

TYOLOGY OF DIVERSION

A statistical analysis of weapon diversion documented
by Conflict Armament Research

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CONFLICT
ARMAMENT
RESEARCH



European Union Funded



german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

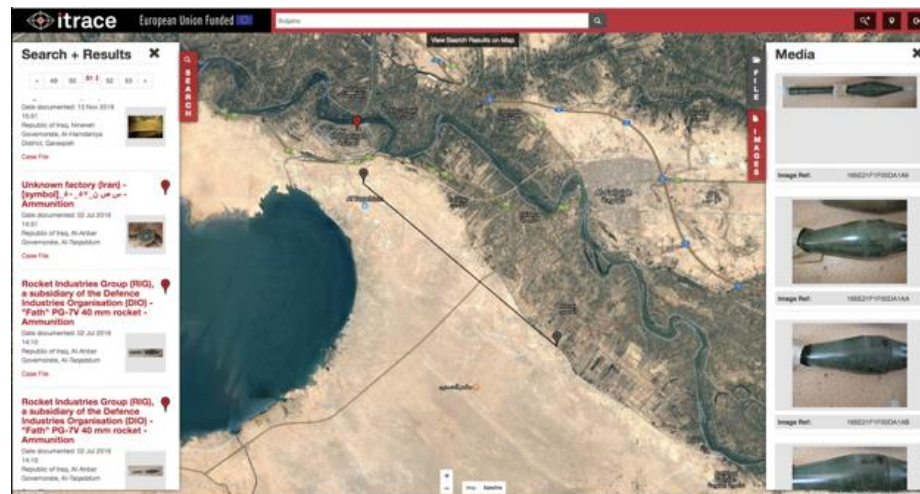
Fourth Conference of
States Parties to the
Arms Trade Treaty
(ATT)

Tokyo, 21 August 2018

iTRACE®

A NEW APPROACH TO CONFLICT WEAPONS

- CAR established in 2011, iTrace established in 2013.
- EU-funded with German government co-financing.
- Illicit weapons documented in situ.
- Supply routes mapped and diversion points identified.
- The 'frontline' in diversion monitoring.



DIVERSION DATA

- **500,000+** weapons and ammunition documented.
- **474** manufacturers in **59** manufacturing states.
- **11,093** cases in **23** conflict-affected countries.

