

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification



## Chile

Country report

<https://salw-guide.bicc.de>

# Weapons Distribution

The following list shows the weapons which can be found in *Chile* and whether there is data on who holds these weapons:

AK-47 / AKM			HK MP5		
AK-74			HK33		
AR 15 (M16/M4)			IWI Tavor TAR-21		
Beretta 92/ 92 FS			M1918 Browning		
Beretta M 12			M1919 Browning		
Browning M 2			M60		
CZ 75			MBDA MILAN		
Carl Gustav recoilless rifle			MG 3 / MG 42		
DShk			Mauser K98		
FIM-92 Stinger			Milkor MRGL		
FN FAL			RPG 7		
FN Herstal FN MAG			Remington 870P		
FN High Power			SA vz 24 / 26		
FN MINIMI			SIG SG510-4		
FN P90			SIG SG540		
GDATP MK 19			Saab AT4		
Glock 17			Sterling L2A3		
HK G3			UZI		

## Explanation of symbols



Country of origin



Licensed production



Production without a licence

- 
- G** *Government:* Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by Governmental agencies.
- 
- N** *Non-Government:* Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by non-Governmental armed groups.
- 
- U** *Unspecified:* Sources indicate that this type of weapon is found in the country, but do not specify whether it is held by Governmental agencies or non-Governmental armed groups.
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It is entirely possible to have a combination of tags beside each country. For example, if country X is tagged with a G and a U, it means that at least one source of data identifies Governmental agencies as holders of weapon type Y, and at least one other source confirms the presence of the weapon in country X without specifying who holds it.

**Note:** This application is a living, non-comprehensive database, relying to a great extent on active contributions (provision and/or validation of data and information) by either SALW experts from the military and international renowned think tanks or by national and regional focal points of small arms control entities.

## AK-47 / AKM

The AK 47 (Designed 1946-1948) is best described as a hybrid of previous rifle technology innovations: the trigger, double locking lugs and unlocking raceway of the M1 Garand/M1 carbine, the safety mechanism of the John Browning designed Remington Model 8 rifle, and the gas system and layout of the Sturmgewehr 44. There are many variants. The weapons are used by the former Warsaw Pact countries, and they are still in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The model and its variants remain the most popular and widely used rifles in the world because of its reliability under harsh conditions, low production costs.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 39mm
<b>Length</b>	870 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-47 / AKM**:

### 7.62 x 39mm

Bullet diameter	7.92 mm
Case length	38.7 mm
Overall length	56 mm



## AK-74

The AK 74 (Designed 1974) is an adaptation of the 7.62mm AKM assault rifle and features several important design improvements. These modifications were primarily the result of converting the rifle to the intermediate-caliber 5.45x39mm cartridge, in fact, some early models are reported to have been converted AKMs, with the barrel re-sleeved to



5.45x39mm. The result is a more accurate and reliable rifle than the AKM. The AK-74 and AKM share an approximate 50% parts commonality (interchangeable are most often pins, springs and screws). There are many variants. The weapons are used by the former Warsaw Pact countries, and they are still in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The model and its variants remain the most popular and widely used rifles in the world because of its reliability under harsh conditions, low production costs.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.45 x 39mm
<b>Length</b>	943 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-74**:

## 5.45 x 39mm

Bullet diameter	5.6 mm
Case length	39.82 mm
Overall length	57 mm



## AR 15 (M16/M4)

The heart of the Colt AR-15 is the direct gas system. This system uses no conventional gas piston and rod to propel bolt group back after the shot is fired. Instead, the hot powder gases are fed from the barrel and down to the stainless steel tube into the receiver. Inside the receiver, the rear end of the gas tube enters into the "gas key", a small attachment on the top of the bolt carrier. The hot gases, through the gas key, enter the hollow cavity inside the bolt carrier, and expands there, acting against the bolt carrier and the collar around the bolt body. The pressure of the gases causes the bolt carrier to move back against initially stationary bolt. The M16 clone CQ/Terab has been observed in South Sudan used by some rebel groups. The CQ is a variant of the AR-15 rifle manufactured by the Chinese arms company, NORINCO. The "Terab" rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by the MIC (Military Industry Corporation) of Sudan.



