
- exercises for personnel in devising action (to prevent illicit trafficking in hazardous chemicals, and also work with equipment directly on site, with the participation of all bodies involved);
- seminars with representatives of neighbouring and other States for the exchange of experience, and also coordination of joint action upon detection (seizure) of hazardous chemicals on the State border.

V. Initial situation (assumptions)

The project represents a continuation of the work in the peer review countries on the establishment of an integrated system for combating illicit cross-border trafficking in hazardous materials (nuclear and other radioactive materials, hazardous chemicals, explosive and narcotic substances) (hereinafter – the integrated system).

The peer review countries already have a certain level of experience in combating illicit cross-border trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials and, for a number of years, have been modernizing their infrastructure, upgrading personnel training and improving legislation.

In the context of cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Commission, the Department of Energy of the United States of America and other donors, specific infrastructure has been created to detect nuclear and other radioactive materials and respond to cases of detection. In addition, the personnel has been trained in standard operating procedures and the procedure for use of equipment in accordance with international standards.

This work has made it possible to create an up-to-date link in the integration system, enabling effective addressing of contemporary challenges and threats to nuclear and radiation security. Nevertheless, the efforts being made to combat illicit cross-border trafficking in chemical and biological materials are still extremely limited.

The goal of the implementation of the proposed regional project is to achieve a significant strengthening of the technical capacity of the peer review countries, particularly in the control of chemical and biological substances, and also to expand their existing capabilities to combat nuclear terrorism, including through the provision of portable equipment and mobile laboratories to the relevant departments and identification centres.

Thus, the measures taken will make it possible to establish a solid barrier against illicit cross-border trafficking in hazardous materials on the external borders of the peer review countries.

In order to ensure the stable operation of equipment, standard operating procedures will be formulated for response to cases of detection and identification of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery.

In the event of detection (seizure) of materials of unidentified composition and unknown degree of danger at the border (both at crossing points, and on the “green” border), a regional chemical-analytical laboratory would be called to the site of the incident, and in the event of detection of nuclear and radioactive materials – a mobile rapid response laboratory would be called in. Upon arrival, the laboratory response teams would initiate the response procedure.

With the help of detection tools, suspicious material would be located and provisionally identified by means of a spectrometer. Then, after exchange of information with the response point, the degree of danger would be determined, and





also the level of compliance with existing international and national rules on security and transportation. On the basis of the findings, a decision would be taken on further processing of the seized material. It should be noted that the expansion of the network of mobile laboratories and their capabilities will make a significant contribution to the development of the integrated system for combating contemporary challenges and threats to the cross-border security of the peer review countries and will make a valuable contribution to the strengthening of international security.






VI. Location of the regional project






Under the proposed project, it is envisaged that the relevant departments and identification centres of the peer review countries – Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – will be provided with mobile equipment for the detection and identification of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, and that personnel training will be enhanced.

VIII. Proposed equipment and tasks for the project

List of equipment

№	Name	Image	Purpose
1	2	3	4
Portable equipment for the detection and identification of scheduled chemicals, biological substances, and nuclear and other radioactive materials			
1.	Portable system for bio detection and threat monitoring - PRIME ALERT™		For supply to border and other services to check unidentified powder samples for suspicious levels of all microbes and key biotoxins
2.	Combined radiation and chemical monitoring device DKG-RM 2012M		For supply to border and other services to search for and identify military-grade toxic substances
3.	Portable ion mobility spectrometer		Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals
4.	Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (gas)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (gases)

5.	Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (solid and liquid substances)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (solid and liquid)
1	2	3	4
6.	Mobile chromo-mass spectrometer		Expert identification of chemical substances in the air, water and soil
7.	Measurement-signaling search device ISP-RM1703GNM		Detecting and locating a radioactive source
8.	Dosimeter-radiometer search device MKS-RM1401K-3		Detecting and locating a radioactive source
9.	Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1410		Detecting, locating and expert identification of a radioactive source

