

MODULAR  
SMALL-ARMS-CONTROL  
IMPLEMENTATION COMPENDIUM

**MOSAIC**  
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**Glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviations**

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **Foreword**

### **What is MOSAIC?**

MOSAIC translates into practice the objectives of key global agreements aiming to prevent the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, including:

- the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons
- the International Tracing Instrument
- the Firearms Protocol supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- the Arms Trade Treaty.

MOSAIC modules are based on good practices, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures that have been developed at (sub-)regional levels. They were developed by the UN, benefitting from the very best technical advice from experts around the world.

MOSAIC is a completely voluntary toolkit.

MOSAIC supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16 to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies and its target 16.4 that includes a significant reduction in illicit arms flows.

### **Who developed MOSAIC?**

Governments often call upon the UN system to provide advice and support on issues related to small arms and light weapons control — including on legislative, programmatic and operational matters.

UN agencies decided that the best way to ensure that the United Nations as a whole could consistently deliver high-quality advice and support in response to such requests, was to develop international guidance on small arms and light weapons control, similar to the standards the UN developed in the areas of mine action (International Mine Action Standards – IMAS); disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (Integrated DDR Standards – IDDRS); and ammunition (International Ammunition Technical Guidelines – IATG).

The compendium is the result of a decade of coordinated work within the UN system, involving 24 partner entities with expertise ranging from development and weapons management to gender and public health. An external expert reference group of over 300 specialists, from NGOs to industry, completed the sturdy process of establishing each module.

### **Who can use MOSAIC?**

MOSAIC can be used by any government or organization. Properly basing small-arms control endeavours on MOSAIC modules, reduces the risk of weapons falling into the hands of criminals, armed groups, terrorists and others who would misuse them.

**MOSAIC. Good practices for safer societies.**

## Glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviations

### 1 Scope

This document provides definitions of terms and meanings of abbreviated terms used in the individual modules (documents) that comprise the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC).

### 2 General

In all MOSAIC modules, the words 'shall', 'should', 'may' and 'can' are used to express provisions in accordance with their usage in International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards.

- a) **“shall” indicates a requirement:** It is used to indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted.
- b) **“should” indicates a recommendation:** It is used to indicate that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form, 'should not') a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.
- c) **“may” indicates permission:** It is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.
- d) **“can” indicates possibility and capability:** It is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or casual.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of all modules of the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC), the following terms and definitions apply.

#### **abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO)**

explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it.

NOTE Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use.

**access control**

a system that enables an authority to control access to areas and/or resources within a given physical facility

NOTE An access control system, within the field of physical security, is generally seen as the second layer in the security of a physical structure, the first layer being perimeter security.

**accident**

an undesired event that results in harm

**accountability**

acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions and policies in the context of administration, governance and programme or project implementation, within the scope of a designated role or employment position, and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences

**accounting, weapons**

information management systems and associated operating procedures to record, numerically monitor, verify, issue and receive small arms, light weapons and their ammunition that are held in stockpiles

**acquisition**

process of gaining ownership

**adolescent**

human being aged 10 to 19 years

NOTE Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood into adulthood and for analytic purposes can be segmented into three stages: early (10-13), middle (14-16), and late (17-19).

**adolescent minor**

human being aged 10 to 17 years

**adult**

human being aged 25 years or older

**adult, young**

human being aged 18 to 24 years

**advocacy**

programme of activities that aims to raise small arms and light weapons problems and issues with the general public, the authorities, the media, Governments and their institutions to achieve changes at both institutional and/or individual levels

NOTE These types of activities also include campaigns highlighting the small arms and light weapons problems and issues with the aim of encouraging people to surrender weapons. This is generally conducted as a support to weapons collection programmes.

**air weapon**

device that discharges a projectile from a barrel under the pressure of compressed air or other gas but that does not employ an explosive charge to do so

NOTE For the purposes of MOSAIC, air weapons are not considered to be small arms and so fall outside of the scope of MOSAIC.

**ammunition**

the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets or projectiles, that are used in small arms or light weapons

NOTE Includes

- cartridges (rounds) for small arms and light weapons;
- explosive shells, grenades and missiles for light weapons; and
- mobile containers with missiles or shells for anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

**ammunition, armour piercing**

- a) projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; or
- b) a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 calibre designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile.

**amnesty**

legal measure that prospectively bars the criminal prosecution, for illegal weapons possession, of individuals who voluntarily relinquish illegal small arms, light weapons or ammunition during the course of a weapons collection programme

**arisings**

materials left over following the destruction of small arms or light weapons

NOTE Includes scrap metal, wood, plastics/polymers, etc.

**armed conflict**

situation in which there is

- a) a resort to armed force between States; or
- b) protracted armed violence
  - 1) between governmental authorities and organized armed groups, or
  - 2) between organized armed groups within a State

**armed service**

government body authorized by law to use small arms or light weapons

**armed violence**

the intentional use of physical force, threatened or actual, with arms, against oneself, another person, group, community or State that results in loss, injury, death and/or psychosocial harm to an individual or individuals and that can undermine a community's, country's or region's security and development achievements and prospects

**associate, close**

person in a position to exercise significant influence over the conduct of business conducted under a license to manufacture small arms or light weapons

EXAMPLE A person holding a significant financial interest in the business, senior management, members of the Board of Directors, etc.

**authentication**

checking if end-user and end-use documentation has been forged, altered or otherwise illegally tampered with

NOTE cf. verification

**automatic**

small arm or light weapon that, after each discharge, automatically performs all of the steps necessary to prepare the weapon to fire again; and that will continue to fire for as long as the trigger (or other activating device) remains depressed (assuming that ammunition remains and jamming does not occur)

NOTE 1 An automatic weapon uses a portion of the energy from a firing cartridge to extract the spent cartridge case from the firing chamber and eject it from the weapon, re-cock the firing mechanism and load a new round of ammunition from the weapon's feed-device or magazine into the firing chamber. In addition, if the trigger or other activating device remains depressed, the firing pin is automatically released to begin a new firing cycle.