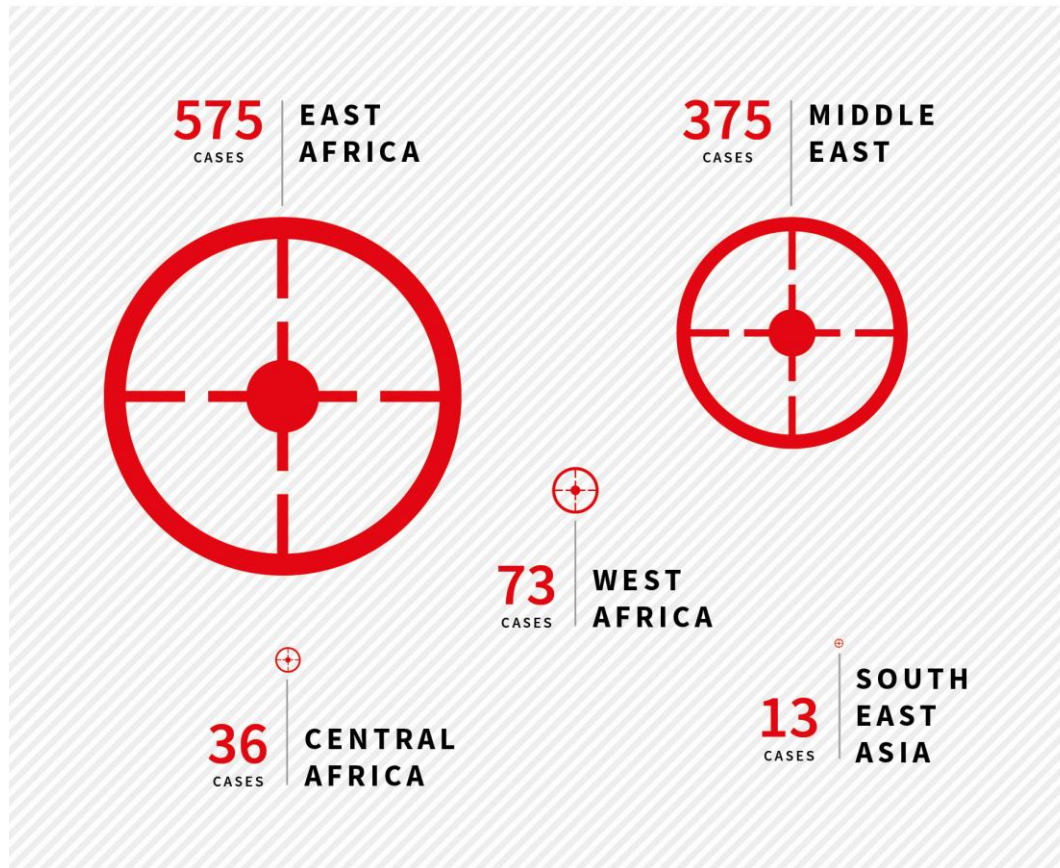


CASES OF KNOWN DIVERSION

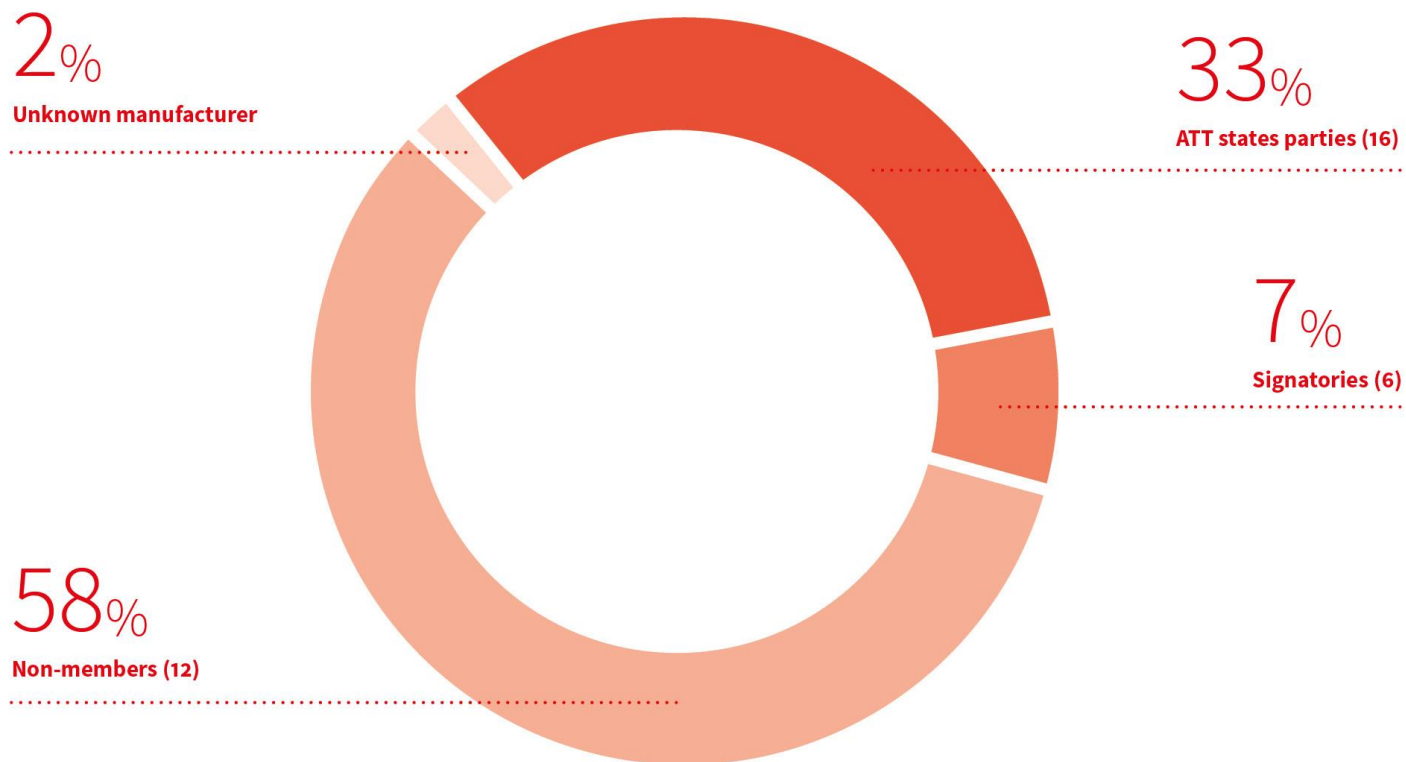
- CAR has identified the specific point of diversion in 1,072 cases