10.	Gamma radiation dosimeter, worn on the wrist, DKG-RM1603B, Gamma radiation signaling-indicator device, SIG-RM1208M		Calculation of doses of radiation exposure, automatic continuous monitoring of radiation situation
1	2	3	4
Mobile laboratories			
11.	Mobile chemical-analytical laboratories on 4x4 all-terrain vehicle chassis		For supply to identification centres and response services in order to protect personnel and the public from the spread of chemical and biological contamination. Standard equipment is shown in annex 1.
12.	Mobile rapid response laboratories on minibus chassis		For supply to response teams of border and other services. Standard equipment is shown in annex 2.
13.	Mobile radiometric laboratories on minibus chassis		For radiation monitoring of dose loads. Standard equipment is shown in annex 3.
14.	Geodata system with a set of the requisite software and computer hardware		For deployment of incident response centres, data storage and database management, and provision of remote technical support. Standard equipment is shown in annex 4.

List of activities and tasks

Human resource development			
№	Name	Number and periodicity	Description
1.	Coordination meetings	6, once a year during implementation of the project and a final meeting	Discussion, revision and implementation of the project
2.	Scientific visits	3, once in each country implementing the project	Review of issues, methodologies, equipment and work strategies
3.	Development and enhancement of methodological and regulatory framework, preparation of training programmes and materials	3, once in each country implementing the project	Organization of practical implementation, inclusion in service manuals and instructions of practical actions, documenting of incidents, and preparation of training materials and programmes
4.	Personnel training	3, once in each country implementing the project	Study of the operational algorithm (detection and response) to combat illicit trafficking in hazardous chemicals, and also use of equipment
5.	Seminars	3, once in each country implementing the project	Exchange of work strategies and experience with representatives of neighbouring and other States, coordination of joint action upon detection (seizure) of hazardous chemicals on the border
6.	Exercises	3, once in each country implementing the project	Devising practical activities on site with the involvement of all participating departments
7.	Organization and equipping of classes in chemical, biological and radiation security	3, one in each country implementing the project	Training of border service personnel in combating illicit cross-border trafficking in hazardous chemicals

IX. Plan of implementation of the project

In the course of implementation of the project, it is envisaged that working meetings will be held at various levels, equipment will be provided to carry out the assigned tasks, training events will be held and academic classes will be equipped, and also the departmental methodological and regulatory framework in the countries participating in the project will be developed and enhanced.

The plan for provision of equipment and organization of working meetings and training events by quantity and type and by year and country in order to ensure the harmonious development of mechanisms for border protection and response to cases of detection of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, and also their means of delivery, is shown in the table in annex 5.

The plan for provision of equipment and organization of events, along with estimated costs, is shown for the Republic of Belarus in annex 6, for the Republic of Kyrgyzstan in annex 7, and for the Republic of Tajikistan in annex 8.

X. Indicative budget of the project

During the implementation of the project, it is envisaged that equipment will be provided, and human resources trained, in the three countries on an equal basis. The total budget is estimated at US\$ 15,870,600, broken down by year and by country as follows:

Country	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
Belarus	\$1 080 200	\$1 020 000	\$1 070 000	\$1 080 000	\$1 040 000	\$5 290 200
Kyrgyzstan	\$1 060 200	\$1 100 000	\$1 070 000	\$1 020 000	\$1 040 000	\$5 290 200
Tajikistan	\$1 050 200	\$1 030 000	\$1 030 000	\$1 080 000	\$1 100 000	\$5 290 200
Total	\$3 180 600	\$3 150 000	\$3 170 000	\$3 180 000	\$3 190 000	\$15 870 600

This breakdown of the project budget is approximate and may be amended in the course of implementation of the project.

XI. Time frame for implementation of the project

The indicative time frame for the implementation of the project is five years from the start of implementation.

