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The Sulu Arms Market

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The Sulu Arms Market **National Responses to** **a Regional Problem**

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Contents

<i>Acknowledgments</i>	v
<i>Table of Contents</i>	vii
<i>List of Figures</i>	ix
<i>List of Tables</i>	xi
<i>List of Common Abbreviations and Acronyms</i>	xiii
<i>Glossary of Terms</i>	xvii
1. Introduction	1
The Importance of the Sulu Arms Market	1
Significance of this Research	7
Limitations	14
2. The Illicit Arms Market: Analysis of a System	19
Shades of Grey	20
Components of the Arms Market	22
The Global Geography of Guns	27
3. The Sulu Arms Market: The Players	60
Colonial History	60
The Communists	63
The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)	65
The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)	70
The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)	73
The Criminals	78

4. Supply and Demand in the Sulu Arms Market	93
The Demand Side: Routes	93
The Demand Side: Smuggling Principles and Practices	101
The Supply Side: Sulu as a Source	108
5. Regional Counter-Trafficking Policies	118
Multilateral Cooperative Initiatives	120
Bilateral Initiatives	126
United States Brokered Multilateralism in the Sulu Arms Market	130
Philippine National Efforts	139
Malaysian National Efforts	142
Conclusion	153
The Current State of the Sulu Arms Market	154
The Way Ahead	157
<i>Bibliography</i>	169
<i>Index</i>	201
<i>About the Author</i>	215

List of Figures

- Figure 2.1 Components of the Arms Market
- Figure 2.2 Regional Market Complexes
- Figure 2.3 The Southeast Asian Regional Market Complex and its Sub-Complexes

- Figure 3.1 MILF's Black Market Suppliers

- Figure 4.1 The Geography of the Sulu Arms Market
- Figure 4.2 The Maluku Route Cluster
- Figure 4.3 The Palawan Route Cluster
- Figure 4.4 The Sulu Route Cluster (Sabah)
- Figure 4.5 The Sulu Route Cluster (Mindanao)

List of Tables

Table 2.1	Types of Arms Markets and Their Characteristics	19
Table 2.2	Licensed Production of Western European Small Arms	36
Table 5.1	Cooperative Initiatives Affecting the Sulu Arms Market	129

List of Common Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACTC	ASEAN Centre for Combating Transnational Crime
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AMDA	Anglo-Malayan Defense Arrangement
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (Philippines)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASG	Abu Sayyaf Group (Philippines)
ATF	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (United States, Bureau of)
BAKORKAMLA	Badan Kooperasi Keamanan Laut/ Indonesian Maritime Security Coordinating Board (IMSCB)
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
BID	Bureau of Immigration and Deportation (Philippines)
BUCUS	Bureau of Customs (Philippines)
CARAT	Cooperation Afloat, Readiness, and Training
CWS	Coast Watch South (Philippines)
DAMCOR	Danao Arms Corporation (Philippines)
DEA	Drug Enforcement Agency (United States)

DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
EADS	European Aeronautic Defense and Space Company
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ELN	Ejército de Liberación Nacional/ National Liberation Army (Colombia)
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia/Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FPDA	Five Power Defence Arrangement
GBC	General Border Committee
GIA	Groupe Islamique Armée/Armed Islamic Group (Algeria)
GWOT	Global War on Terrorism (Pakistan)
HuM	Harakat ul-Mujahedin/Sword of the Mujahedin (Pakistan)
IADS	Integrated Area Defense System
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (Pakistan)
ISPS	International Ship and Port Facility Security Code
JI	Jemaah Islamiya (Indonesia)
JIACG	Joint Interagency Coordination Group (United States)
JIATF-W	Joint Interagency Task Force–West (United States)

JTF	Joint Task Force
JUSMAG	Joint United States Military Assistance Group
KMM	Kumpulan Mujahedin Malaysia/ Malaysian Mujahedin Group
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority (Philippines)
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front (Philippines)
MNSTC-I	Multi-National Security Transition Corps-Iraq
MOF	Marine Operations Force (Malaysia)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDFB	National Democratic Front for Bodoland (India)
NSCN	National Socialist Council of Nagaland (India)
NORINCO	China North Industries Corporation
NPA	New Peoples' Army (Philippines)
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation (United States)
OEF-P	Operation Enduring Freedom–Philippines
OIC	Organisation of the Islamic Conference
PACOM	Pacific Command (United States)

