

Annex I: Glossary

Term	Definition
Acquisition	Obtaining - both legally and illegally - of arms by governments and non-state armed actors, such as terrorist organisation. Within this situation report, acquiring, obtaining and sourcing are used interchangeable.
Alarm Weapons	“Blank-firing firearms, also known as alarm guns, starter pistols, or gas guns, are typically noise- and flash producing replicas of real firearms” (Ferguson and Williams, 2014, p. 3). From <i>Replica to Real: An Introduction to Firearms Conversions</i> , Small Arms Survey.
Ammunition / Small Arms Ammunition	<p>“A complete device, (e.g. missile, shell, mine, demolition store etc.) charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in connection with offence, or defence, or training, or non-operational purposes, including those parts of weapons systems containing explosives.” (Article 3.8 International Ammunition Technical Guideline, Glossary of Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2015.)</p> <p>“Small arms ammunition (less than 20mm calibre) consists of cartridges used in rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, submachine guns, and machine guns and shells used in shotguns.” Article 3.261 International Ammunition Technical Guideline, Glossary of Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2015.)</p>
Assault Rifles	<p>“A rifle that is usually capable of single-shot, semi-automatic, or fully automatic fire. It is a military-style small arm, predominantly used as an infantry weapon, and not generally recognized as suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting or hunting purposes.” (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)</p> <p>“is a selective fire rifle with a detachable magazine. It is capable of firing in different modes (both fully automatic and semi-automatic fire) and is typically the standard infantry weapon in the armed forces” https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13250-2015-INIT/en/pdf.</p>
Arms control	“The imposition of restrictions on the production, exchange and spread of weapons by an authority vested with legitimate powers to enforce such restrictions.” (Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards, Glossary: Terms and Definitions, UN DDR Resource Centre, August 2006.)
Arms Embargo	“A bilateral or multilateral policy prohibiting the movement of weapons into or out of a country” (OCHA Glossary of Humanitarian Terms)
Arms exports	“The sending of weapons, guns and ammunition from one country to another, often closely monitored and controlled by governments” (Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards, Glossary: Terms and Definitions, UN DDR Resource Centre, August 2006.)
Arms Flow*	Steady, continuous stream of weapons.
	* <i>Within this report the terms circulation and flow are used interchangeable.</i>

Arms Trade	As per the Arms Trade Treaty and relating specifically to arms: “the activities of the international trade comprise export, import, transit, trans-shipment and brokering.” (Article 2(2) Arms Trade Treaty, 2013.)
Arms Transfers	“Any transaction resulting in a change of title to, and/or control over, any arms defined in Article 1, and any physical movement of any arms defined in Article 1 from one jurisdiction to another. Such transfers include those conducted in return for direct payment, credit, foreign aid, grants, and goods received as a result of off-set or barter arrangements. They also include transfers of expertise, information, designs, technology or goods under licensing and co-production agreements, leasing arrangements, and arms deliveries in return for which the supplier receives no financial compensation, goods or services. Logistical and financial support for any of the above arrangements are also included.” Article 2(a) International Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers, 2000)
Battlefield Capture	The procurement of armaments and munitions as a result of kinetic operations. Can occur during or after an armed engagement or when the group successfully occupies territory.
Converted Arms	“Any arms such as blank firing, air-soft, paintball or air cartridge that is adapted or modified to enable a shot, bullet or other projectile to be discharged that is capable of lethal injury.” (UNODC. Arms seized by condition.)
Craft-Produced SALW	“Weapons that are fabricated outside state control, by hand, in small quantities, and with a reduced capability, as opposed to their industrially manufactured counterparts” (Small Arms Survey, Handmade and Deadly, Briefing Paper, June 2018, p4)
Demobilisation	“Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilization may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion” (Secretary General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005). (Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards, <i>Glossary: Terms and Definitions</i> , UN DDR Resource Centre, August 2006.)
Disarmament	“Disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes” (Secretary-General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005). (Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards, <i>Glossary: Terms and Definitions</i> , UN DDR Resource Centre, August 2006.)

