

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual
identification





















Mauritania

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| AK-47 / AKM |   | MG 3 / MG 42 |  |
| Browning M 2 |  | Makarov PM |  |
| FN FAL |  | Mausser K98 |  |
| FN Herstal FN MAG |  | PK |   |
| FN P90 |  | PPSH 41 |  |
| HK G3 |   | RPG 2 |  |
| M1919 Browning |  | RPG 7 |   |
| MAS 49 |  | Simonov SKS |  |
| MAS 49/56 |  | Strela (SA-7 / SA-14) |   |
| MAT 49 |  | Tokarev TT-30/TT-33 |  |
| MBDA MILAN |  | | |

Explanation of symbols



Country of origin



Licensed production



Production without a licence



Government: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by Governmental agencies.



Non-Government: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by non-Governmental armed groups.



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.

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.



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



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.



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

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.



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



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

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

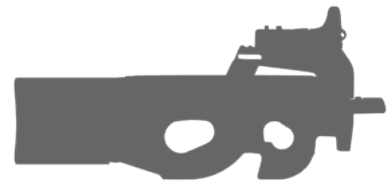
7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



FN 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.



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

NO IMAGE

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.

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.



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

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

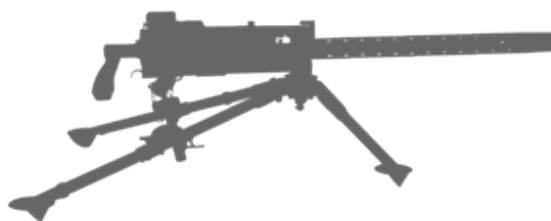
7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



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.



| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Operating system | short recoil, automatic |
| Cartridge | .30-06 M1 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev |
| Length | 1044 mm |
| Feeding | 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 |



MAS 49

The MAS-49 is a French semi-automatic rifle that replaced various bolt action rifles as the French service rifle. The MAS-49 and MAS 49/56 use a direct gas impingement system with no gas piston. In this system gas is vented from a port on top of the barrel and piped directly into an open cylindrical hollow located in front and on top of the bolt carrier. The system has the advantage of not depositing gas fouling on the bolt itself, a separate part located underneath the bolt carrier. Many MAS-49/56 rifles were imported as surplus in the USA and had been rechambered to fire the 7.62x51mm NATO round.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, tilting bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.5 x 54mm |

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Length | 1100 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **MAS 49**:

7.5 x 54mm

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.8 mm |
| Case length | 54 mm |
| Overall length | 78 mm |



MAS 49/56

The MAS-49 is a French semi-automatic rifle that replaced various bolt action rifles as the French service rifle. The MAS-49 and MAS 49/56 use a direct gas impingement system with no gas piston. In this system gas is vented from a port on top of the barrel and piped directly into an open cylindrical hollow located in front and on top of the bolt carrier. The system has the advantage of not depositing gas fouling on the bolt itself, a separate part located underneath the bolt carrier. Many MAS-49/56 rifles were imported as surplus in the USA and had been rechambered to fire the 7.62x51mm NATO round.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, tilting bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.5 x 54mm |
| Length | 1020 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **MAS 49/56**:

7.5 x 54mm

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.8 mm |
| Case length | 54 mm |
| Overall length | 78 mm |



MAT 49

For some 30 years, the MAT 49 was widely used by French military and police forces; it was used throughout the Indochinese and Algerian campaigns. The weapon can still be encountered in former French colonies in Africa and Indochina. It should be noted that North Vietnam once produced a local copy of the MAT 49, chambered for 7.62mm TT rounds. MAT 49s manufactured for police forces, had two triggers, allowing use of full-auto fire or single shots, but most were manufactured as full-auto only.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| Length | 404 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **MAT 49**:

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 9 mm |
| Case length | 19.15 mm |
| Overall length | 29.69 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.