The "Armada" rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by S.A.M. - Shooter's Arms Manufacturing, a.k.a. Shooter's Arms Guns & Ammo Corporation, in the Philippines. The CQ/ Terab has been observed in South Sudan used by some rebel groups in 2013.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	986 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **AR 15 (M16/M4)**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm



## Beretta 92/ 92 FS

In 1976, the Beretta 92 entered into production. Since then, a large number of model variations and variants with different calibres have been produced. The Beretta 92 was adopted by several armed forces and law-enforcement agencies, such as those in Chile and Egypt. In 1985, the Beretta Model 92SB-F (also known as the US M9) was selected as the primary US military side-arm.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	short-recoil, single or double action
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	217 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable, double-column box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta 92/ 92 FS**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## Beretta M 12

The weapon has three safeties: a manual safety which blocks the trigger; an automatic safety on the rear grip which immobilizes the trigger and blocks the bolt in a closed position; and a safety on the cocking handle locking the bolt in case it does not retract sufficiently. The short length of the Beretta is achieved by use of a barrel recessed into the bolt head, known as a telescoping bolt. This reduces length without reducing barrel length or bolt weight.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Blowback operated, selectively-fired, fires from open bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	418 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta M 12**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## Browning M 2

The Browning .50 caliber machine gun has been used extensively as a vehicle weapon and for aircraft armament. The M2 fires from a closed bolt, operated on the short recoil principle. Nearly 5 million items were produced.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Heavy Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Fires from a short bolt, operated on the short recoil principle
<b>Cartridge</b>	12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)
<b>Length</b>	1650 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Belt

The following ammunition can be used by the **Browning M 2**:

### 12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

Bullet diameter	13 mm
Case length	99 mm
Overall length	138 mm

NO IMAGE

## CZ 75

The Czech Model 75 pistol was named after its year of introduction and remains in service and in production in various countries today. A number of model variations and copies (e.g. by Norinco NZ 75) have been developed over the years. A special characteristic of the CZ 75 is its large double-column magazine, which holds 16 rounds of 9-mm-cartridges as opposed to the 10 or 11 rounds normally held by other pistols.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	short-recoil, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	206 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine



The following ammunition can be used by the **CZ 75**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## Carl Gustav recoilless rifle

The Carl Gustav can be fired from the standing, kneeling, sitting or prone positions. A bipod may be attached in front of the shoulder piece. An operating handle called a "Venturi lock" is used to move the hinged breech to one side for reloading. The weapon is normally operated by a two-man crew, one carrying and firing the weapon, the other carrying ammunition and reloading.

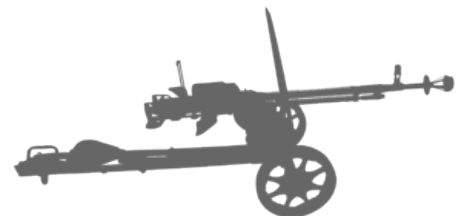


<b>Category</b>	<i>Recoilless Guns/Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Recoilless launch
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Length</b>	1130 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	hinged breech

The following ammunition can be used by the **Carl Gustav recoilless rifle**:

## DShk

The DShk was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Heavy Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, belt fed, air cooled, selective fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	12.7 x 108 mm

<b>Length</b>	1625 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Belt

The following ammunition can be used by the **DShk**:

## 12.7 x 108 mm

Bullet diameter	12.98 mm
Case length	108 mm
Overall length	147.5 mm

NO IMAGE

## FIM-92 Stinger

Its combat debut occurred during the Falklands War. The Stinger was also used by the Afghan Mujahedeen, the Hamas and the UNITA. The Central Intelligence Agency supplied nearly 500 Stingers (some sources claim 1,500–2,000) to the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan. After the 1989 Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United States attempted to buy back the Stinger missiles, with a 55 million dollar program to buy back around 300 missiles. The U.S. government collected most of the Stingers it had delivered, but some of them found their way into Iran, Qatar and North Korea.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	MANPAD
<b>Cartridge</b>	

The following ammunition can be used by the **FIM-92 Stinger**:

## FN FAL

The FN FAL (Fusil Automatique Léger - Light Automatic Rifle) is one of the most famous and widespread military rifle. Because of its prevalence and widespread usage among the militaries of many NATO and first world countries during the Cold War, it received the title "The right arm of the Free World". It can be found in both, the 7.62x51mm and, very rarely, the 5.56x45mm NATO versions. The furniture may be wood, metal or plastic. There are



various barrel lengths. In the UK (L1A1), Canadian, Indian and Netherland versions, there is no automatic fire mode. The gas system is fitted with gas regulator so it could be easily adjusted for various environment conditions, or cut off completely so rifle grenades could be safely launched from the barrel.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, tilting breechblock, select-fire or semi-automatic only
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1100 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN FAL**:

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm



## FN Herstal FN MAG

The Belgian FN MAG (Mitrailleuse d'Appui Général, meaning general-purpose machine gun) entered into production in 1958. It is one of the most widespread machine gun designs and is used in more than 90 countries around the globe. It is still manufactured in Belgium and produced under license in several countries including Argentina, Egypt, the US and the UK. It can be carried by infantry and is usually fired while mounted on a tripod.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Heavy Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1260 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	disintegrating metal link belt

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN Herstal FN MAG**:

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm



## FN High Power

The High Power is one of the most widely used military pistols of all time, having been used by the armed forces of over 50 countries. The pistol is often referred to as an HP (for "Hi Power" or "High Power") or as a GP (for the French term, "Grande Puissance"). Technically, the High Power pistol, also known as Browning HP 35, GP 35 or Model 1935, is a recoil operated, locked breech pistol. It uses linkless barrel to slide locking invented by Browning. The trigger is single action, with external hammer. Original HPs featured frame mounted safety at the left side of the frame, that locks both sear and slide. Modern versions, since Mark II, also featured ambidextrous safety levers, that are also more comfortable to operate.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Short recoil operated, locked breech, single action
<b>Cartridge</b>	.40 S&W 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	200 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN High Power**:

### .40 S&W

Bullet diameter	10.2 mm
Case length	21.6 mm
Overall length	28.8 mm



### 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## FN MINIMI

The development of the Belgian FN Herstal MINIMI began in the early 1960s, but it did not enter into production until 1982. Since then, the MINIMI light machine gun has been in service in more than 35 countries including in the armies of the US and the UK. The gas-operated MINIMI is one of the most widely used guns in its class and caliber. It is usually belt fed and fired from a bipod, but it can also be fed by magazine and mounted on a tripod.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, automatic only
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1040 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	disintegrating metal link belt or box magazine (M16 type)

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN MINIMI**:

### 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm



### 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm



Overall length	69.85 mm
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## FN P90

A personal defense weapon (often abbreviated PDW) is a compact semi-automatic or fully-automatic firearm similar in most respects to a submachine gun, but firing an (often proprietary) armor-piercing round, giving a PDW better range, accuracy and armor-penetrating capability than submachine guns, which fire pistol-caliber cartridges. The P90 was designed to have a length no greater than a man's shoulder width, in order to be easily carried and maneuvered in tight spaces, such as the inside of an armored vehicle. To achieve this, the weapon's design utilizes the unconventional bullpup configuration, in which the action and magazine are located behind the trigger and alongside the shooter's face, so that there is no wasted space in the stock. The P90's dimensions are also minimized by its unique horizontally mounted feeding system, wherein the box magazine sits parallel to the barrel on top of the weapon's frame. Overall, the weapon has an extremely compact profile.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Straight blowback, closed bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	FN 5.7 x 28mm
<b>Length</b>	500 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	n/a

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN P90**:

### FN 5.7 x 28mm

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	28.83 mm
Overall length	40.5 mm

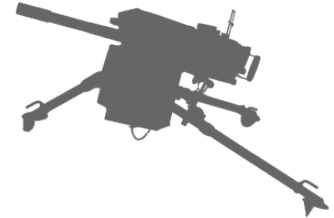
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The FN 5.7×28mm is a small-caliber, high-velocity cartridge designed and manufactured by FN Herstal in Belgium. It is a bottlenecked centerfire cartridge that is somewhat similar to the .22 Hornet or .22 K-Hornet. The 5.7×28mm was developed in conjunction with the FN P90 personal defense weapon (PDW) and FN Five-seven pistol, in response to NATO requests for a replacement for the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge. By 2006, FN's 5.7×28mm firearms—the P90 personal defense weapon and Five-seven pistol—were in

service with military and police forces in over 40 nations throughout the world. In the United States, 5.7×28mm firearms are currently used by numerous law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Secret Service.

## GDATP MK 19

The MK 19 or Mark 19 grenade machine gun was designed in the 1960s for the US Navy in the Vietnam War. In the following decades, the MK 19 was further improved, sold to and adopted by at least 28 other nations including Australia, Chile and South Korea. It was originally designed to be mounted on (naval) vehicles, but current systems can also be ground- or turret-mounted. The MK 19 can be fired manually or even remotely. Original manufacturer General Dynamics Armament and Technical Products (GDATP).