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)*	<p>“A process that contributes to security and stability in a post-conflict recovery context by removing weapons from the hands of combatants, taking the combatants out of military structures and helping them to integrate socially and economically into society by finding civilian livelihoods.” (Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards, <i>Glossary: Terms and Definitions</i>, UN DDR Resource Centre, August 2006.)</p> <p><i>*Also see separate entries for ‘disarmament’, ‘demobilization’ and ‘reintegration’</i></p>
Diversion	<p>“The ATT does not provide a definition of diversion. In general terms, diversion is the transfer of items from an authorized owner/user to an unauthorized user” (Arms Trade Treaty Implementation Toolkit, Module 1 Preventing Diversion)</p>
Dual-Use Equipment	<p>Materials and products capable of being utilised for both civil and military purposes.</p>
End-User Agreements	<p>Contracts designed to “help ensure that legally transferred small arms and light weapons reach their authorized end-user, are used in a manner consistent with their authorized end-use, [and] are not diverted to the illicit market.” (“Small Arms: End-Use Verification.” United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.)</p>
Firearm	<p>“Any portable barrelled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be readily converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique firearms or their replicas” (Article 3 (a) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Treaty Series, 2001)</p>
Handguns	<p>Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: (a) Rifles and combination guns, handguns, machine, sub-machine and volley guns (Defined as an ML1 weapon in the Common Military List of the European Union: equipment covered by Council Common Position defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment.)</p> <p>Defined as a short firearm: 'short firearm' means a firearm with a barrel not exceeding 30 centimetres or whose overall length does not exceed 60 centimetres ; Annex 1, IV(a Council Directive on the control and acquisition of firearms, European Commission.</p> <p>“a firearm designed to be held and fired in one hand and not dedicated to be shouldered” https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13250-2015-INIT/en/pdf</p>

Illicit Manufacturing	<p>“The manufacturing or assembly of firearms, their parts and components or ammunition: (i) From parts and components illicitly trafficked; (ii) Without a licence or authorization from a competent authority of the State Party where the manufacture or assembly takes place; or (iii) Without marking the firearms at the time of manufacture, in accordance with article 8 of this Protocol Licensing or authorization of the manufacture of parts and components shall be in accordance with domestic law” (Article 3 (d) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Treaty Series, 2001.)</p>
Illicit Trafficking*	<p>“The import, export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition from or across the territory of one State Party to that of another State Party if any one of the States Parties concerned does not authorize it in accordance with the terms of this Protocol or if the firearms are not marked in accordance with article 8 of this Protocol” (Article 3 (e) Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Treaty Series, 2001.)</p> <p><i>* Within this situation report, the terms illicit trafficking and smuggling are used interchangeably</i></p>
Illicit Transfers	<p>A transfer of arms is deemed illicit if “They (the arms) are transferred in violation of arms embargoes decided by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations” or if “They are transferred without a licence or authorization by a competent national authority” (Article 6 (b) and (e) of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms Review Conference, 2005.)</p>

Improvised Explosive Devices / Anti-personnel mines	<p>“A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosive material, destructive, lethal, noxious, incendiary, pyrotechnic materials or chemicals designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from non-military components.” Article 3.140 International Ammunition Technical Guideline, Glossary of Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2015.)</p> <p>“Due to the lack of an internationally agreed definition of the term IED and the broad use of this term to describe a range of weapons spanning from improvised rockets and mortars to improvised anti-personnel mines and remotely controlled explosive devices, there has been some confusion about which IEDs fall within the definition of anti-personnel mines” Views and Recommendations on Improvised Explosive Devices Falling within the Scope of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention ICRC</p> <p>"Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person, that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.” Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997, Article 2(1)</p>
Loss from Stockpiles	<p>The loss of small arms and light weapons from state-owned stockpiles through force, theft, or pilferage.</p>
Man-portable air defence systems (MANPAD)	<p>Short-range surface-to-air missile systems intended for attacking and defending against low-flying aircraft. (Berman and Leff, 2008, p. 16 (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey))</p>
Machine Gun	<p>Heavy machine guns are capable of firing calibres ranging from 12.7 mm up to but not including 20 mm, the size of the smallest cannon munitions. They are man-portable but are typically mounted on vehicles or ground mounts as antipersonnel and anti-aircraft weapons. They are effective against personnel, light armoured vehicles, low- and slow-flying aircraft, and small boats (Berman and Leff, 2008, p. 21) (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)</p> <p>“A fully automatic light weapon with a calibre of 12.7 mm up to but not including 20 mm.” (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)</p> <p>“is a firearm that fires rapidly and repeatedly without Automatic Weapon requiring separate pressure on the trigger each time The gun will continue to fire until the trigger is released or the supply of ammunition exhausted” https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13250-2015-INIT/en/pdf</p>