XII. Expected results of the Project

After the successful implementation of the proposed project, it is expected that the following results will be achieved:

- The creation of a barrier and minimization of the risks associated with the use of chemical, biological and radioactive materials for illegal purposes (illicit trafficking, extremist acts, terrorism, environmental contamination) on the external borders of the peer review countries in the Eurasian region;
- Achievement of a more precise and coordinated management of borders with a view to effectively suppressing illegal activities such as illicit trafficking in chemical, biological and radioactive materials;
- Establishment of more effective mechanisms for border protection and response to cases of detection of nuclear, chemical and biological materials which could be used for production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and components which could be used to make a “dirty bomb” for terrorist purposes, as well as their means of delivery

The proposed project is fully in line with the national strategies for border protection.

XIII Practical steps

Should there be interest on the part of partners and donors in the development and implementation of this project, we consider that the first practical step to achieve the objectives should be the organization of a coordination meeting of representatives of the coordinators (beneficiaries) of the peer review countries, interested partners, international organizations and donors. At the meeting, there would be a detailed review of the project, revision, and also determination of further steps for its implementation.

XIII. National contact persons

№	Name	Position	Telephone/ fax	e-mail
Republic of Belarus				
1.	Oleg Nikolaevich Zubarik	Chief engineer radiation, chemical and biological protection, State border committee	+375 17 3291871	zubarik_on@ops.gov.by
Republic of Tajikistan				
2.	Ilkhom Mirsaidov	Director and communications officer, Department of information and international relations, Nuclear and Radiation Security Agency	+992 918244944	i.mirsaidov@nrta.tj agentilhom@mail.ru
Kyrgyz Republic				
3.				

Annex 1. Mobile chemical-analytical laboratories on 4x4 all-terrain vehicle chassis, standard equipment.

1. Purpose

Equipping of identification centres and response services in order to protect personnel and the public from the spread of chemical and biological contamination.

2. Components

№	Name	Q u a n t i t y	Purpose
Equipment for chemical and biological analysis			
1.	Portable system for bio detection and threat monitoring - PRIME ALERT™	1	For supply to border and other services to check unidentified powder samples for suspicious levels of all microbes and key biotoxins
2	Combined radiation and chemical monitoring device DKG-RM 2012M	1	For supply to border and other services to search for and identify military-grade toxic substances
3	Portable ion mobility spectrometer	1	Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals
4	Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer	1	Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals
Devices for data collection, processing, documenting and transmission			
5	Portable personal computer (notebook)	1	Preparation and work with documents and reports
6	Multi-function device	1	Printing and scanning of documents

7	Digital camera	1	Recording of incidents and sites
8	GPS/ GLONASS automobile navigator	1	Route planning, determination of geographical coordinates
9	3 / 4 GSM modem	1	Transmission of data from the investigation site to the centre
Additional equipment and supplies			
10	Free- standing power unit (portable generator)	1	To support the operation of equipment under field conditions
11	Fuel canister, 20 litres	1	To store and transport a supply of fuel for the generator
12	LED lamp	1	For night work
13	Chemical protection suit	4	For the protection of personnel
	Protective filtering gas device	4	For the protection of personnel
	Sampling kit	1	To carry out chemical monitoring of samples

Annex 2. Mobile rapid response laboratories on minibus chassis, standard equipment

