Conventional Ammunition Security

Conflict Armament Research
CONFLICT ARMAMENT RESEARCH

- Monitor
- Identify
- Document
- Trace
- Secure
Objectives

- Ammunition Diversion—the Challenge
- Typology of Diversion
- Addressing Diversion
Ammunition diversion
and why does it matter?
The Challenge

- **Scale:** Ammunition diversion is a global challenge.

- **Unique impact:** Ammunition diversion has an immediate impact in fueling conflicts and terrorism.

- **Gaps in addressing diversion:** There is a lack of multilateral framework to address ammunition diversion.
Description of ammunition diversion

- **What:** Item enters an **illicit market**, or is redirected to an **unauthorized or unlawful end user** or for an **unauthorized or unlawful end use**

- **When:** Diversion can take place **at any point in the transfer chain** (e.g. export, import, transit, trans-shipment, storage, assembly, reactivation or retransfer).

- **How:** Change of effective ownership and/or control can involve **various forms** (direct, re-transferred, brokered, grants, gifts).
Typology of Diversion
# Typology of diversion

## Diversion typology: incident points throughout supply chain security stages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident points</th>
<th>Stage 1 Manufacture</th>
<th>Stage 2 Before the transfer</th>
<th>Stage 3 During the transfer</th>
<th>Stage 4 Post-delivery storage (physical security and stockpile management)</th>
<th>Stage 5 End use/disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversion from manufacture</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State-sponsored unauthorized retransfer</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>En route</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capture</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breakdown of active forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraudulent actions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State collapse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ineffective physical security and stockpile management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leakage from private actors</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-regularization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-border trafficking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Diversion Typology, GGE/PACAS/2020/3*
Diversion: Evidence from the Field

- 4% (n=43) State collapse
- 5% (n=57) Unknown
- 22% (n=236) State-sponsored diversion
- 27% (n=291) Loss from national custody (by undetermined means)
- 30% (n=321) Battlefield capture
- 12% (n=124) Ineffective PSSM

Source: Conflict Armament Research, 2018, Diversion Digest 1, p. 9
Spotlight Typology: Inadequate Stockpile Management

Problem:
Accidental and/or deliberate diversion (loss, leakage) from national stockpiles

Vulnerability points:
• Pre-transfer: Inadequate diversion risk assessment
• Post-delivery: Lack of import oversight
• PSSM: Lack of physical security & stockpile management capacity
• Monitoring: Lack of diversion monitoring capacity
Spotlight Typology: Unauthorized Re-Transfer

Problem:
Re-transfer of ammunition in violation of end use/r agreements

Vulnerability points:
• Pre-transfer: Absence of assurance for prohibition of re-export
• Transfer: Violation of no re-export clause
• PSSM: Inadequate recordkeeping & oversight
• Monitoring: Lack of diversion monitoring capacity
**Spotlight Typology: Battlefield Capture**

**Problem:**
Items change hands frequently in conflict

**Vulnerability points:**
- Pre-transfer: Lack of diversion risk assessment on potential battlefield losses by recipient
- PSSM: Insecure stockpiles
- Monitoring: Lack of diversion monitoring capacity
Spotlight Typology: State Collapse

Problem:
Widespread diversion of former State stockpile regionally

Vulnerability points:
- PSSM: Insecure stockpiles
- Monitoring: Lack of diversion monitoring capacity
Addressing Diversion
Gaps in Ammunition Security

ASSESS

PRE-TRANSFER RISK ASSESSMENTS

DIVERSION MONITORING & DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITIES

PSSM

REPORT

CORRECT

ISSUE AREA

WHOLE-LIFE MANAGEMENT

SUPPLY SIDE SECURITY (FEEDBACK LOOP)
A comprehensive approach

Source: Diversion Typology, GGE/PACAS/2020/3
Key takeaways

- Diversion can take place at any point in transfer chain
- Types of diversion vary, as do measures to prevent, detect and mitigate them along the supply chain
- A comprehensive approach is needed to address ammunition diversion—a systemic approach that situates physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) within a wider framework of supply side controls and monitoring and diagnostic activities is essential
THANK YOU

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