NOTE 2 cf. semi-automatic

**awareness initiative**

programme, project or activity undertaken with the overall goal of minimizing and, where possible, eliminating the negative consequences of inadequate small arms and light weapons control

NOTE 1 Small arms and light weapons awareness initiatives undertake an appropriate combination of risk education, advocacy, and public information delivery, which work together, in collaboration with other social intervention programmes, to change behaviour, facilitate appropriate alternative actions, and create safer communities.

NOTE 2 Small arms and light weapons awareness initiatives may stand alone but are preferably integrated into broader small arms and light weapons control programmes.

**beneficiary**

actor (individual, group or institution) that is expected to benefit from the successful implementation of a National Action Plan

**bisexual**

person who is sexually attracted to both men and women

**border**

geographic limit to the territory of a State

**border check**

inspection carried out at a border crossing point to ensure that persons, vehicles and goods are authorized to cross the border

**border community**

settlement in the vicinity of a border

**border controls**

border checks and border surveillance

**border crossing point**

official location where a State authorizes the crossing of its border

**border management**

range of activities related to border controls and their administration, including

- a) carrying out border controls;
- b) gathering, analysing and exchanging intelligence and other information and conducting risk assessments based on this information;
- c) analysing threats likely to affect the security of borders and setting priorities for action accordingly; and
- d) anticipating requirements regarding staff and equipment to ensure effective application of border controls

**border surveillance**

monitoring of a border between border crossing points, and monitoring of border crossing points outside of their official opening hours, in order to prevent the circumvention of border checks

**border, blue**

border separating land from water (ocean, sea or lake)

**border, green**

border separating land from land

**borderlands**

geographical area in the vicinity of a border

**broker**

a person or entity acting as an intermediary that brings together relevant parties and arranges or facilitates a potential transaction of small arms and light weapons in return for some form of benefit, whether financial or otherwise

**brokering**

activities carried out by a broker in the context of arranging or facilitating an international transfer of small arms or light weapons.

NOTE 1 Brokering activities include, but are not limited to

- serving as a finder of business opportunities to one or more parties;
- putting relevant parties in contact;
- assisting parties in proposing, arranging or facilitating agreements or possible contracts between them;
- assisting parties in obtaining the necessary documentation; and
- assisting parties in arranging the necessary payments.

NOTE 2 Some activities closely associated with brokering in small arms and light weapons, that do not necessarily in themselves constitute brokering activities, might be undertaken by brokers as part of the process of putting a deal together to gain a benefit. These activities may include, for example, acting as dealers or agents in small arms and light weapons, providing for technical assistance, training, transport, freight forwarding, storage, finance, insurance, maintenance, security and other services.

NOTE 3 Brokering activities can take place in the broker's country of nationality, residence or registration; they can also take place in another country. The small arms and light weapons do not necessarily pass through the territory of the country where the brokering activity takes place, nor does the broker necessarily take ownership of the small arms and light weapons.

**buy-back**

cash payment in return for the voluntary relinquishment of small arms, light weapons or their ammunition

**capacity assessment**

component of a small arms and light weapons survey that collects and analyzes data and information on the local, national and/or regional resources and capacities that exist to respond to problems posed by small arms and light weapons

**carry**

bear a small arm, in ready-to-use condition, upon, about or in the proximity of one's person

**child**

human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier

**child protection**

protection of children against violence, exploitation and abuse

NOTE 1 Includes the protection of children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses and perpetrators), children associated with armed groups, and children without customary caregivers (e.g. orphans, children in institutions and children separated from their families as a result of conflict or disaster) – conditions that render children particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse.

NOTE 2 Some girls and boys are particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse because of gender, race, ethnic origin or socio-economic status. Higher levels of vulnerability are often associated with children with disabilities, and with those who are orphaned, indigenous or from ethnic minorities or other marginalised groups. Other risks for children are associated with living and working on the streets, living in institutions and detention, and living in communities where inequality, unemployment and poverty are highly concentrated. Natural disasters, armed conflict, and displacement may expose children to additional risks. Child refugees, internally displaced children and unaccompanied migrant children are also populations of concern. Vulnerability is also associated with age; younger children are at greater risk of certain types of violence and the risks differ as they get older.

**child protection policy**

statement that makes it clear what an organisation or group will do to keep children safe

**child, pre-adolescent**

human being aged 6 to 9 years

**child, young**

human being aged 0 to 5 years

**children associated with armed forces / groups**

children who are or who have been recruited or used by an armed force or group in any capacity

NOTE 1 Includes but is not limited to children used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers or spies; or for sexual purposes.

NOTE 2 This term, rather than “child soldier,” is used to encompass not only children who have taken direct part in hostilities, but all children associated with or used by armed forces or groups in any capacity.

**civil society**

associations of citizens (outside their families, friends and businesses) entered into voluntarily to advance their interests, ideas and ideologies

NOTE The term does not include profit-making activity (the private sector) or governing (the public sector).

EXAMPLES Women's groups, youth groups, community-based (child) protection networks, indigenous people's organizations, trade unions, business associations, social movements, religious and spiritual organizations, academe, nongovernmental organizations, community associations, cooperatives, etc.

**civilian**

natural person who is not an active member of an armed service of a State

NOTE Includes employees of private security companies.

**civilian organization**

legal person that is not part of an armed service of a State

NOTE Includes private security companies.

**collector**

natural or legal person who gathers and keeps small arms or light weapons in order to preserve them for their historical, technical, cultural, artistic, educational, heritage or monetary value, or for use in research

**community**

a group of people larger than a kin group who share a small geographic space

NOTE 1 The geographic space may be part of an urban settlement (in the case of a town or a city), part or all of rural settlement (in the case of a village or hamlet), a rural area that is inhabited by two or more kin groups, or a group of people who move around together (e.g. pastoralist or nomadic communities).