1. Purpose

For supply to response teams of border and other services

2. Components

№	Name	Quantity	Purpose
Radiation monitoring equipment			
1.	Portable ion mobility spectrometer		Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals
2	Gamma radiation dosimeter capable of detecting fumes from toxic substances DKG-RM-2012M	1	To measure the strength of gamma radiation doses and determine the presence in the air of fumes from toxic substances
3	Measurement-signaling-search device RM1703GNA	2	Detecting and locating gamma and neutron sources of radiation
4	Dosimeter-radiometer of the MKS-RM1410 type	2	For speedy identification of radionuclides detected and measurement of the strength of doses of gamma and neutron radiation
5	Gamma radiation dosimeters of the DKG-RM1603B type	3	For continuous monitoring of radiation situation and measurement of the dose and strength of gamma radiation
4	Gamma radiation signaling-indicator device SIG-RM1208M	1	For continuous monitoring of radiation situation and measurement of the dose and strength of gamma radiation
Devices for data collection, processing and transmission			
5	Portable personal computer (notebook)	1	Preparation and work with documents and reports
6	Multi-function device	1	Printing and scanning of documents
7	Digital camera	1	Recording of incidents and sites
8	GPS/ GLONASS automobile navigator	1	Route planning, determination of geographical coordinates
9	3 / 4 GSM modem	1	Transmission of data from the investigation site to the centre
Additional equipment and supplies			
10	Free-standing power unit (portable generator)	1	To support the operation of equipment under field conditions
11	Fuel canister, 20 litres	1	To store and transport a supply of fuel for the generator
12	LED lamp	1	For night work
13	Container for the transportation and temporary storage of radioactive materials	1	For the safe transportation and temporary storage of seized radioactive materials

Annex 3. Mobile radiometric laboratories on minibus chassis, standard equipment

1. Purpose

For monitoring of dose loads of personnel and the public and of contamination of samples.

2. Components

№	Name	Quantity	Purpose
Radiological equipment			
1.	Spectrometer for human radiation SKT-AT1316 type	1	To determine the content of absorbed radionuclides in the human body
2	Gamma-radiometer of the RKG-R M1406 type	1	To determine contamination (specific activity) of liquid and loose samples on site
3	Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1401K-3	1	To search for and measure sites and objects contaminated by alpha, beta and gamma radiation and carry out identification of radionuclides
4	Gamma radiation dosimeters of the DKG-RM1603B and SIG-RM1208M types	1	For continuous monitoring of radiation situation and measurement of the dose and strength of gamma radiation
5	Individual dosimeters of the DKG-RM1610B type	4	For individual dosimetric monitoring and establishing a base for radiation doses of personnel
Devices for data collection, processing and transmission			
4	Portable personal computer (notebook)	1	Preparation and work with documents and reports
5	Multi-function device	1	Printing and scanning of documents
6	Digital camera	1	Recording of incidents and sites
7	GPS/ GLONASS automobile navigator	1	Route planning, determination of geographical coordinates
8	External hard disk 2 Tб	1	Data storage
9	3 / 4 GSM modem	1	Transmission of data from the investigation site to the centre
Additional equipment and supplies			
10	Free-standing power unit (portable generator)	1	To support the operation of equipment under field conditions
11	Fuel canister, 20 litres	1	To store and transport a supply of fuel for the generator
12	LED lamp	1	For night work
13	Container for the transportation and temporary storage of radioactive materials	1	For the safe transportation and temporary storage of seized radioactive materials

Annex 4. Geodata system with a set of the requisite software and computer hardware, standard equipment

1. Purpose

For deployment of incident response centres, data storage and database management, and provision of remote technical support



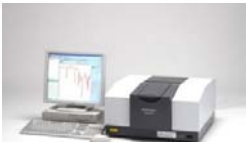
2. Components

№	Name	Purpose
1.	Server loaded with the requisite software for work on the Nuclear Protection Network (NPNET) system	To receive, store and process data, and maintain connection with remote work locations and operators at incident sites
2	LED 55" monitor	To display data from the system, including cartography
3	Laser colour printer	To prepare and format reports
4	Set of communication equipment	To connect the server with the Internet and exchange data with remote operators and laboratories




Annex 5. Plan for provision of equipment and organization of working meetings and training events by year and by participating country

№	Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Total, quantity, by year					
				1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total
Portable equipment for the detection and identification of scheduled chemicals, biological substances, and nuclear and other radioactive materials																											
1.	Portable system for bio detection and threat monitoring - PRIME ALERT™		For supply to border and other services to check unidentified powder samples for suspicious levels of all microbes and key biotoxins	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	6	6	6	6	6	30
2.	Combined radiation and chemical monitoring device, DKG-RM 2012M		For supply to border and other services to search for and identify military-grade toxic substances	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	20	0	0	30