<b>Category</b>	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	blowback, open-bolt (advanced primer ignition in mods 1 and 2)
<b>Cartridge</b>	40x53 mm
<b>Length</b>	1095 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	linked belt with 32 or 48 rds

The following ammunition can be used by the **GDATP MK 19**:

### 40x53 mm

Bullet diameter	40 mm
Case length	53 mm
Overall length	-

NO IMAGE

## Glock 17

Several modified versions of the Glock 17 have also been introduced. The Glock 17C incorporated slots cut in the barrel and slide to compensate for muzzle rise and recoil. The Glock 17L incorporates a longer slide and extended barrel. Initially, the Glock 17L had three holes in the top of the barrel and a corresponding slot in the slide; however, later production pistols lack the holes in the barrel. The Glock 17MB is a version with ambidextrous magazine catch. Glock pistols are designed with three independent safety



mechanisms to prevent accidental discharge. The system, designated "Safe Action" by Glock, consists of an external integrated trigger safety and two automatic internal safeties: a firing pin safety and a drop safety. The external safety is a small inner lever contained in the trigger.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	short recoil-operated, locked breech
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	186 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Glock 17**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## HK G3

The G3 constructed from Heckler & Koch (H&K) in cooperation with a Spanish agency Centro de Estudios Técnicos de Materiales Especiales (CETME) in the beginning Model A & B, after further development, West German Army (Bundeswehr) implemented this rifle. The furniture can be wood or plastic. The plastic stock may be green, sand or black. There is also a collapsing stock. The rifle is hammer fired and has a trigger mechanism with a 3-position fire selector switch that is also the manual safety toggle that secures the weapon from accidentally discharging.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Roller-delayed blowback
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1023 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine



The following ammunition can be used by the **HK G3**:

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm



## HK MP5

Though the Heckler & Koch MP5 was designed in the 1960s, it is still one of the most widely deployed sub-machine guns and has been developed into a family with numerous variants. The gun features either a fixed or a sliding (telescoping) butt-stock. The original MP5 offers a choice of single shot or automatic fire, whereas later models received a burst-fire device, allowing two or three-round-bursts each time the trigger is operated. Current models remain in (licensed) production in several countries, though The China North Industries Corporation, officially abbreviated as Norinco, manufactures an unlicensed copy, the NR08.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	delayed-blowback; selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	680 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK MP5**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## HK33

The Heckler & Koch HK33 entered into production in 1963. The HK33 is produced in five variants: 1) with a fixed butt; 2) with a retractable butt; 3) fitted with a bipod; 4) as a sniper rifle with telescopic sight; and 5) as the HK22K carbine version. An “E” added to the weapon’s name identifies models for export, while a “K” added to the end of the weapon’s name refers to shortened models.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	delayed-blowback, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	920 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK33**:

### 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm



## IWI Tavor TAR-21

The IWI Tavor-21 assault rifle was designed to replace the different M16 variants within the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). In 2009, it was selected as the new standard issue weapon of the Israeli infantry. It is also in service in several other countries, such as India, Thailand and Turkey. Different models have been developed for Special Forces or sporting. Nevertheless, the TAR-21 has not caught up to the M16’s success due to its higher price. The bullpup rifle can be either fired in semi-automatic or full automatic fire mode.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
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<b>Operating system</b>	gas, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	725 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **IWI Tavor TAR-21**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm



## M1918 Browning

The M1918 was produced between 1917 and 1945 originally in the US, but it is also produced in countries such as Belgium, Poland, Sweden and China. It remained in use by the US military until the 1970s. The name affix of the M1918 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas operated, rising bolt lock
<b>Cartridge</b>	.30-06 M1 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
<b>Length</b>	1200 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	20-round detachable box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1918 Browning**:

## .30-06 M1

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	63.3 mm
Overall length	85 mm

NO IMAGE

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm



## 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

Bullet diameter	7.9 mm
Case length	56.4 mm
Overall length	78.1 mm



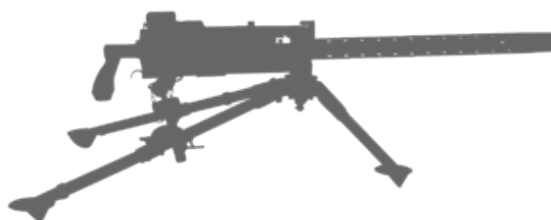
## 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