NOTE 2 A community may or may not be the lowest administrative level within a State.

NOTE 3 Members of a community are usually aware that they constitute a community, for instance due to shared values, shared experience and/or shared space. However, some members of a community may contest their membership.

**community involvement**

placing the needs and priorities of affected communities at the centre in identifying risks, capacities and positive coping mechanisms and in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of small arms and light weapons control efforts

NOTE 1 Community involvement is based on an exchange of information that includes communities in identifying risks and capacities, and in the decision-making process in order to establish priorities for small arms and light weapons control efforts that are inclusive, community focused and ensure the maximum involvement of all sections of the community. It includes joint assessment and analysis, design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

NOTE 2 Community involvement means working with communities to develop specific interim safety strategies that identify and build on existing capacities and positive coping mechanisms, and encourage individual and community behavioural change designed to reduce the negative impact of small arms and light weapons on individuals and communities until such time as the threat is removed.

**Community Safety Plan**

action plan, developed with the involvement of a community (in the context of community safety programming), which identifies community-level risks needs and problems, as well as existing capacities and positive coping mechanisms, and proposes community-chosen activities for strengthening capacities and addressing and solving needs and problems.

NOTE A Community Safety Plan

- delegates responsibilities and includes a timeframe, budget and a process for monitoring and evaluating activities;
- may or may not be supported by external assistance; and may or may not make direct reference to the goal of controlling small arms and light weapons.

**community safety programming**

a series of activities aimed at improving the wellbeing, safety, feeling of safety and/or empowerment of

a community, which puts the capacities, needs and priorities of the affected community at the centre of its assessment, analysis, design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

NOTE 1 Developing Community Safety Plans is one activity of community safety programming.

NOTE 2 Often focuses on reducing crime and/or the use of and demand for small arms within a community.

NOTE 3 Can contribute to creating a secure environment for the return of ex-combatants and returnees (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees and diaspora), as well as for trade and investment.

NOTE 4 Aims both to improve the immediate security situation and to strengthen the target community's capacity to resist pressures, prevent behaviour and resolve problems that could lead to violent conflict.

**configured for military use**

small arm or light weapon manufactured and configured according to specifications set by a military armed service of a State

**conflict sensitive approach**

clear understanding of the two-way interaction between an intervention (e.g. a development or small arms control intervention) and its context, leading to action that minimizes the negative impacts and maximizes the positive impacts of the intervention on a conflict

**conflict sensitivity**

that which is achieved through a conflict sensitive approach

**consignee**

person (natural or legal) who is the intended recipient of a consignment

**consignor**

person (natural or legal) who sends a consignment (e.g. via a delivery service)

**craft production**

small-scale, artisanal manufacture of small arms or light weapons, including their parts or components

**curio**

a small arm or light weapon

- a) manufactured at least 50 years prior to the current date;
- b) certified by the curator of a government-regulated museum; or
- c) that derives at least half of its monetary value from the fact that it is novel, rare, bizarre, or associated with some historical figure, period, or event

**customs**

government department that collects taxes or duties on goods entering a country  
or  
area at a seaport, airport or border where goods, luggage and other items are examined and customs duties levied

**customs duty**

tax levied on goods entering a country

**deflagration**

combustion with sub-sonic flame propagation

**delivery verification certificate**

document, certified by customs or other competent authority of the importing State, confirming that internationally transferred small arms or light weapons have been received by the authorized end-user

**demobilization**

formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups

NOTE 1 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).

NOTE 2 The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion.

**destruction**

rendering permanently inoperable small arms, light weapons, their parts, components or ammunition

**detonation**

exothermic front passing through a medium at supersonic speed

**distribution assessment**

component of a small arms and light weapons survey that collects data on the type, quantity, ownership, distribution and movement of small arms and light weapons within a specific geographical region (e.g. region, country or community)

**diversion**

movement – either physical, administrative or otherwise – of a small arm or light weapon, its parts, components or ammunition, from the legal to the illicit realm

**end-use**

the ultimate application of internationally transferred small arms or light weapons

**end-use assurance**

commitment to circumscribe, limit or specify the use of imported small arms or light weapons, or to rule out certain uses

NOTE Usually included in an end-user certificate or end-user statement

**end-use, authorized**

end use agreed to by the exporting and importing States

NOTE An exporting State authorizes an end-use by specifying it in an export authorization. An importing State does so by

- a) specifying it in an end-user certificate issued by a competent national authority; or
- b) validating its specification in an end-user statement issued by a private end-user.

**end-user**

the ultimate recipient of an international transfer of small arms or light weapons

**end-user and end-use documentation**

documents whose purpose is to identify, authorize, commit to certain undertakings and verify delivery to end-users of internationally transferred small arms or light weapons

NOTE Includes end-user certificates, end-user statements and delivery verification certificates; and, under certain conditions, import authorizations and International Import Certificates.

**end-user certificate**

an official document, issued by a competent national authority of the importing State, that identifies a government agency of the importing State as the ultimate recipient of an international transfer of small arms or light weapons

**end-user statement**

a document, issued by a private end-user, that provides assurances regarding the end user and end-use of internationally transferred small arms or light weapons

**end-user statement, certified**

an end-user statement that has been stamped and signed (or otherwise certified) by a competent authority of the importing State

**end-user, authorized**

the end-user to whom both the exporting and importing States give permission to receive a consignment of small arms or light weapons

NOTE 1 The exporting State authorizes an end-user by naming it in the export authorization. The importing State does so by issuing an end-user certificate or certifying an end-user statement.

NOTE 2 If small arms are intended for commercial sale in the country of import, the importer of the weapons may be considered to be the authorized end-user.