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3.	Portable ion mobility spectrometer		Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	20	30
№	Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Total, quantity, by year					
				1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	total
4.	Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (gas)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (gases)	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	6	6	6	6	6	30
5.	Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (solid and liquid substances)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (solid and liquid)	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	6	6	6	6	6	30




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6.	Mobile chromo- mass spectrometer		Expert identification of chemical substances in the air, water and soil	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	6	6	6	6	6	30
№	Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Total, quantity, by year					
				1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total
7.	Measurement- signaling-search device – RM1703GNM		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	10	20	0	0	0	30
8.	Dosimeter- radiometer search device MKS- RM1401K-3		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	10	0	10	0	30

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9.	Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1410		Detecting, locating and expert identification of a radioactive source	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	10	0	30
10.	Gamma radiation dosimeter, worn on the wrist, DKG-RM1603B, Gamma radiation signaling-indicator device SIG-RM1208M		Calculation of doses of radiation exposure, automatic continuous monitoring of radiation situation	90	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	0	90	270	0	0	0	0	270
№	Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year					Tajikistan, quantity, by year					Total, quantity, by year							
				1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total
Mobile laboratories																											
11.	Mobile chemical analytical laboratories on 4x4 all-terrain vehicle chassis		For supply to identification centres and response services in order to protect personnel and the public from the spread of chemical and biological contamination	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	2	6	4	3	15

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12.	Mobile rapid response laboratories on minibus chassis		For supply to response teams of border and other services	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	2	2	12
13.	Mobile radiometric laboratories on minibus chassis		For radiation monitoring of dose loads and carrying out radiometric measurements	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	6
14.	Geodata system with a set of the requisite software and computer equipment		For deployment of incident response centres, data storage and database management, and provision of technical support	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
№	Name	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Total, quantity, by year						
			1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	1	2	3	4	5	total	
Human resource development																											
1.	Coordination meetings	Discussion, revision and implementation of the project	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	6	
2.	Scientific visits	Review of issues, methodologies, equipment and work strategies	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	

3.	18-08389E Development and enhancement of methodological and regulatory framework, preparation of training programmes and materials	Organization of practical implementation, inclusion in service instructions of practical actions, documenting of incidents, and preparation of training materials and programmes	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
4.	Personnel training	Study of the operational algorithm (detection and response) to combat illicit trafficking in hazardous chemicals, and also use of equipment	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3
5.	Seminars	Exchange of work strategies and experience with representatives of neighbouring and other States, coordination of joint response action	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
6.	Exercises	Devising practical activities on site with the involvement of all participating departments	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
7.	Organization and equipping of classes in chemical, biological and radiation security	Training of border service personnel in combating illicit cross-border trafficking in hazardous chemicals	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3





Annex 6. Plan for provision of equipment and organization of events for the Republic of Belarus

Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Unit price, USD	Belarus, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total
Portable equipment for the detection and identification of scheduled chemicals, biological substances, and nuclear and other radioactive materials															
Portable system for bio detection and threat monitoring - PRIME ALERT™		For supply to border and other services to check unidentified powder samples for suspicious levels of all microbes and key biotoxins	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000
Combined radiation and chemical monitoring device RM 2012M		For supply to border and other services to search for and identify military-grade toxic substances	0	10	0	0	0	10	\$11 000	\$0	\$110 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110 000
Portable ion mobility spectrometer		Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals	0	0	0	10	0	10	\$10 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100 000	\$0	\$100 000



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Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (gas)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (gases)	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000
Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Unit price, USD	Belarus, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total
Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (solid and liquid substances)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (solid and liquid)	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$40 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$400 000
Mobile chromo-mass spectrometer		Expert identification of chemical substances in the air, water and soil	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000
Measurement-signaling-search device ISP-RM1703GNM		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	10	0	0	0	0	10	\$3 500	\$35 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35 000
Dosimeter-radiometer search device MKS-RM1401K-3		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	10	0	0	0	0	10	\$8 500	\$85 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85 000