Bullet diameter	8.08 mm
Case length	57 mm
Overall length	82 mm



## M1919 Browning

The M1919 is still used by many countries as a vehicle gun, but it is no longer produced in the US. It was originally used as a fixed gun in tanks during the Second World War, but it was also mounted on a tripod and used by infantry. The name affix of the M1919 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer. Variants of the M1919 are the A1; A2; A3; A4; A5; A6; M37 and AN/M2.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	short recoil, automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	.30-06 M1 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev
<b>Length</b>	1044 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	250-round belt

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1919 Browning**:

## .30-06 M1

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	63.3 mm
Overall length	85 mm

NO IMAGE

## 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	25 mm
Overall length	34 mm



## M60

The M60 is a family of American general purpose machine guns firing 7.62x51mm NATO cartridges from a disintegrating belt of M13 links. There are several types of live ammunition approved for use in the M60, including ball, tracer, and armor-piercing rounds. The M60 was referred to as "The Pig" during the Vietnam War. The M60's gas operation is unique, and drew on technical advances of the period, particularly the white "gas expansion and cutoff" principle also exploited by the M14 rifle. The M60's gas system was simpler than other gas systems and easier to clean.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, belt fed
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

<b>Length</b>	1105 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Belt

The following ammunition can be used by the **M60**:

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm



## MBDA MILAN

The anti-tank weapons system MILAN (Missile d'infanterie léger antichar; English: Light anti-tank infantry missile) is a French / German missile that was designed in the 1960s and entered into production in 1972. The MILAN system, which is usually mounted on a tripod, consists of two units: the ammunition (missile) unit and a combined launching and guidance unit. At a range of 4,000 m, targets can be detected and hit at a range of 2,000 m. The production of MILAN 1 and 2 has ceased, and MILAN 3 is the current production model. The MILAN system remains in widespread service, with reported use in over 40 countries.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	portable anti-tank weapon system
<b>Cartridge</b>	

The following ammunition can be used by the **MBDA MILAN**:

## MG 3 / MG 42

The MG is a short-recoil operated, air cooled, belt fed weapon which fires from an open bolt. The barrel is quick-removable, and can be replaced in less than six seconds by a properly trained crew. The action of the weapon is operated by the recoil of the locked barrel, assisted by a muzzle booster which uses pressure from the muzzle blast to increase the recoil impulse. This is a simple and solid system. Variants: MG 1: Rheinmetall variant of the MG 42, most notably rechambered to fire



7.62×51mm NATO. MG 1A1 (MG 42/58): As MG 1, but with sights properly calibrated for the new round. Sights refitted to existing MG 1s. MG 1A2 (MG 42/59): MG 1A1 variant; product improved with longer ejection port, heavy bolt and friction ring buffer. MG 1A3: MG 1A2 variant; product improvement of all major components. MG 1A4: MG 1 variant; for fixed mount armor use. MG 1A5: MG 1A3 variant; MG1A3s converted to MG1A4 standard. MG 2: Designation for all wartime MG 42s rechambered to 7.62×51mm NATO. MG 3: MG 1A3 variant; product improved with AA rear sight. MG 3E: MG 3 variant; reduced weight model (roughly 1.3 kg lighter), entered into late 1970s NATO small arms trials. MG 3A1: MG 3 variant; for fixed mount armor use.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	recoil-operated, roller locked
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Feeding</b>	belt fed

The following ammunition can be used by the **MG 3 / MG 42**:

## Mauser K98

There are many variants of this weapon, and it has been widely copied. K98k is a bolt-action rifle chambered for the 7.92×57mm Mauser cartridge. It remained the primary German service rifle until the end of the war in 1945. Millions were captured by the Soviets at the conclusion of World War II and were widely distributed as military aid. The Karabiner 98k therefore continues to appear in conflicts across the world as they are taken out of storage during times of strife. A number of non-European nations used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle as well as a few guerrilla organizations to help establish new nation-states. One example was Israel who used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle from the late 1940s until the 1970s. During the 1990s, the Yugoslavian Karabiner 98k rifles and the Yugoslavian M48 and M48A rifles were used alongside modern automatic and semi-automatic rifles by all the warring factions of the Yugoslav wars.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Manually operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
<b>Length</b>	1110 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Internal magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Mauser K98**:

## 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

Bullet diameter	8.08 mm
Case length	57 mm
Overall length	82 mm



## Milkor MRGL

The Milkor (Milière Korporasie) MRGL (Multi-Range Grenade Launcher) is the fourth generation of six-shot launchers that was first introduced in the 1980s by the South African company and developed into a family with several variants. The MRGL fires with an effective range of 375 m to 800 m, depending on the ammunition used. The launcher is lightweight, semi-automatic, and shoulder-fired and can deliver its six rounds in less than three seconds.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	semi-automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	40 x 46 mm grenade
<b>Length</b>	761 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	6-chamber revolving cylinder

The following ammunition can be used by the **Milkor MRGL**:

### 40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	-
Case length	-
Overall length	-

NO IMAGE

## RPG 7

The RPG 7 was made under license by many companies in many countries, it was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over





the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Recoilless launch + rocket booster
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Length</b>	650 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	front-loaded, manual reload

The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 7**:

## Remington 870P

The Remington Model 870 pump-action shotgun is available in 11 versions with various barrel lengths, furniture alternatives and magazine capacities. The first model entered into production in 1951. Current models are still being produced today, adding to the more than 10,000,000 estimated units already produced. The Model 870P is the police model with its receiver made of steel. This model can also carry four extra rounds of ammunition. The Remington 870 series is in service with numerous military and police forces worldwide.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	manual, slide-action
<b>Cartridge</b>	12-gauge
<b>Length</b>	971 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	underbarrel tubular magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Remington 870P**:

### 12-gauge

Bullet diameter	18.53 mm
Case length	-
Overall length	-

NO IMAGE

## SA vz 24 / 26

The CZ Model 25 (properly, Sa 25 or Sa vz. 48b/ Samopal vz. 48b) utilize a Rate of fire 650 rounds per minute straightforward blowback action, with no locked breech, and fire from the open bolt position. They also use a progressive trigger for selecting between semi-automatic fire and fully automatic fire. Lightly pulling on the trigger will fire a single shot. Pulling the trigger farther to the rear in a continuous motion will fire fully automatically, until the trigger is released or the magazine is empty. After the Sa 25 was declared obsolete in 1968, many of the 9 mm weapons were sold around the world. The surplus weapons were exported to other communist countries including North Vietnam. A somewhat-modified copy of the 9x19 mm model was produced in Rhodesia in the early 1970s and known as “Rhogun”.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 25mm Tokarev
<b>Length</b>	445 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **SA vz 24 / 26**:

### 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	25 mm
Overall length	34 mm



## SIG SG510-4

The Swiss SIG SG510 was produced between 1957 and 1983. It is also known as the Fass 57 (French/Italian, for Fusil d'Assault 57/Fucile d'Assalto 57) or Stgw 57 (German for Sturm Gewehr 57). The SG510-4 model, which is shorter and lighter than the original SG540, uses 7.62x51mm NATO munition and is in service by the Chilean and Bolivian armed forces.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	delayed-blowback; selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1016 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG510-4**:

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm



## SIG SG540

The Swiss SIG SG540 was designed as a potential replacement for the SG510. It was produced between 1977 and 2002 in Switzerland and remains in production in Chile only. While the SG540 and the SG 543 models are chambered for the 6.56 x 45 mm caliber, the SG542 uses 7.62 x 51 mm NATO cartridges.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	950 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG540**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm



## Saab AT4

The Saab Bofors Dynamics AT4 entered into production in Sweden in the early 1980s and is still being produced today. It is a single-shot recoilless weapon and one of the most common light anti-tank weapons in the world. It is preloaded and after firing, the AT4 cannot be reloaded. The AT4's main disadvantage is that it creates a considerable back blast.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	recoilless, one-man-portable
<b>Cartridge</b>	

The following ammunition can be used by the **Saab AT4**:

## Sterling L2A3

Sterling submachine guns , were purchased in more than 70 countries. However, it must be noted that these weapons were rather popular among British troops because of their relatively compact size, adequate firepower and accuracy and good reliability. Special "high power, submachine-gun only" ammunition was procured by British army for Sterling submachine guns. This ammunition was absolutely safe in Sterling submachine guns, but can cause extensive wear to many 9mm pistols designed for commercial 9x19mm ammunition.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Blowback-operated, select-fire, fires from open bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	481 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Sterling L2A3**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