**explosion danger area**

the area surrounding a demolition ground or ammunition storage area the size of which is determined by the distances that blast or fragments resulting from a detonation of ammunition may be expected to travel

**explosive**

substance or mixture of substances that, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat, without undergoing a nuclear chain reaction

**explosive ordnance**

munitions containing explosive

NOTE Includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms and light weapons ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components that are explosive in nature.

**explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)**

the detection, identification, evaluation, render safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance

NOTE 1 May also include the rendering safe and/or disposal of explosive ordnance that has become hazardous through damage or deterioration, when such tasks are beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned responsibility for routine disposal.

NOTE 2 The presence of ammunition and explosives during small arms and light weapons control operations will inevitably require some degree of EOD response. The level of EOD response will be dictated by the condition of the ammunition or explosives, their level of deterioration and the way in which the local community handles them.

**explosive remnants of war (ERW)**

unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance

**explosive, high**

explosive that releases its energy by means of detonation

**explosive, low**

explosive that releases its energy by means of deflagration

NOTE Includes propellant used in small arms and light weapons ammunition.

**export**

the movement of goods or services out of a State's customs jurisdiction

**export, re-**

the export of goods from the State that previously imported them, without further processing or transformation of the imported goods.

**femicide**

unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a woman or a girl by another person

**Firearms Protocol**

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

**gender**

socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for males and females

NOTE 1 To be distinguished from "sex," which refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define males and females. Examples of sex characteristics include: women menstruate while men do not; and men have testicles while women do not. Examples of gender characteristics include: in most countries, women earn significantly less money than men for similar work; and men are much more likely to use and be killed by small arms than women. The terms "male" and "female" are sex categories, while the terms "masculine" and "feminine" are gender categories.

NOTE 2 Gender is constructed and learned through socialization processes. As such, it is context- and time-specific and is changeable.

**gender analysis**

analysis of sex-disaggregated information regarding a social process or phenomenon from the point of view of the roles played by women and men

NOTE 1 Gender analysis is the critical starting-point for gender mainstreaming since it assesses how and why gender differences and inequalities are relevant to effectively controlling small arms and light weapons. Without gender analysis, gender mainstreaming is not possible.

NOTE 2 Men and women perform different roles. This leads to them having different experience, knowledge, talents and needs. Gender analysis explores these differences so that policies, programmes and projects can identify and meet their different needs. Gender analysis also facilitates the strategic use of distinct knowledge and skills possessed by women and men. It is also concerned with the underlying causes of inequities, and aims to achieve positive change for women.

**gender awareness**

understanding of the socially determined differences between women and men based on learned behaviour, which affect their ability to access and control resources

NOTE In work to control small arms and light weapons, gender awareness refers to the perception and realization of the ways in which women and men participate in small arms control processes, how they are affected by them, and how they benefit from them.

**gender balance**

equal and active participation of women and men in all areas of decision-making and in access to and control over resources and services

NOTE At the local level, gender balance means men and women are actively involved in decision-making bodies, including those managing community facilities and infrastructure.

**gender equality**

state of affairs in which women and men have equal rights, freedoms, conditions and opportunities to access and control socially valued goods and resources and enjoy the same status within a society

NOTE Gender equality does not imply that women and men become the same, but rather that they have equal life chances — that their different behaviours, aspirations and needs are considered, valued and favoured equally and that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on whether they are born male or female. This applies not only to equality of opportunity but also to equality of impact and benefits arising from economic, social, cultural and political development.

**gender equity**

fairness of treatment for women and men according to their respective needs

NOTE A gender equity goal often requires measures to rectify the imbalances between the sexes in order to compensate for the historical and social disadvantaging of women. Gender equity can be understood as the means and gender equality as the end. Equity leads to equality.

**gender mainstreaming**

process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action (including legislation, policies, programmes and projects) and ensuring that the concerns and experiences of women and men are taken equally and fully into account in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of small arms and light weapons control initiatives

NOTE The aim of gender mainstreaming is to develop interventions that overcome barriers preventing men and women from having equal opportunity to access and benefit from the resources and services they need to improve their livelihoods. Gender mainstreaming challenges gender stereotypes and prevents incorrect assumptions that could otherwise skew assessment baselines. It is a strategy to prevent the perpetuation of inequality between men and women.

**gender sensitivity**

ability to perceive, acknowledge and highlight existing gender imbalances and inequalities and to address them in policies, strategies and actions

**gender-responsive**

policies, programmes or activities that are non-discriminatory with regard to sex, equally benefit women and men and aim at correcting gender imbalances and inequalities

**handgun**

small arm with a short stock at an angle to and extending below the line of the barrel, that is designed to be held and fired with one hand

NOTE Examples include pistols and revolvers.

**harm**

physical injury or damage to the health of people, or damage to property or the environment

**hazard**

potential source of harm

**homicide**

unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person

**homosexual**

person who is sexually attracted to people of their own sex

**human development**

a process of enlarging people's choices

NOTE 1 In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But at all levels of development, the three essential ones are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities remain inaccessible. But human development does not end there. Additional choices, highly valued by many people, range from political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive, and enjoying personal self-respect and guaranteed human rights.

NOTE 2 Human development has two sides: the formation of human capabilities – such as improved health, knowledge and skills – and the use people make of their acquired capabilities – for leisure, productive purposes or being active in cultural, social and political affairs. If the scales of human development do not finely balance the two sides, considerable human frustration may result. According to this concept of human development, income is clearly only one option that people would like to have, albeit an important one. But it is not the sum total of their lives. Development must, therefore, be more than just the expansion of income and wealth. Its focus must be people.

**human security**

protection of individual human beings from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression, and from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life

NOTE Although the scope of human security is vast, it can be divided into the following seven areas:

- a) economic security (freedom from poverty);
- b) food security (access to food);
- c) health security (access to health care and protection from diseases);
- d) environmental security (protection from the danger of environmental pollution);
- e) personal security (physical protection against torture, war, criminal attacks, domestic violence, etc.);
- f) community security (survival of traditional cultures and ethnic groups); and
- g) political security (civil and political rights, freedom from political oppression).