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Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1410		Detecting, locating and expert identification of radioactive source	0	10	0	0	0	10	\$8 500	\$0	\$85 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85 000
Gamma radiation dosimeter worn on the wrist, DKG-RM1603B, Gamma radiation signaling-indicator device, SIG-RM1208M		Calculation of doses of radiation exposure, automatic continuous monitoring of radiation situation	90	0	0	0	0	90	\$780	\$70 200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70 200
Name	Image	Purpose	Belarus, quantity, by year						Unit price, USD	Belarus, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total
Mobile laboratories															
Mobile chemical-analytical laboratories on 4x4 all-terrain vehicle chassis		For supply to identification centres and response services in order to protect personnel and the public from the spread of chemical and biological contamination	0	2	3	0	0	5	\$150 000	\$0	\$300 000	\$450 000	\$0	\$0	\$750 000
Mobile rapid response laboratories on minibus chassis		For supply to response teams of border and other services	0	0	0	2	2	4	\$300 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600 000	\$600 000	#####





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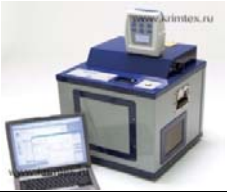




Mobile radiometric laboratories on minibus chassis		For radiation monitoring of dose loads and carrying out radiometric measurements	2	0	0	0	0	2	\$250 000	\$500 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500 000
Geodata system with a set of the requisite software and computer equipment		For deployment of incident response centres, data storage and database management and provision of remote technical support	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$100 000	\$0	\$100 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100 000
Name	Purpose		Belarus, quantity, by year						Unit price, USD	Belarus, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total
Human resource development															
Coordination meetings	Discussion, revision and implementation of the project		0	0	1	0	1	2	\$10 000	\$0	\$0	\$10 000	\$0	\$10 000	\$20 000
Scientific visits	Review of issues, methodologies, equipment and work strategies		0	1	0	0	0	1	\$15 000	\$0	\$15 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15 000
Development and enhancement of a methodological and regulatory framework, preparation of training programmes and materials	Organization of practical implementation, inclusion in service instructions of practical actions, documenting of incidents, preparation of training materials and programmes		0	0	0	0	1	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$30 000




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Personnel training	Study of the operational algorithm (detection and response) to combat illicit trafficking in hazardous chemicals, and also use of equipment	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$30 000
Seminars	Exchange of work strategies and experience with representatives of neighbouring and other States, coordination of joint response action	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000
Exercises	Devising practical activities on site with the involvement of all participating departments	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$30 000
Organization and equipping of classes in chemical, biological and radiation security	Training of personnel in combating illicit cross-border trafficking of hazardous chemicals	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$200 000	\$0	\$0	\$200 000	\$0	\$0	\$200 000
TOTAL:									\$1 070 200	\$1 020 000	\$1 070 000	\$1 080 000	\$1 050 000	\$5 290 200


Annex 7. Plan for the provision of equipment and organization of events for the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

Name	Image	Purpose	Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Unit cost, USD	Kyrgyzstan, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total
Portable equipment for detection and identification of scheduled chemicals, biological substances, and nuclear and other radioactive materials															
Portable system for bio detection and threat monitoring - PRIME ALERT™		For supply to border and other services to check unidentified powder samples for suspicious levels of all microbes and key biotoxins	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000
Combined radiation and chemical monitoring tool RM 2012M		For supply to border and other services to search for and identify toxic substances	0	0	10	0	0	10	\$11 000	\$0	\$0	\$110 000	\$0	\$0	\$110 000
Portable ion mobility spectrometer		Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals	0	0	0	0	10	10	\$10 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100 000	\$100 000
Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (gas)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (gases)	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000