PCTC	Philippine Center for Transnational Crime
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PLO	Palestinian Liberation Organization
PNP	Philippine National Police
PoA	Plan of Action
ReCAAP	Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia
SEACAT	Southeast Asia Cooperation Against Terrorism
SATI	Southeast Asia Tri-Border Initiative
S/CRS	State Department Office for the Coordinator of Reconstruction and Stabilization (United States)
SOG	Special Operations Group (MILF, Philippines)
SSTR	Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
TSCP	Theater Security Cooperation Plan
TTEG	Tripartite Technical Experts Group
UAE	United Arab Emirates
ULFA	United Liberation Front of Assam (India)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
WESTMINCOM	Western Mindanao Command (Philippines)
WORLD-MPC	Workers' League of Danao Multi-Purpose Cooperative (Philippines)

Glossary of Terms

(In order of relevance)

Arms: Any weapon wielded by Man. Includes weapons of mass destruction, planes, tanks, and capital ships; demolitions, ammunition, and any individual or crew-served weapons.

Ammunition: All projectiles, such as bullets and shot, that can be fired from guns or otherwise propelled.¹

Demolitions: A term used to describe explosives and the firing systems and detonators used to detonate them. The firing systems in particular can be everyday-use items such as cell phones and two-way radios and will not be considered “demolitions” until they are paired with explosives and detonators into a complete system.

Small Arms: A term generally understood to refer to small caliber weapons including revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, and light machine guns. Small arms are a category of light weapons.²

Light Weapons: A term generally used to denote weapons of a weight and size such that they are either man-portable or crew-portable. Includes light mortars, grenade launchers,

light anti-armour rockets, and medium and heavy machine guns. This term is often used in conjunction with, and sometimes as a synonym for, small arms.³

Guns: A term usually used to describe a weapon that uses expanding gases caused by an explosion in a chamber to propel a projectile. This book will use this term interchangeably with “small arms” and “light weapons” but will not use it to describe heavy artillery, which is outside the scope of this research.

Firearms: This term is a synonym for “guns”.

Munitions: This term includes firearms and the ammunition used by those arms.

Arms Transfers: This term describes any process of handing over arms from a source to an end-user. Transfers can be legal or illegal, licit or illicit, and can be the result of a purchase, a trade, or a diversion such as theft.

Arms Trade: Refers to the overall system of arms transfers, methods of payment, and supply of arms.

Arms Trafficking: Refers to the organized *illegal* transfer of arms.

Illegal: Prohibited by law or official rules.⁴ In the context of the arms trade, this term can refer to the manufacturing or transfer of arms, the legal status of banned weapons or materials, or to the status of end users that are under sanction by national or international laws.

Illicit: Not accepted by society at large. In the context of the arms trade, this term can refer to the manufacturing or transfer of arms, the legal status of banned weapons or materials, or to end-users that are of disputed or uncertain legal status. For example, an arms transfer from a factory in the United Kingdom via a transit point in Turkey to a Sudanese end-user banned by the British Government, may be considered a violation of British laws but is perfectly legitimate in the view of Turkey and Sudan. Outside observers would properly identify such a transfer as illicit.

Combined Operations: Military operations that include elements from the armed services of two or more countries. For example, a patrol conducted by naval vessels from the Philippines and Malaysia is a combined patrol.

Joint Operations: Military Operations that include elements of two or more services from the same country. For example, a patrol conducted by Navy boats and Air Force helicopters is a joint patrol.

Paramilitary: Of, relating to, or being a group of civilians organized in a military fashion.⁵ This term is used interchangeably with “law enforcement”.

The Sulu Zone: Refers to the area that encompasses north and east Sabah, the Sulu Archipelago, southern Palawan, western Mindanao, and the northern part of the Celebes Sea. “The Sulu Zone” is a synonym for the “tri-border area” and the “Sulu Sea region”.⁶

Notes

1. *The American Heritage College Dictionary*, 3rd Ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993), p. 44.
2. Tulliu, Steve and Thomas Schmalberger, *Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*, UNIDIR/2003/22 (Geneva: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, 2004), p. 36.
3. Ibid.
4. *The American Heritage College Dictionary*, 3rd Ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993), p. 676.
5. Ibid., p. 990.
6. James Francis Warren, *The Sulu Zone, 1768–1898: The Dynamics of External Trade, Slavery, and Ethnicity in the Transformation of a Southeast Asian Maritime State* (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 1981), p. 103.