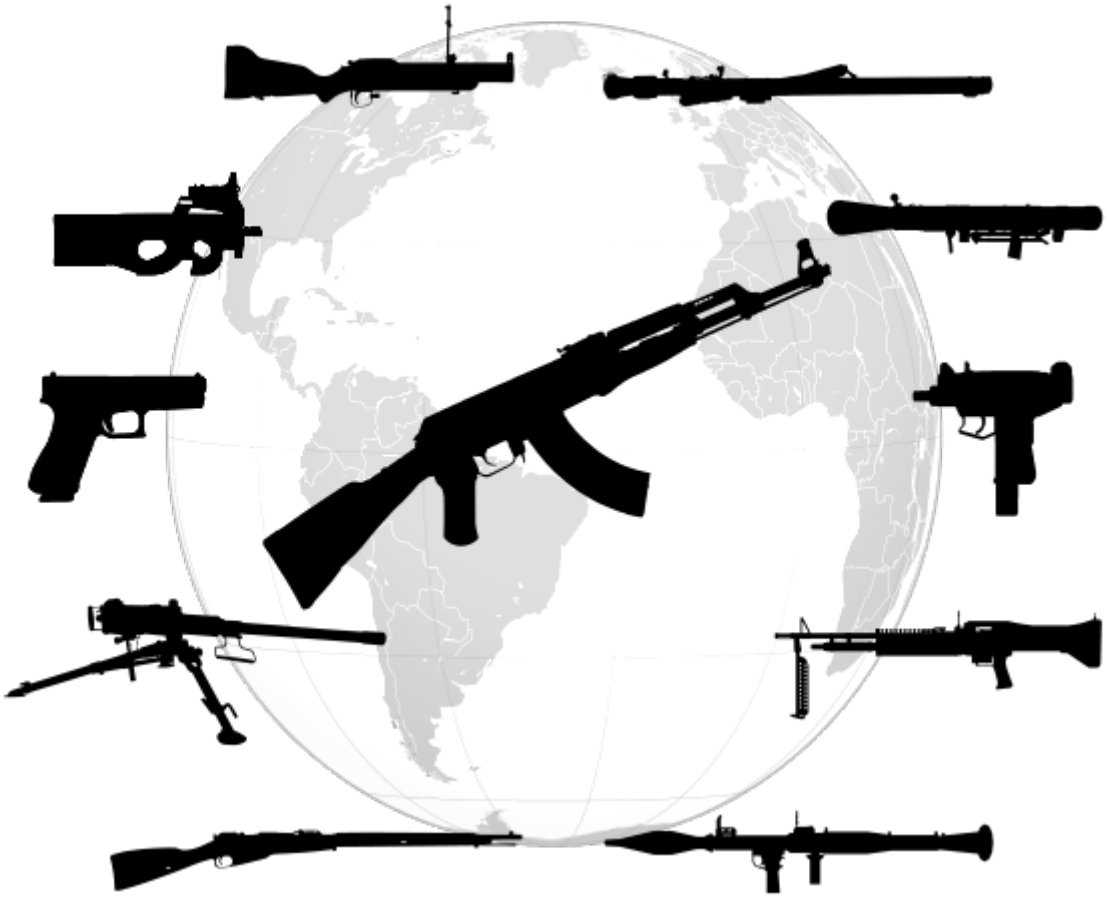
bicc Bonn International Center for Conversion \

Bundeswehr Verification Center

# SALW Guide

## Global distribution and visual identification



# Iceland

## Country report

https://salw-guide.bicc.de

# Weapons Distribution

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glock 17 | | U |
| HK G3 | | G |
| HK G36 | | G |
| HK MP5 | | G |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lee-Enfield SMLE | | G |
| MG 3 / MG 42 | | U |
| Mossberg 500 | | G |

## 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. |

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.

# Weapon details

## 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers* |
| **Operating system** | short recoil-operated, locked breech |
| **Cartridge** | 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| **Length** | 186 mm |
| **Feeding** | Box magazine |

*Generation 2 Glock 17*



Generation 2 Glock 17, this model added finger stepping and cuts to the backstrap of the frame to make it easier to hold than the Generation 1 model.

*Generation 3 Glock 17*



Generation 3 Glock 17, with finger grooves, thumb reliefs, and accessory rail on the frame, which differentiate it from the older model.

*Glock 17C*



left view

*Glock 17*



A Generation 2 Glock 17 with Generation 3 grip

*Glock 17L*



left view

*Glock 17*



left view

*Generation 1 Glock 17*



right view

*Glock 17*



marking details

*Glock 17*




marking details

*Glock 17*



marking details

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 Especiale (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.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Assault Rifles* |
| **Operating system** | Roller-delayed blowback |
| **Cartridge** | 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| **Length** | 1023 mm |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Feeding** | Box magazine |