Name	Image	Purpose	Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year							Unit cost, USD	Kyrgyzstan, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total	1		2	3	4	5	total	
Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (solid and liquid substances)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (solid and liquid)	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$40 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$400 000	
Mobile chromo-mass-spectrometer		Expert identification of chemical substances in the air, water and soil	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000	
Measurement-signaling-search device ISP-RM1703GNM		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	0	10	0	0	0	10	\$3 500	\$0	\$35 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35 000	
Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1401K-3		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	0	10	0	0	0	10	\$8 500	\$0	\$85 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85 000	
Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1410		Detecting, locating and expert identification of radioactive source	0	0	10	0	0	10	\$8 500	\$0	\$0	\$85 000	\$0	\$0	\$85 000	
Gamma radiation dosimeter, worn on wrist, DKG-RM1603B, Alert-indicator-gamma radiation SIG-RM1208M		Calculation of radiation doses, automatic continuous monitoring of the radiation environment	90	0	0	0	0	90	\$780	\$70 200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70 200	





Name	Image	Purpose	Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Unit cost, USD	Kyrgyzstan, USD totals, by year								
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total			
Mobile laboratories																		
Mobile chemical-analytical laboratories on 4x4 all-terrain vehicle chassis		For supply to identification centres and response services in order to protect personnel and the public from the spread of chemical and biological contamination	0	0	3	2	0	5	\$150 000	\$0	\$0	\$450 000	\$300 000	\$0	\$750 000			
Mobile rapid response laboratories on minibus chassis		For supply to response teams of border and other services	2	2	0	0	0	4	\$300 000	\$600 000	\$600 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1 200 000			
Mobile radiometric laboratories on minibus chassis		For radiation monitoring of dose loads and carrying out radiometric measurements	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$250 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500 000	\$500 000			

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Geodata system with a set of the requisite software and computer hardware		For deployment of incident response centres, data storage and database management, and provision of remote technical support	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$100 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100 000	\$0	\$100 000
Name	Purpose	Kyrgyzstan, quantity, by year						Unit cost, USD	Kyrgyzstan, USD totals, by year						
		1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total	
Human resource development															
Coordination meetings	Discussion, revision and implementation of the project	1	0	0	1	0	2	\$10 000	\$10 000	\$0	\$0	\$10 000	\$0	\$20 000	
Scientific visits	Review of issues, methodologies, equipment and work strategies	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$15 000	\$0	\$0	\$15 000	\$0	\$0	\$15 000	
Development and enhancement of methodological and regulatory framework, preparation of training programmes and materials	Organization of practical implementation, inclusion in service instructions of practical actions, documenting of incidents, preparation of training materials and programmes	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$30 000	
Personnel training	Study of the operational algorithm (detection and response) to combat illicit trafficking in hazardous chemicals and also use of equipment	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$30 000	
Seminars	Exchange of work strategies and experience with representatives of neighbouring and other States, coordination of joint response action	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$0	\$30 000	

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Exercises	Devising practical activities on site with the involvement of all participating departments	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	
Organization and equipping of classes in chemical, biological and radiation security	Training of personnel in combating illicit cross-border trafficking in hazardous chemicals	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$200 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200 000	\$0	\$200 000	
TOTAL:									\$1 060 200	\$1 100 000	\$1 070 000	\$1 020 000	\$1 040 000	\$5 290 200	





Annex 8. Plan for provision of equipment and organization of events for the Republic of Tajikistan

Name	Image	Purpose	Tajikistan, quantity, by year					Unit cost, USD	Tajikistan, USD totals, by year						
			1	2	3	4	5		total	1	2	3	4	5	total
Portable equipment for the detection and identification of scheduled chemicals, biological substances, and nuclear and other radioactive materials															
Portable system for bio detection and threat monitoring - PRIME ALERT™		For supply to border and other services to check unidentified powder samples for suspicious levels of all microbes and key biotoxins	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000
Combination radiation and chemical monitoring device RM 2012M		For supply to border and other services to search for and identify military-grade toxins	0	0	10	0	0	10	\$11 000	\$0	\$0	\$110 000	\$0	\$0	\$110 000
Portable ion mobility spectrometer		Detection and initial analysis of hazardous chemicals	0	0	0	0	10	10	\$10 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100 000	\$100 000
Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (gas)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (gases)	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000