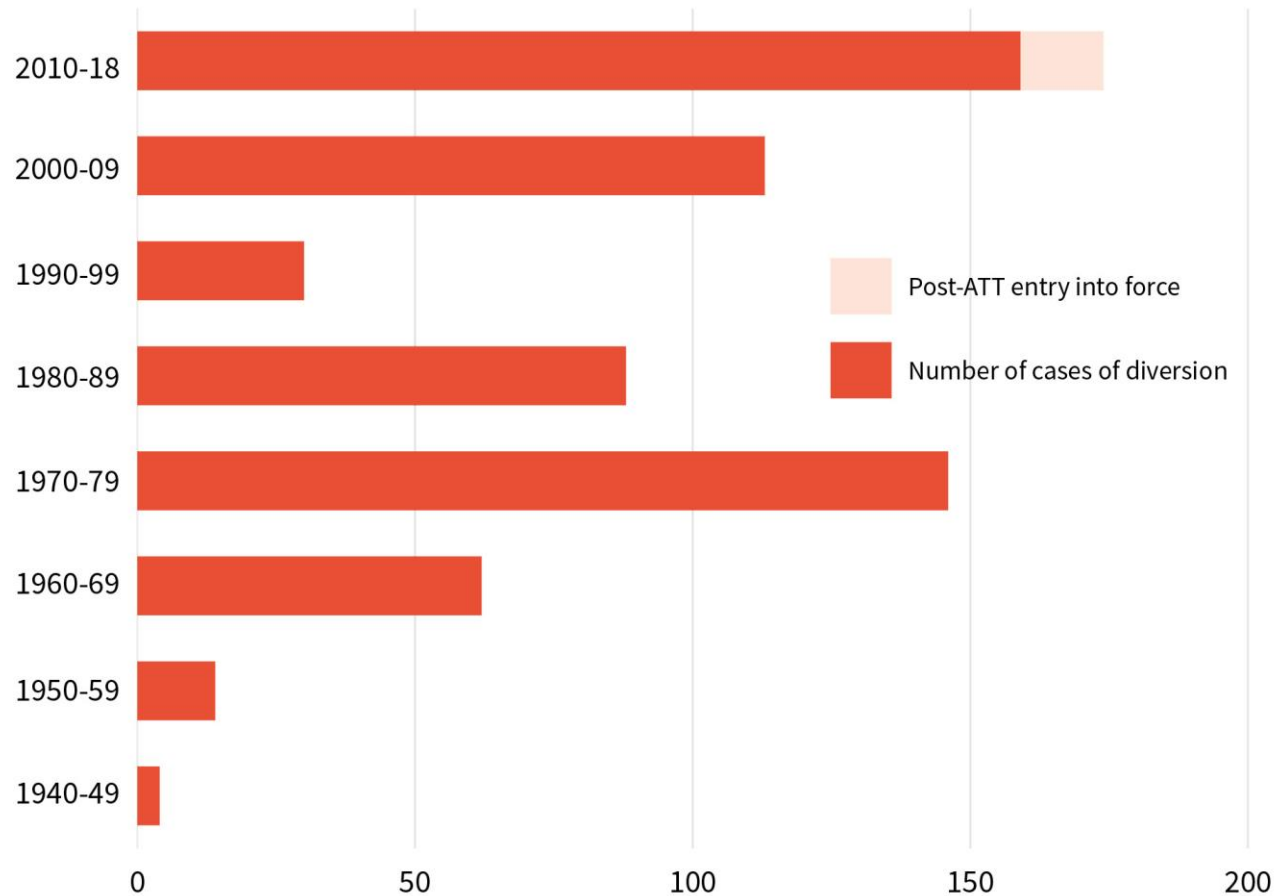
DOCUMENTATION



MANUFACTURE



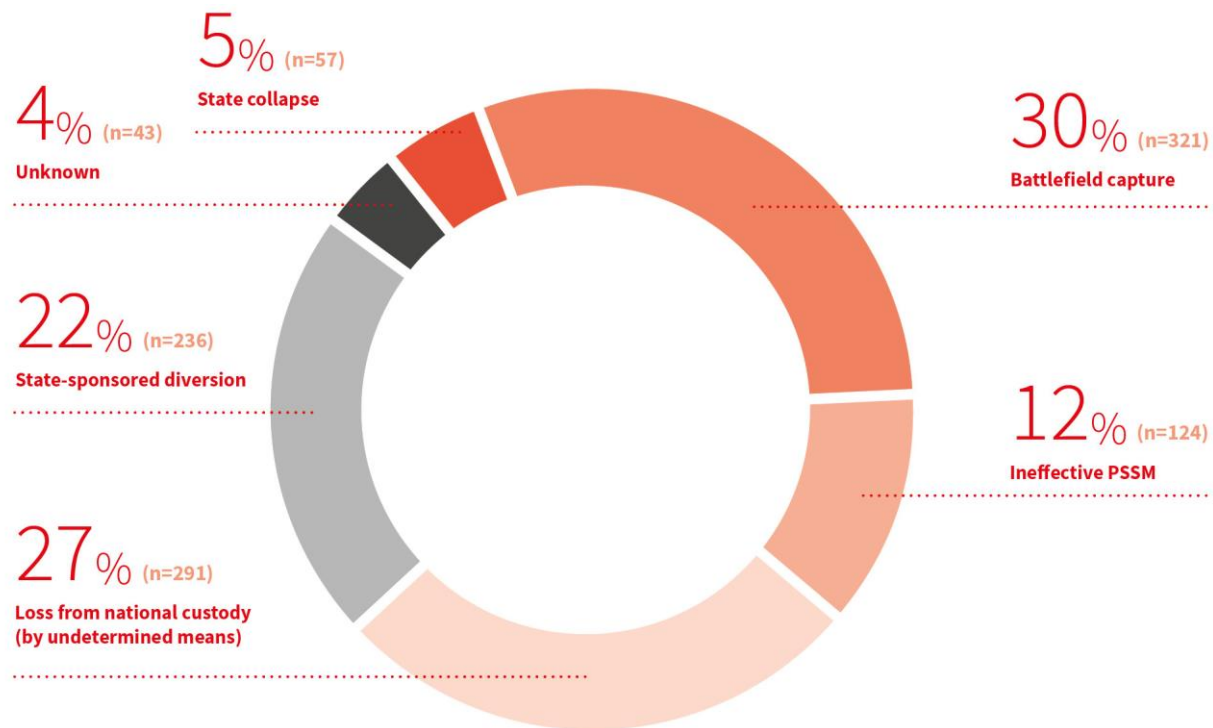
YEAR OF MANUFACTURE



HOW DIVERSION OCCURS

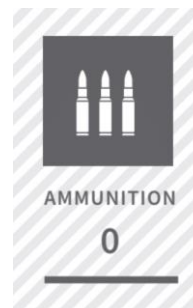
Diversion Type	Description
Battlefield capture	Seizure from state forces by unauthorised users during fighting.
Leakage due to ineffective physical security and stockpile management (PSSM)	Accidental or deliberate leakage from national or civilian stockpiles as a result of insufficient security or accountability measures.
Loss from national custody by undetermined means	<p>Diversion of items that were last recorded in the custody of a national authority, but the precise cause of diversion remains to be identified. CAR makes this determination when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» the items bear import or arsenal marks that were applied by an importing national authority; or» CAR has been notified of an end-user certificate (EUC) or other documentation that restricts the items' use to an importing national authority.
State-sponsored diversion	<p>A process by which a state backs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» a direct supply of items to unauthorised users from the point of manufacture;» a retransfer of imported items to unauthorised users, with or without an EUC; or» a retransfer of imported items to unauthorised users in apparent violation of an EUC.
Loss following state collapse	Partial or total collapse of a governing authority, resulting in the dissolution of security forces and loss or illicit transfer of their weapons.
Unclear	Diversion is confirmed at a specific point in the transfer supply chain, but the cause cannot be identified with any certainty.

