

18. A number of agencies world-wide gather statistics backed by data which uses serial numbers of individual weapons for criminal investigation purposes. In this regard, the capturing and recording of serial numbers is extremely desirable for tracking the source and routing of illicit weapons. In Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) co-operates with other Canadian police forces, Interpol and law enforcement agencies of other countries to collect and share information which can be used in police intelligence activities. The proposed "Interpol Weapons and Explosive Tracking System" and respective national registries or tracing systems are examples of this type of data base. In addition, the RCMP and the Canadian Department of Justice have developed computer programs for the Canadian Firearms Registry which assist in the automation of registration, identification and tracing of weapons. These, and similar ones from other sources, might be investigated as to whether or not their software might be useful in the context of a light weapons register. Such efforts, of course, must recognize that the focus of the a light weapons register — transparency about large scale flows of light weapons — is different from systems intended for criminal law enforcement, which often concentrate on tracking individual weapons. Source: Comments on first draft of this paper by Superintendent J.A.J. Buisson, RCMP, the Registrar of the Canadian Firearms Registry, in a letter dated 22 September, 1998.

19. John G. Roos. "Meet the Peacekeeper: Revolutionary Weapon System Could Breathe New Life into M-16s." *Armed Forces Journal International*. August 1998, p. 44. A typical example of a new weapon is the Objective Individual Combat Weapon being developed in the US. This is a new type of grenade launcher which can be used on an M-16 rifle or on its own, fired manually, remotely or by unattended sensors and launch 20mm high-explosive, airburst rounds to a range of 1,000 metres. In addition, a variety of rounds of lethal and non-lethal capability will be available. As well as the M-16 rifle, mounts are being designed for vehicle and aircraft mount configurations.

20. As indicated in the text, anti-personnel land mines are not covered as munitions to be included in this model register. Anti-vehicle mines are commonly referred to as "anti-tank mines" although they are normally not discriminatory with regard to their targets.

21. This may not be completely true and may not hold as much promise as originally thought in light of the two ammunition studies conducted recently. See: Canadian paper on *The Role of Ammunition Controls in Addressing Excessive and Destabilizing Accumulation of Small Arms*, April, 1998; and, the BASIC Project on Light Weapons Report 98.4, *Deadly Rounds*, May, 1998.

22. BASIC Report 98.4, *Deadly Rounds*, p.17

23. Canada, *The Role of Ammunition Controls*, Annex A, pp. 26-29

24. *Ibid.*, p.22

25. *Ibid.*, pp. 17-19

26. *Ibid.* pp. 19-21