*Type: G3 A1*



left view

*Type: G3 A3*



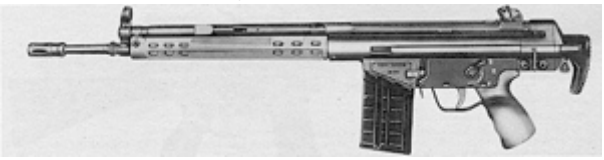
left view

*Type: G3 A3ZF*



left view

*Type: G3 A4*



left view

*Type: G3 A3*



right view

*Type: South African G3*



The butt is very similar to the FN FAL

*Type: CETEME rifles (Spain)*



right view,CETEME model B, the "father of the G3 rifle

*Type: CETEME rifles (Spain)*



right view

*HK G3*



right view

*HK G3*




marking details

*HK G3*




marking details

*HK G3*




marking details

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 G36

The G36 was developed in the 1990s and adopted by several armed forces, e.g. the German Bundeswehr and the Spanish Armed Forces. It is gas-operated and employs a rotating bolt and multi-lug locking system, in contrast to traditional Heckler & Koch delayed roller-locked bolt systems. The butt-stock folds to the right. In 2012, reports about overheating G36 rifles in Afghanistan surfaced which affected the G36's accuracy. In April 2015, the German Ministry of Defence decided that the G36 would be phased out.



| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Assault Rifles* |
| **Operating system** | gas, selective-fire |
| **Cartridge** | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington |
| **Length** | 1002 mm |
| **Feeding** | detachable, polymer box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK G36**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

| | |
|---|---|
| Bullet diameter | 5.7 mm |
| Case length | 44.7 mm |
| Overall length | 57.4 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.



| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Submachine Guns* |
| **Operating system** | delayed-blowback; selective-fire |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cartridge** | 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| **Length** | 680 mm |
| **Feeding** | detachable box magazine |

*HK MP 5*



left view

*HK MP 5*



left view, stock extended

*HK MP 5*



left view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



top view

*HK MP5*



marking details

*HK MP 5*



marking details: HK MP 5 Kal. 9 mm x 19 80244

*HK MP 5*



marking details: HK MP 5

*HK MP 5*



weapon specifics

*HK MP 5*



weapon specifics

*HK MP 5*



weapon specifics

*HK MP 5*



weapon specifics

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 |



# Lee-Enfield SMLE



Rifles manufactured in the USA may have "UNITED STATES PROPERTY" on the left side of the receiver. Some of the Indian-made weapons can be found using 7.62 NATO caliber. The Lee-Enfield family of rifles is the oldest bolt-action rifle design still in official service. Lee-Enfield rifles are used by reserve forces and police forces in many Commonwealth countries, particularly Canada, where they are the main rifle issued to the Canadian Rangers, and India, where the Lee-Enfield is widely issued to reserve military units and police forces. Many Afghan participants in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were armed with Lee-Enfields (a common rifle in the Middle East and South Asia).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Rifles & Carbines* |
| **Operating system** | Manually operated, rotating bolt |
| **Cartridge** | 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British |
| **Length** | 1130 mm |
| **Feeding** | Box magazine |

*Type: No. 1 Mk. III*



right view

*Type: No. 4 Mk. I*



right view

*Lee-Enfield SMLE*



marking details

*Lee-Enfield SMLE*




marking details

*Lee-Enfield SMLE*



marking details

*Lee-Enfield SMLE*



marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Lee-Enfield SMLE**:

## 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

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



# 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Light Machine Guns* |
| **Operating system** | recoil-operated, roller locked |
| **Cartridge** | |
| **Feeding** | belt fed |

*MG 3 / MG 42*



left view, mounted on a bipod

*MG 3 / MG 42*



left view, mounted on a tripod

*MG 3 / MG 42*



right view

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

# Mossberg 500



The Mossberg 500 is a series of pump-action shotguns manufactured by the American company O.F. Mossberg & Sons. These shotguns have been produced since 1960 and with a series of different models including the numbers 505, 510, 535, and 590. The Mossberg 500 shotgun series is designed to be used under harsh field conditions, as it is easy to clean and to maintain.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Category** | *Rifles & Carbines* |
| **Operating system** | manual, slide-action |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cartridge** | 12-gauge |
| **Length** | 1022 mm |
| **Feeding** | underbarrel tubular magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Mossberg 500**:

## 12-gauge

| | |
|---|---|
| Bullet diameter | 18.53 mm |
| Case length | – |
| Overall length | – |

NO IMAGE

# 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 as 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 |
|---|---|---|
| **Written** | • Fact books<br>• Weapons Transfer authorizations<br>• End-user certificates | • Wikipedia<br>• Literature reviews |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | • Transcripts of interviews, legal proceedings, speeches/presentations, meetings, conferences or symposia<br>• Newspaper articles<br>• Written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, text messages, etc.)<br>• Blogs<br>• Peer-reviewed journal articles<br>• Treaties, constitution, laws<br>• Records of organizations (e.g. annual reports)<br>• Surveys, questionnaires<br><br>Etc... | • Training or safety manuals on gun control, ammunition, physical stockpile security management)<br>• Minutes of meetings, conferences, symposia<br>• Indexes (e.g. Global Militarization Index)<br>• Newspaper articles<br><br>Etc. |
| **Oral** | • Interviews with experts, including radio or telephone<br>• Legal proceedings<br>• Speeches or interventions by experts or national representatives in government or international meetings<br><br>Etc ... | • Speeches, panel presentations, etc. on data provided by experts<br><br>Etc... |
| **Visual** | • Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition)<br>• Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc.<br>• Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone)<br>• Television documentaries, news reports<br><br>Etc ... | • PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts<br><br>Etc... |

**Table: Example tags**

| Source (sample) | Type of source | Medium of delivery |
|---|---|---|
| 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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Major Laurentius Wedeniwski: Small Arms and Light Weapons Guide (2016).

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