Mortar	<p>Mortars are generally smooth-bored, indirect-fire support weapons that enable users to engage targets outside their line of sight, such as behind hills, while minimizing their exposure to direct enemy fire. The Small Arms Survey recognizes three types of mortars in the light weapons category: ‘light’ (up to and including 60 mm), ‘medium’ (61 mm to 82 mm), and ‘heavy’ (83 mm to 120 mm). (Berman and Leff, 2008, p. 26)</p> <p>(Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)</p>
Neutralised Weapons*	<p>“To alter the state of a piece of ammunition or munition so that it cannot explode, for example by replacing safety devices such as pins or rods into an explosive item to prevent the fuze or igniter from functioning.” Article 3.183 International Ammunition Technical Guideline, Glossary of Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2015.)</p> <p><i>*Neutralization does not make an item completely safe as removal of the safety devices will immediately make the item active again.</i></p>
Proliferation	<p>“The increase or spread of weapons and ammunition to users” (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. Guide to the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines. UN Safeguard, 2015.)</p>
Reactivated Arms	<p>“Any weapon previously deactivated by the competent authority with a view to rendering it permanently inoperable and that has illegally been returned to working condition.” (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Arms seized by condition.)</p>
Reintegration	<p>“Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time-frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility, and often necessitates long-term external assistance” (Secretary-General, note to the General Assembly, A/C.5/59/31, May 2005). (Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards, <i>Glossary: Terms and Definitions</i>, UN DDR Resource Centre, August 2006.)</p>
Retransfer	<p>“The sale or transfer of weapons that were originally imported from another state to a different end user within or outside the importing state; the latter case is also known as re-export.” (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)</p>
Rifle	<p>“a long-barrelled firearm that expulses projectiles through a grooved or ‘rifled’ barrel and that is designed to be fired from the shoulder. Rifles are a common type of civilian and military small arm.” (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)</p>

Rocket(-Propelled Grenade) Launchers	<p>Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor: (a) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, demolition-charges, demolition-devices, demolition-kits, "pyrotechnic" devices, cartridges and simulators (i.e. equipment simulating the characteristics of any of these items), specially designed for military use; (b) Missile or rocket nozzles and re-entry vehicle nosetips. Defined as an ML4 weapon in the Common Military List of the European Union: equipment covered by Council Common Position defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment.</p>
Seizure	<p>"munitions consisting of a rocket motor and a payload, which may be an explosive warhead or other device." (Article 3.238 International Ammunition Technical Guideline, Glossary of Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, 2015)</p> <p>"Temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or other competent authority" (Article 2 (f) United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.)</p>
Small Arms and Light Weapons	<p>"Small arms and light weapons range from clubs, knives and machetes to, for example, mortars below the calibre of 100 mm. They are manufactured to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war. Broadly speaking, small arms are those weapons designed for personal use, and light weapons are those designed for use by several persons serving as a crew." (Small arms and light weapons (SALW) Migration and Home Affairs) (https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/glossary/small-arms-and-light-weapons-salw_en)</p> <p>'The authors have adopted the EU's definition of small arms (i.e. revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, and light machineguns) and light weapons (i.e. heavy machine-guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, mortars of calibres of less than 100 mm, ammunition and explosives, cartridges (rounds) for small arms, shells and missiles for light weapons, mobile containers with</p> <p>ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/glossary/small-arms-and-light-weapons-salw_en</p>
State-Sponsored Diversion Stockpile	<p>Situation where a State supported the diversion of - intentionally or unintentionally of unauthorized weapons to authorized end-users or authorized weapons to unauthorized end-users.</p> <p>"The full range of ammunition stockpiles in a country under the control of separate organisations such as the police, military forces (both active and reserve), border guards, ammunition producing companies" (Article 3.180 International Ammunition Technical Guideline, Glossary of Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, 2015)</p>
(Suicide) Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices	<p>"An improvised explosive device placed inside a car or other vehicle and then detonated. It is commonly used as a weapon of assassination, terrorism or guerrilla warfare, to kill the occupants of the vehicle, people near the blast site, or to damage buildings or other property." (The United States Homeland Security Market Research)</p>

Surplus of Weapons	“Firearms, ammunition and other related materials rendered surplus, redundant or obsolete through the re-equipment or re-organisation of armed forces or other state bodies” (Article 10 of the SADC Protocol on the Disposal of State Owned Firearms 2004.)
Transfer	“the physical movement of materiel from one state to another or within a country” (Parker, 2009, p. 64). (Sarah Parker with Marcus Wilson. A Guide to the UN Small Arms Process: 2016 Update. Small Arms Survey)
Unauthorised Retransfer*	“Supplies of weapons by states in violation of agreements made with original supplier governments” Conflict Armament Research p31 (rsi.ch) <i>*See the definition of end-user agreements</i>

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