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Name	Image	Purpose	Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Unit cost, USD	Tajikistan, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	итого		1	2	3	4	5	итого
Portable infrared Fourier spectrometer (solid and liquid substances)		Secondary analysis and identification of hazardous chemicals (solid and liquid)	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$40 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$80 000	\$400 000
Mobile chromo-mass-spectrometer		Expert identification of chemical substances in the air, water and soil	2	2	2	2	2	10	\$50 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$100 000	\$500 000
Measurement-signaling-search device ISP-RM1703-GNM		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	0	10	0	0	0	10	\$3 500	\$0	\$35 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35 000
Dosimeter-radiometer search device MKS-RM1401K-3		Detecting and locating a radioactive source	0	0	0	10	0	10	\$8 500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85 000	\$0	\$85 000
Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-RM1410		Detecting, locating and expert identification of radioactive source	0	0	0	10	0	10	\$8 500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85 000	\$0	\$85 000

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Gamma radiation dosimeter, worn on the wrist, DKG-RM1603B Gamma radiation signaling-indicator SIG-RM1208M		Calculation of doses of radiation exposure, automatic continuous monitoring of radiation situation	90	0	0	0	0	90	\$780	\$70 200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70 200
Name	Image	Purpose	Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Unit cost, USD	Tajikistan, USD totals, by year					
			1	2	3	4	5	total		1	2	3	4	5	total
Mobile laboratories															
Mobile chemical-analytical laboratories on 4x4 all-terrain vehicle chassis		For supply to identification centres and response services in order to protect personnel and the public from the spread of chemical and biological contamination	0	0	0	2	3	5	\$150 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300 000	\$450 000	\$750 000
Mobile rapid response laboratories on minibus chassis		For supply to response teams of border and other services	2	2	0	0	0	4	\$300 000	\$600 000	\$600 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1 200 000
Mobile radiometric laboratories on minibus chassis		For radiation monitoring of dose loads and carrying out radiometric measurements	0	0	2	0	0	2	\$250 000	\$0	\$0	\$500 000	\$0	\$0	\$500 000

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Geodata system with a set of the requisite software and computer hardware		For deployment of incident response centres, data storage and database management and provision of remote technical support	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$100 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100 000	\$100 000
Name	Purpose	Tajikistan, quantity, by year						Unit cost, USD	Tajikistan, USD totals, by year						
		1	2	3	4	5	итого		1	2	3	4	5	итого	
Human resource development															
Coordination meetings	Discussion, revision and implementation of the project	0	0	1	0	1	2	\$10 000	\$0	\$0	\$10 000	\$0	\$10 000	\$20 000	
Scientific visits	Review of issues, methodologies, equipment and work strategies	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$15 000	\$0	\$15 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15 000	
Development and enhancement of methodological and regulatory framework, preparation of training programmes and materials	Organization of practical implementation, inclusion in service instructions of practical actions, documenting of incidents, preparation of training materials and programmes	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$30 000	
Personnel training	Study of the operational algorithm (detection and response) to combat illicit trafficking of hazardous chemicals, and also use of equipment	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$0	\$30 000	
Seminars	Exchange of work strategies and experience with representatives of neighbouring and other States, coordination of joint response action	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$30 000	

18-08389E Exercises	Devising practical activities on site with the involvement of all participating departments	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$30 000	\$0	\$0	\$30 000
Organization and equipping of classes in chemical, biological and radiation security	Training of staff in countering illicit cross-border trafficking in hazardous chemicals	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$200 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200 000	\$0	\$200 000
TOTAL:									\$1 050 200	\$1 030 000	\$1 030 000	\$1 080 000	\$1 100 000	\$5 290 200