## UZI

The UZI and the Czechoslovakian series Sa 23 to Sa 26 were the first weapons to use a telescoping bolt design, in which the bolt wraps around the breech end of the barrel. This allows the barrel to be moved far back into the receiver and the magazine to be housed in the pistol grip, allowing for a heavier, slower-firing bolt in a shorter, better- balanced weapon. The pistol grip is fitted with a grip safety, making it difficult to fire accidentally. There were built further variants, also as Military variants, such as Mini Uzi, Micro Uzi and Uzi Pistol. Mini- and Micro-Uzi submachine guns were produced either in open-bolt or closed-bolt versions. The Uzi was also copied respectively cloned and spread around the whole world.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	470 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **UZI**:

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm



# SALW markings

The following is a non-comprehensive overview of national weapon markings.



## Tagging of Sources

We believe that our Guide should be as transparent as possible without endangering the confidentiality of our sources. Rather than name the exact source for each unit of data, we have created tags so that users can at least know whether the data comes from a primary or secondary source, and by which medium it can or has been found. All incoming data is validated and then tagged by the project team at BICC before it enters our database.

Sources are tagged according to the following criteria:

### 1. Primary Sources:

These are presentations of facts. They are proof of an SALW event (e.g. a transfer, sighting, misuse, etc.) because the source was created at the time of the event itself. Primary sources are usually original documents such as transfer authorizations, firearms legislation, or academic journals presenting results of a study on SALW holdings in a particular country, for example. However, they can also be information offered by a person with direct knowledge of an SALW event or who has documented an SALW event at the time that it happened.

### 2. Secondary Sources:

These are interpretations or evaluation of facts. Secondary sources contain commentary and analysis of SALW events that are documented in primary sources.

Sources are also tagged according to the dominant medium of delivery:

**A. Written** - the source is based on written words.

**B. Oral** - the source is based on spoken words.

**C. Visual** - the source is based on seen events or optical images.

These criteria make our tags two-dimensional. While the process of classifying sources is a primarily subjective one, the project team at BICC has developed the following table to serve as an example of possible sources within each category.

**Table: Examples of sources on SALW distribution**

	Primary	Secondary
<b>Written</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact books</li> <li>• Weapons Transfer authorizations</li> <li>• End-user certificates</li> <li>• Transcripts of interviews, legal proceedings, speeches/ presentations, meetings, conferences or symposia</li> <li>• Newspaper articles</li> <li>• Written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, text messages, etc.)</li> <li>• Blogs</li> <li>• Peer-reviewed journal articles</li> <li>• Treaties, constitution, laws</li> <li>• Records of organizations (e.g. annual reports)</li> <li>• Surveys, questionnaires</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wikipedia</li> <li>• Literature reviews</li> <li>• Training or safety manuals on gun control, ammunition, physical stockpile security management)</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings, conferences, symposia</li> <li>• Indexes (e.g. Global Militarization Index)</li> <li>• Newspaper articles</li> </ul> <p>Etc.</p>
<b>Oral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with experts, including radio or telephone</li> <li>• Legal proceedings</li> <li>• Speeches or interventions by experts or national representatives in government or international meetings</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speeches, panel presentations, etc. on data provided by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>

<b>Visual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition)</li> <li>• Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc.</li> <li>• Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone)</li> <li>• Television documentaries, news reports</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>
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**Table: Example tags**

<b>Source (sample)</b>	<b>Type of source</b>	<b>Medium of delivery</b>
IHS Jane's Weapons Infantry (2015-2016)	primary	written
Panel discussion of weapons use of non-state armed groups	secondary	oral
Documentary on paramilitaries in Colombia	primary	visual

## About the Guide

The Interactive Guide on **Small Arms and Light Weapons** is an open access tool, designed to build knowledge on how to identify different types, makes and models of commonly used SALW in organized violence; to collect data on the global and country-specific spread of these SALW; and to describe some of their visual and technical specifications.

The guide is not an exhaustive list of all SALW that are used around the world.

Global SALW control relies on, among other things, data and knowledge of the weapons themselves. Our aim is that the Guide will be used to support national reporting duties on SALW holdings; facilitate and ameliorate the collection of data on SALW; and increase general knowledge of global distribution of SALW.



The interactive Guide was developed by **BICC** in close cooperation with the **Bundeswehr Verification Center** (BwVC), and with the generous support of the *Federal Foreign Office, Germany*.

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