**hunting**

pursuing animals with intent to kill them using small arms

**impact survey**

component of a small arms and light weapons survey that collects data on the impact of small arms and light weapons on communities and on social and economic development; as well as on the causes of these impacts

**import**

the movement of goods or services into a State's customs jurisdiction

**integrated border management**

organization and supervision of border agency activities to meet the common challenge of facilitating the movement of legitimate people and goods while maintaining secure borders and meeting national legal requirements

NOTE Integrated border management can be divided into two categories  
a) domestic integration between government agencies within one country or customs union; and  
b) international integration between States (bilaterally, regionally and internationally).

**International Tracing Instrument**

International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

**intersex**

person born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't conform to the typical definitions of female or male

**intrusion detection system**

a security alarm system, which can consist of various types of alarms, designed to detect the unauthorized entry into a room, structure, facility or area

**intrusion detection system, perimeter**

an intrusion detection system deployed on the perimeter of a facility or area

**Kyoto Convention, Revised**

International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures

**law enforcement agency**

government body responsible for promoting and ensuring adherence to the law, and apprehending those who break the law

NOTE The term is most frequently applied to officials who conduct inspections, patrols or surveillance in order to dissuade and discover criminal activity, and to those who investigate crimes and apprehend offenders, e.g. police (including gendarmerie), border guards (including agencies with a coastguard function), customs, immigration, etc.

**law enforcement cooperation**

cooperation among law enforcement agencies within a State, and between law enforcement agencies in different States

**licensing authority, manufacture**

national body designated or otherwise recognized by a government for licensing and regulatory purposes in connection with the manufacture of small arms and light weapons, their parts, components and ammunition

**light weapon**

any man-portable lethal weapon designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew (although some may be carried and used by a single person) that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive

NOTE 1 includes, inter alia, 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, and mortars of a calibre of less than 100 millimetres, as well as their parts, components and ammunition.

NOTE 2 Excludes antique light weapons and their replicas.

**light weapon, antique**

defined in accordance with domestic law but in no case includes light weapons manufactured after 1899

**light weapon, antique replica**

object designed or intended to exactly resemble, or to resemble with near precision, an antique light weapon

**light weapon, deactivated**

light weapon that has been rendered incapable of expelling or launching a shot, bullet, missile or other projectile by the action of an explosive, that cannot be readily restored to do so, and that has been certified and marked as deactivated by a competent State authority

NOTE 1 Deactivation requires that all pressure-bearing components of a light weapon be permanently altered in such a way so as to render the weapon unusable. This includes modifications to the barrel, bolt, cylinder, slide, firing pin and/or receiver/frame.

**light weapon, illicit**

light weapon that

- a) contravenes the law of the State in whose jurisdiction it is located;
- b) has been illicitly manufactured (see "manufacturing, illicit");
- c) has been illicitly transferred (see "transfer, illicit"); or
- d) is unmarked, inadequately marked or has had marks removed, obliterated or falsified

**man-portable air-defence system (MANPADS)**

surface-to-air missile system that can be carried and launched by one person, or by two or three persons serving as a crew

NOTE MANPADS are usually shoulder-launched and typically launch guided missiles.

**manufacturer**

person, natural or legal, who engages in manufacturing

**manufacturing**

making, producing or assembling

- a) a complete small arm or light weapon;
- b) the frame or receiver of a small arm or light weapon;
- c) a pressure-bearing part or component of a small arm or light weapon (e.g. barrel, slide, cylinder, bolt, breech block, etc.); or
- d) ammunition for a small arm or light weapon.

NOTE 1 Includes

- e) reactivating a deactivated small arm or light weapon; and
- f) substantially modifying the function of a small arm or light weapon (e.g. converting a semi-automatic weapon to fully-automatic).

NOTE 2 Does not include

- a) repair, restoration, maintenance or cosmetic enhancement or alteration of a small arm or light weapon; nor
- b) the non-commercial reloading of ammunition (e.g. by hunters and sport shooters) where this is permitted by domestic law.

**manufacturing, illicit**

manufacturing of small arms or light weapons, their parts, components or ammunition

- a) from parts and components illicitly acquired or trafficked;
- b) without a license granted by the designated licensing authority or other authorization of the State where the manufacture takes place, granted in accordance with domestic law; or
- c) without marking the small arms or light weapons at the time of manufacture

**marking**

application of permanent inscriptions on small arms, light weapons, ammunition and ammunition packaging to permit their identification

**munition**

complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions

NOTE In common usage, 'munitions' (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition and equipment.

**museum**

non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment

**museum loan**

any transfer of museum artifacts and associated material between museums or between a museum and a borrower or lender, mostly related to temporary and permanent exhibitions or scientific research, without change of ownership

**National Action Plan**

comprehensive plan to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons at the national level and to address associated social, economic and environmental impacts

NOTE A National Action Plan may operate over the short, medium or long term and can include short-, medium- and long-term objectives.

**National Authority**

the lead government agency on small arms and light weapons control, which provides political coordination and policy direction for national small arms and light weapons control efforts.

**national coordinating mechanism**

a government entity that is responsible for the overall direction and coordination of national small arms and light weapons control processes.

**ownership**

legal title

NOTE 1 Ownership is not the same as possession, which only requires physical custody or control (cf. "possession"). A person can be the owner of a small arm but not be in possession of it.

NOTE 2 This is a revision of an existing definition in MOSAIC 01.20, which will be modified once this module is adopted.

