

amplify or explain their choice of category, if there is any possibility of misinterpretation of data. The model light weapons register in Part Two of this paper uses the general definition approach.

### Ammunition / Munitions

Another thorny issue is the question of whether or not to include ammunition and munitions in a light weapons register. Some weapons systems and munitions are so important and clearly defined as to be eligible for their own categorization. These include packaged missiles and rockets, whether designed as integral projectile/launcher systems (such as the M-72 Light Anti-tank Weapon or the Stinger anti-aircraft missile) or as replenishment rounds for existing launcher systems.

Still other munitions can be considered to be in a different category of weapons entirely (such as anti-vehicle mines<sup>20</sup> and explosives designed for military use in engineering or assault roles). Depending upon size, they can be easily transported and used to block routes, deny areas to an enemy and act as defensive barriers. They could, of course, also be used for terrorist or criminal purposes but their primary design should be for military use. There should be little difficulty in reaching agreement on the inclusion of anti-vehicle land mines, in general terms. They have no utility in civilian commercial applications and are military-specific in their use.

Including other explosives may be somewhat more problematic in that there is a fair degree of commonality between military and civilian explosives; the difference often being more in the packaging than in the design. Nevertheless, some provision should be made in a light weapons register for explosives which are purposely designed or manufactured for military applications. These may include shaped charges, packaged demolition sachel charges, cratering devices and cutting charges. All these fulfill specific military missions and are probable candidates for national export controls in any event.

Hand grenades and similar rifle-projected missiles are also clearly a munition which have only military applications. They come in a variety of sizes and shapes, can be easily transported and are identified and handled very much like cartridge ammunition. (They may be transported with some components, such as primers or detonators, separated for safety reasons but normally they are manufactured and controlled with lot and batch numbers in the same manner as cartridge ammunition.) Grenades have been used in terrorist or criminal activity, in much the same way as have other light weapons, so their inclusion in a light weapons register is a logical requirement. Grenades are so pervasive in the inventories of most countries that there should be a special category for them.

One weapon which has not been employed widely recently but which remains in the inventory of many larger armies is the flamethrower. While not technically a single weapon but more of a weapon system, the flamethrower is capable of being easily transported and used by one or two people. Normally, a system of tanks and hoses is needed to deliver and ignite the fuel