HOW DIVERSION OCCURS



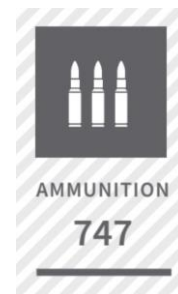
INSUFFICIENT PSSM

- Accidental or deliberate leakage from national or civilian stocks.
- 124 cases of diversion from stockpiles (12%).
- Documented in three regions, mainly in East Africa.
- Small-scale leakage of weapons.



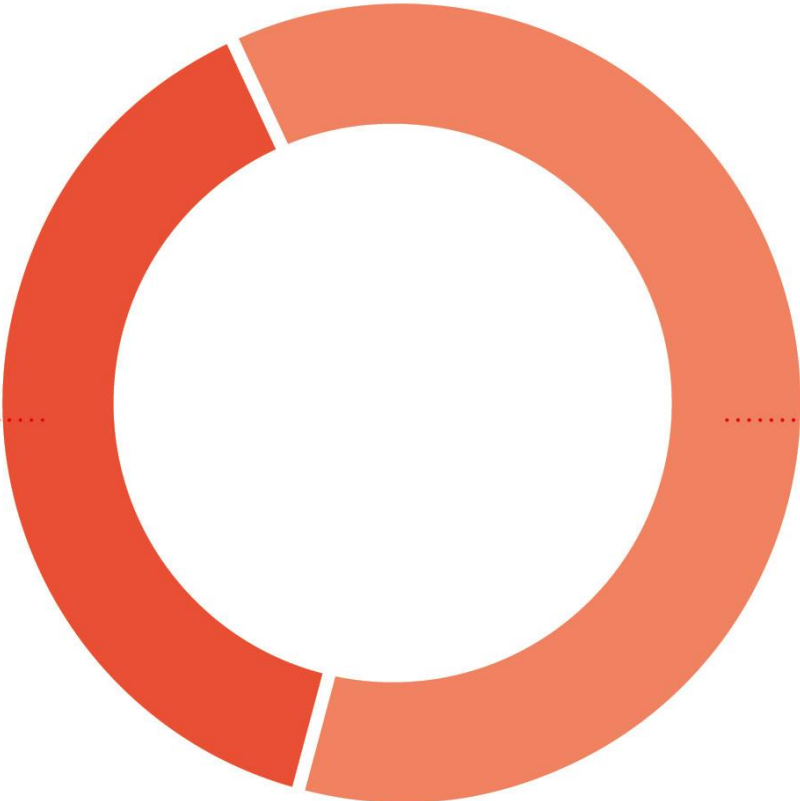
LOSS FROM NATIONAL CUSTODY

- Last known in the custody of a national authority after transfer, but cause unknown.
- Diversion identified by import markings, and/or transfer documentation.
- 291 cases where items were diverted from national custody (27%).