**parts and components**

any element or replacement element specifically designed for a small arm or light weapon and essential to its operation

NOTE Includes barrel, frame or receiver, slide or cylinder, bolt or breech block, and any device designed or adapted to diminish the sound caused by firing

**penetrating trauma**

injury resulting from an object piercing the skin and entering a tissue of the body

**perception survey**

component of a small arms and light weapons survey that collects qualitative and quantitative information on the attitudes of the public and key stakeholders towards small arms and light weapons, armed violence and related issues (such as security, development and governance), as well as on possible interventions to address them

NOTE Small arms and light weapons perception surveys collect information through a variety of means, including but not limited to focus groups, interviews, and household surveys.

**pistol**

handgun with a chamber as an integral part of, or permanently aligned with, the barrel

**Point of Contact, National**

an officially designated individual within the national government with responsibility for liaising with relevant national stakeholders, as well as with other States, regional- and sub-regional bodies and the United Nations, on matters relating to small arms and light weapons control.

**police**

department of a government or state concerned with maintaining public order and safety, and enforcing the law

**port**

geographic area defined by a State or a designated authority, including port facilities as defined in the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, in which maritime and other activities occur

**possession**

physical custody or control

NOTE 1 Possession is not the same as ownership, which implies legal title (cf. “ownership”). A person can be in possession of a small arm but not own it.

NOTE 2 This is a revision of an existing definition in MOSAIC 01.20, which will be modified once this module is adopted.

**private security company**

non-governmental, legal person that offers physical protection services in return for a fee and whose employees (some or all) possess, carry or use small arms in the course of their work

**Programme of Action**

United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

**relic**

curio

**reloading, ammunition**

the process whereby a previously fired cartridge case is re-fitted with a new primer, propellant and projectile in order to create a complete, functioning round of ammunition

**render safe procedure**

application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to interrupt functions or separate essential components in order to prevent an unacceptable detonation

**responsible person**

in the case of a company/body corporate, the person nominated in an application for a small arms or light weapons manufacturing licence by a company/body corporate, or any other officer of the company/body corporate

**revolver**

handgun with a breech-loading, chambered cylinder arranged so that the cocking of the hammer or depression of the trigger rotates the cylinder and brings the next cartridge in line with the barrel for firing

**rifle**

small arm designed to expel, through the action of an explosive, one projectile at a time through a rifled barrel, while held with both hands

**risk**

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

**risk analysis**

systematic use of available information to identify hazards and to estimate the risk

**risk assessment**

the overall process comprising a risk analysis and a risk evaluation

**risk education**

activities that seek to reduce the risk of injury or death to members of the public from small arms and light weapons by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour among individuals, families and communities

NOTE 1 Such activities include information exchange with at-risk communities, communication of safety messages to target groups and support for community risk management and participation in small arms and light weapons control.

NOTE 2 Risk education aims to ensure that communities are aware of the risks from small arms and light weapons and are encouraged to behave in a way that reduces the risk to people, property, and the environment.

**risk evaluation**

the process based on risk analysis to determine whether the tolerable risk has been achieved

**risk reduction**

actions taken to lessen the probability, negative consequences or both, associated with a particular risk

**risk, residual**

the risk remaining following the application of all reasonable efforts to remove the risks inherent in small arms and light weapons control activities

**risk, tolerable**

risk, which is accepted in a given context based on the current values of society

**SAFE Framework**

SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, World Customs Organization

**safe to move**

technical assessment, by an appropriately qualified technician or technical officer, of the physical condition and stability of ammunition and explosives prior to any proposed move

**safety**

situation in which the risk of accidental harm has been reduced to a tolerable level

**sample, purposive**

non-representative subset of some larger population that is constructed to serve a specific need or purpose

**NOTE** A researcher may have a specific group in mind, such as adolescent male gang members. It may not be possible to specify the population (they would not all be known) and access could be difficult. The researcher attempts to zero in on the target group, interviewing whomever is available.

**sample, representative**

subset of a statistical population that accurately reflects the members of the entire population

**sampling**

the process of selecting a sub-set of a population being studied in order to learn more about the entire population through statistical inference based on the responses of the sub-set

**security**

situation in which the risk of intentional harm has been reduced to a tolerable level

**selective-fire**

capability of a small arm or light weapon that can be adjusted to fire in two or more of the following ways:

- a) semi-automatic, (i.e. one shot per depression of the trigger);
- b) multi-shot burst (i.e. a set number of shots per depression of the trigger); or
- c) automatic (i.e. continuous fire while the trigger is depressed).

**self-loading**

semi-automatic

**semi-automatic**

small arm or light weapon that, after each discharge, automatically performs all of the steps necessary to prepare the weapon to fire again, but that requires a separate depression of the trigger (or other activating device) to fire each round of ammunition

NOTE 1 A semi-automatic weapon uses a portion of the energy from a firing cartridge to extract the spent cartridge case from the firing chamber and eject it from the weapon, re-cock the firing mechanism and load a new cartridge from the weapon's feed-device or magazine into the firing chamber.

NOTE 2 cf. automatic

**sex-disaggregated data**

information differentiated on the basis of what pertains to women and their roles and to men and their roles

**shotgun**

small arm designed to expel, through the action of an explosive, shot or a single projectile through a smooth-bored barrel, while supported against the shoulder and held with both hands

**small arm**

any man-portable lethal weapon designed for individual use that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive

NOTE 1 Includes, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns, as well as their parts, components and ammunition.

NOTE 2 Excludes antique small arms and their replicas.

**small arm, antique**

defined in accordance with domestic law but in no case includes small arms manufactured after 1899

**small arm, antique replica**

object designed or intended to exactly resemble, or to resemble with near precision, an antique small arm

**small arm, blank-firing**

small arm that has been manufactured or permanently altered to allow the firing of blank (non-projectile) ammunition only

**small arm, deactivated**

small arm that has been rendered incapable of expelling or launching a shot, bullet, missile or other projectile by the action of an explosive, that cannot be readily restored to do so, and that has been certified and marked as deactivated by a competent State authority

NOTE 1 Deactivation requires that all pressure-bearing components of a small arm be permanently altered in such a way so as to render the weapon unusable. This includes modifications to the barrel, bolt, cylinder, slide, firing pin and/or receiver/frame.

**small arm, illicit**

small arm that

- a) contravenes the law of the State in whose jurisdiction it is located;
- b) has been illicitly manufactured (see “manufacturing, illicit”);
- c) has been illicitly transferred (see “transfer, illicit”); or
- d) is unmarked, inadequately marked or has had marks removed, obliterated or falsified

**sport shooting**

competitive sports involving tests of proficiency (accuracy and speed) using various types of small arms, ammunition and targets

NOTE cf. hunting

**standard**

document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

NOTE Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.

**standard operating procedure**

instructions that define the preferred or currently established method of conducting an operational task or activity

NOTE 1 Their purpose is to promote recognisable and measurable degrees of discipline, uniformity, consistency and commonality within an organization, with the aim of improving operational effectiveness and safety.

NOTE 2 SOPs should reflect local requirements and circumstances.

**stock**

a given quantity of small arms and/or light weapons, including their parts, components and ammunition

**stock check**

the process of counting and verifying the physical balance of stock as part of a system of inventory control

**stockpile**

a large accumulated stock of small arms and/or light weapons, including their parts, components and ammunition

NOTE Often used interchangeably with “stock” or to denote the weapons or ammunition retained in a specific storage facility. (cf. stock; cf. stockpile, national).

**stockpile management**

procedures and activities designed to ensure the safe and secure accounting, storage, transportation and handling of small arms and/or light weapons, including their parts, components and ammunition

**stockpile, national**

all small arms and light weapons (including their parts, components and ammunition) designated for use by armed services of the State

NOTE Includes weapons, both in active use and in storage, held by military forces (active and reserve), police, border guards, customs officers, wildlife officers, etc., irrespective of their classification (e.g. operational, training, awaiting disposal, etc.).

**surplus**

functioning small arms and light weapons in a State stockpile that are no longer required by the armed services of the State in order to ensure internal and external security

**survey report, small arms and light weapons**

document presenting the findings and recommendations of a small arms and light weapons survey

**survey, small arms and light weapons**

collection and analysis of comprehensive quantitative and qualitative information on small arms and light weapons within a specific geographical area (e.g. region, country or community) with a view to determining the need for and nature of safe, effective and efficient interventions by appropriate stakeholders

NOTE 1 Small arms and light weapons surveys seek to determine

- a) the nature and extent of the spread and impact of small arms and light weapons;
- b) public and stakeholder perceptions regarding small arms and light weapons, armed violence and related issues; and
- c) the capacity to respond to the challenges posed by small arms and light weapons.

NOTE 2 Small arms and light weapons surveys are sometimes referred to as “baseline assessments,” “mappings” or “national assessments.”

**survivor**

living person who has been physically injured, intimidated, or brutalized through violence perpetrated with a small arm or light weapon

NOTE Survivors include persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury (violently acquired impairments), emotional suffering, economic loss, or substantial diminution of their fundamental rights due to the misuse of small arms or light weapons.

**target**

actor (individual, group or institution) whose behaviour or attitudes are identified as needing to change in order to achieve the goals and objectives of a National Action Plan

**NOTE** Behaviour in relation to an institution (e.g. a government department or agency) can be expressed through the practices and actions of that institution, while its attitudes can be expressed through its formal policies. A change in behaviour of a government agency may therefore be expressed through a change in its standard operating procedures; a change in its attitudes may be expressed through changes in policies, regulations or law.

**technology**

scientific knowledge applied to a practical purpose

**NOTE** Includes scientific knowledge applied to the production, marking, recordkeeping, tracing, safe and secure storage, and destruction of small arms and light weapons.

**territory**

land, territorial waters, internal waters and national airspace over which a State exercises legal jurisdiction

**third gender**

person who is categorized, either by themselves or by society, as neither male nor female

**NOTE** The term also describes a social category present in those societies that recognize three or more genders.

**tracing**

the systematic tracking of illicit small arms, light weapons or ammunition from the point of their manufacture or import, through the lines of supply, to the point at which they became illicit

**tracing request, international**

a request, by a point of contact on tracing in one State to a point of contact on tracing in another State, for assistance in tracing a recovered illicit small arm or light weapon

**tracing, national system**

the structures, methods, and procedures that allow the competent authorities of a State to undertake domestic tracing operations and to initiate and respond to international tracing requests

**trafficking**

dealing in illicit small arms or light weapons

**transfer**

general term encompassing the import, export, transit, transshipment and brokering of small arms or light weapons

NOTE includes sales, leases, loans and gifts; re-export, licenced production abroad, and tangible and intangible transfers of equipment and technology for the purpose of producing small arms or light weapons.

**transfer, illicit**

the import, export, transit, transshipment or brokering of small arms or light weapons

- a) with the intention to supply a State under a UN Security Council arms embargo;
- b) where any one of the States involved does not authorize the transfer,
- c) that have been illicitly manufactured;
- d) that have been stolen or otherwise illicitly acquired; or
- e) that are unmarked, inadequately marked or have had marks removed, obliterated or falsified

**transgender**

person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex

**transit**

movement of goods across the territory of a State as part of a transfer between two other States, including the transloading of the goods at the points of entry into and exit from the transit State

**transloading**

transferring goods from one transportation vessel to another

NOTE Includes transfers from one mode of transportation to another (e.g. from ship to truck) and transfers between different vessels of the same mode of transportation (e.g. from one ship to another).

**transparency**

free and open access to information that enables civil society to perform its regulatory function

NOTE Transparency is sometimes used as a synonym for accountability in governance.