LOSS FROM NATIONAL CUSTODY

39% (n=113)
EUC with a country of documentation



61% (n=178)
National import/
arsenal marks

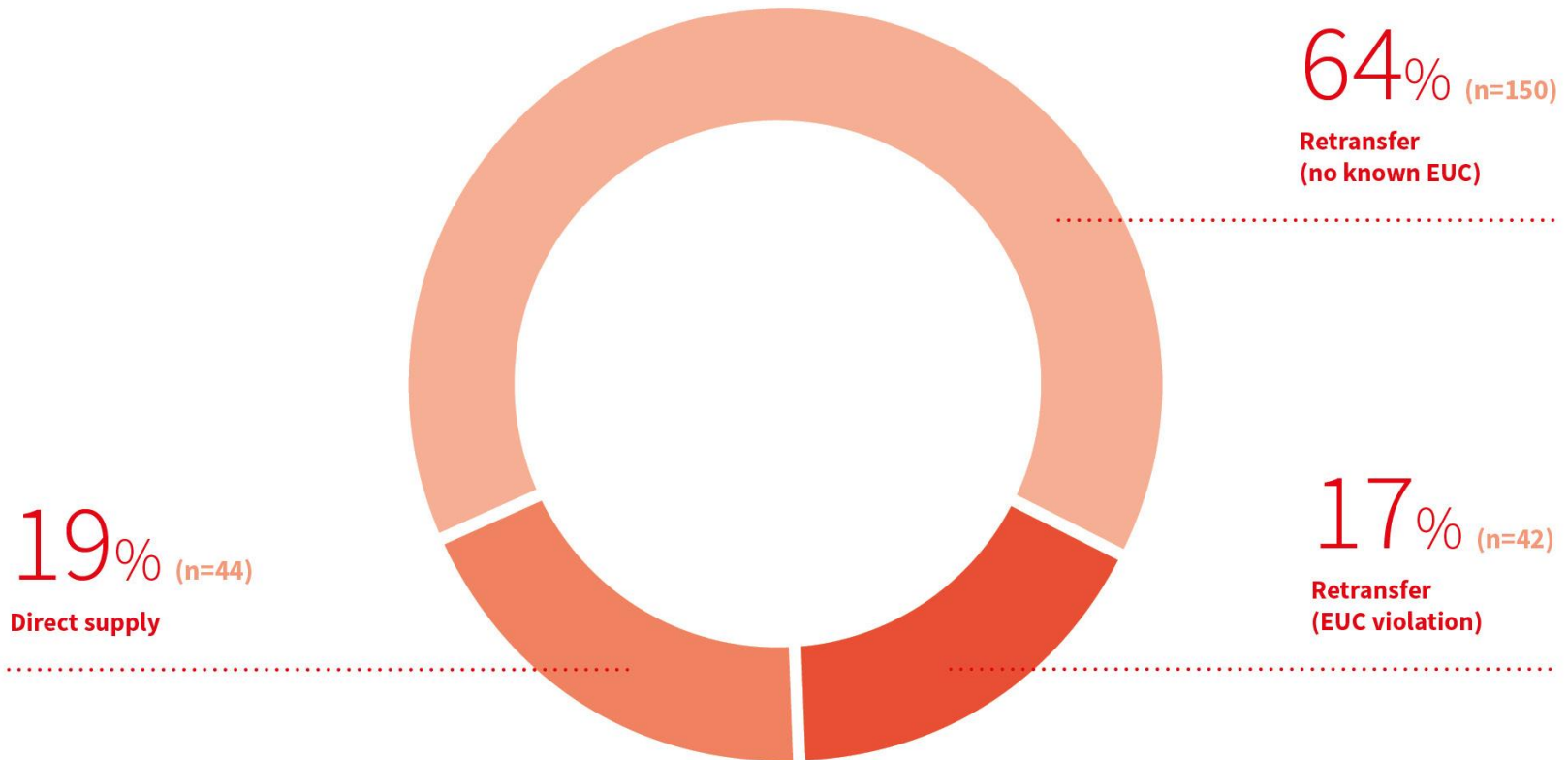
STATE-SPONSORED DIVERSION

Three patterns of state-sponsored diversion identified:

- Direct supply from manufacturing country to unauthorised users (**44 cases**).
- Retransfer to unauthorised users with or without an EUC (**150 cases**).
- Retransfer in violation of EUC or similar (**42 cases**).



STATE-SPONSORED DIVERSION



BATTLEFIELD CAPTURE

- Seizure from state forces during fighting.
- 321 cases of diversion from battlefield capture.
- Documented in seven countries, mainly in East Africa.



STATE COLLAPSE

- Loss of control over stocks.
- 57 cases of diversion from state collapse.
- Most cases followed collapse of Libyan state in 2011.



THANK YOU

CAR WEBSITE

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iTRACE WEBSITE

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