**transshipment**

transport of goods to an intermediate location outside the exporting and importing States, where they are loaded to a different transport vessel and transported to their final destination (or additional point of transshipment) without crossing the territory of the State in which the transloading takes place

NOTE Transshipment usually takes place in transport hubs at ports and often takes place within designated customs areas, which are not subject to customs checks or duties.

**unexploded ordnance (UXO)**

explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use or used (e.g. fired, dropped, launched or projected) but that remains unexploded either through malfunction, design or any other reason

**use**

application of a small arm or light weapon

NOTE Includes brandishing, aiming and firing (whether defensively or offensively, legally or illegally), as well as manipulating the working parts of a small arm or light weapon (e.g. safety, slide, trigger, etc.). Does not include cleaning or maintenance.

**verification**

checking that the content of end-use documentation is accurate

NOTE cf. authentication

**vetting, security**

a process used to perform background checks on an individual's suitability for a particular appointment

NOTE It normally consists of 1) confirming an individual's identity; 2) detecting any associations with criminal elements or any associations that may cause a conflict of interest; and 3) determining vulnerabilities in an individual's life through which improper pressure could be brought to bear.

**victim**

person who has died as a result of an injury inflicted with a small arm or light weapon

**violence against women**

any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women

NOTE 1 Includes threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

NOTE 2 Encompass, but is not be limited to

- physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and
- physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

**violence, gender-based**

general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between genders, within the context of a specific society

NOTE 1 Includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, or other deprivations of liberty.

NOTE 2 While women, men, boys and girls can be victims of gender-based violence, because of the subordinate status often attributed to females, women and girls are the primary victims.

**violence, intimate partner and domestic / family-related**

any behaviour in the context of a current or past intimate or family relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to a person in the relationship

**EXAMPLES**

- Acts of physical violence, such as slapping, hitting, kicking and beating.
- Sexual violence, including forced sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion.
- Emotional (psychological) abuse, such as insults, belittling, constant humiliation, intimidation (e.g. destroying things), threats of harm, threats to take away children.
- Controlling behaviours, including isolating a person from family and friends; monitoring their movements; and restricting access to financial resources, employment, education or medical care.

**NOTE** Overwhelmingly, the burden of intimate partner and domestic / family-related violence is borne by women at the hands of men.

**violence, sexual**

any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work

**weapon**

small arm or light weapon

**weapons collection point**

temporary or semi-permanent location, laid out in accordance with the principles of explosive and weapons safety, which is designed to act as a focal point for the voluntary relinquishment of small arms and light weapons

**weapons in competition for development (WCD)**

voluntary relinquishment of small arms and light weapons by competing communities in exchange for a share of a fixed amount of community infrastructure development that is proportionate to each community's share of the total number of weapons relinquished

**weapons in exchange for development (WED)**

voluntary relinquishment of small arms and light weapons by a community in exchange for community infrastructure development

**weapons in exchange for incentives (WEI)**

voluntary relinquishment of small arms and light weapons by individuals in exchange for non-monetary goods (e.g. tools, building materials, etc.)

**weapons linked to development (WLD)**

voluntary relinquishment of small arms and light weapons by a community in exchange for an increase in on-going development assistance

**young adult**

human being aged 18 to 24 years

**young child**

human being aged 0 to 9 years

**young person**

human being aged 10 to 24 years

**youth**

human being aged 15 to 24 years

#### 4 Abbreviated terms

<b>ATO</b>	Ammunition Technical Officer
<b>AVP</b>	Armed violence prevention
<b>AVR</b>	Armed violence reduction
<b>AXO</b>	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
<b>CASA</b>	United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism
<b>CCA</b>	United Nations Common Country Assessment
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed circuit television
<b>CEN</b>	Comité Européen de Normalisation / European Committee for Standardization or Customs Enforcement Network of the World Customs Organization
<b>CPSP</b>	Code of Practice on Security in Ports
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
<b>DVC</b>	Delivery Verification Certificate
<b>EOD</b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b>ERW</b>	Explosive Remnants of War
<b>EUC</b>	End-User Certificate
<b>EUS</b>	End-User Statement
<b>FIND</b>	Fixed INTERPOL Network Database
<b>iArms</b>	INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System
<b>IATG</b>	International Ammunition Technical Guidelines
<b>IBIN</b>	INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network
<b>IBIS</b>	Integrated Ballistic Identification System
<b>IBM</b>	Integrated Border Management
<b>IDDRS</b>	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
<b>IEC</b>	International Electrotechnical Commission
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>IFRT</b>	INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table
<b>IFTS</b>	INTERPOL Firearms Tracing System
<b>IIC</b>	International Import Certificate

<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMAS</b>	International Mine Action Standards
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>MOSAIC</b>	Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>ISPS</b>	International Ship & Port Facility Security Code
<b>ITI</b>	International Tracing Instrument [Full title: International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons]
<b>LME</b>	London Metal Exchange
<b>MANPADS</b>	Man-Portable Air-Defence System
<b>MIND</b>	Mobile INTERPOL Network Database
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NCB</b>	INTERPOL National Central Bureau
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PFSA</b>	Port Facility Security Assessment
<b>PFSP</b>	Port Facility Security Plan
<b>PoA</b>	Programme of Action [Full title: United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects]
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PRSP</b>	United Nations Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>RILO</b>	Regional Intelligence Liaison Office, World Customs Organization
<b>ROCB</b>	Regional Office for Capacity Building, World Customs Organization
<b>RSO</b>	Recognized Security Organization
<b>SALW</b>	Small arms and/or light weapons
<b>SID</b>	Seafarer's Identity Document
<b>SOLAS</b>	International Convention for the Safety of life at Sea
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SSA</b>	Ship Security Assessment

<b>SSR</b>	Security Sector Reform
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN/CEFACT</b>	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>WCD</b>	Weapons in competition for development
<b>WED</b>	Weapons in exchange for development
<b>WEI</b>	Weapons in exchange for incentives
<b>WLD</b>	Weapons linked to development