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

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.



| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | recoil-operated, roller locked |
| Cartridge | |

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Feeding | belt fed |
|----------------|----------|

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

Makarov PM

The PM has a free-floating firing pin, with no firing pin spring or firing pin block. This allows for the possibility of accidentally firing if the pistol is dropped on its muzzle. It is a simple and sound design, which is considered to be one of the best compact self-defense pistols of its time. While not extremely accurate and lethal at ranges beyond 15-20 meters, it is still a formidable and reliable self-defense weapon. In the former Yugoslavia, the Makarov was produced under license as a commercial export-only version also in caliber 9x17mm (.380 ACP) and 7.65x17mm.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Blowback operated, double action |
| Cartridge | 9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm) |
| Length | 161 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Makarov PM**:

9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm)

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 9.27 mm |
| Case length | 18.1 mm |
| Overall length | 25 mm |



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.



| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | Manually operated, rotating bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS) |
| Length | 1110 mm |
| Feeding | 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 |



PK

The PK was made under license by many companies in many countries. It was exported to many countries and 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.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, air cooled, belt fed weapon with a quick-detachable barrel |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 54mm R |
| Length | 1173 mm |
| Feeding | (Boxed) belt |

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

7.62 x 54mm R

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.92 mm |
| Case length | 53.72 mm |
| Overall length | 77.16 mm |



PPSH 41

The PPSH 41 was one of major infantry weapons of the Soviet troops during the World war 2. Retired from Soviet Army service soon after the WW2, the PPSH was widely exported to some pro-Soviet countries around the world, including China, Vietnam and many African countries. It was an effective, but somewhat crude weapon, reliable in combat but not without certain flaws. It has an excessive rate of fire, and its drums were uncomfortable to carry and prone to feed problems once the spring is weakened. 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. Nearly 6 million items were produced.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev |
| Length | 843 mm |
| Feeding | Drum magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **PPSH 41**:

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



RPG 2

The RPG 2 design is based on the German Panzerfaust anti-tank weapon developed during World War II. It was made under license by many companies in many countries (e.g. the B-40 in Vietnam), 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.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Recoilless launch / non rocket booster |
| Cartridge | |
| Length | 650 mm |
| Feeding | front-loaded |

The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 2**:

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.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Recoilless launch + rocket booster |
| Cartridge | |
| Length | 650 mm |

Feeding

front-loaded, manual reload

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

Simonov SKS

SKS is a self-loading Carabine. It utilizes a short-stroke gas piston with its own return spring, and a tilting bolt locking, where a bolt tips down to lock onto the floor of the receiver. Charging handle is attached to the right side of the bolt carrier and moves when gun is fired. Safety switch is located inside the trigger guard. The early model 50



weapons are shorter and are usually found without the bayonet. The SKS was an extremely reliable, simple constructed weapon with two unique distinguishing characteristics: a permanently attached folding bayonet, and a hinged non-detachable magazine. However, it was incapable of fully automatic fire and limited by its ten round magazine capacity, and was rendered obsolescent by the introduction of the AK-47 in the 1950s. The SKS was only briefly a standard infantry weapon in front-line units of the Soviet Armed Forces before being replaced by the AK-47. 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. The SKS remains popular on the civilian market as a hunting and marksmanship arm in many countries, including the United States and Canada.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, tilting bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 1020 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Simonov SKS**:

7.62 x 39mm

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



Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

The missile launcher system consists of the green missile launch tube containing the missile, a grip stock and a cylindrical thermal battery. The launch tube is reloadable at depot, but missile rounds are delivered to fire units in their launch tubes. The device can be reloaded up to five times. The Strela and its variants have been widely used in nearly every regional conflict since 1968.

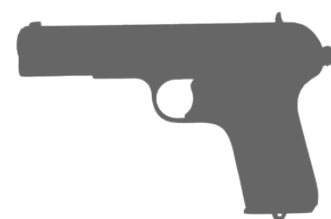


| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i> |
| Operating system | MANPAD |
| Cartridge | |
| Feeding | front-loaded |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)**:

Tokarev TT-30/TT-33

The TT looks like the Browning FN 1903, and the mechanism is similar to the Colt M1911. In Hungary, the TT was modified and produced for export to Egypt in caliber 9mm and with a safety lock. For its time, the Tokarev TT was a formidable weapon, with good penetration and effective range. It was of good reliability and easy to maintain. What it lacked most, was the manual safety and its grip shape was not too comfortable. It was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev |
| Length | 194 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Tokarev TT-30/TT-33**:

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



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 |
|--|---------|-----------|
|--|---------|-----------|

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

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*.

Contact

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH

Joseph Farha
Project Coordinator
Pfarrer-Byns-Str. 1
53121 Bonn
Germany

E-Mail: joseph.farha@bicc.de

Internet: www.bicc.de

**Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr
Verification Center (BwVC)**

Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division

Major Laurentius Wedeniwski

Selfkant-Kaserne

Rue de Quimperle 100

52511 Geilenkirchen

E-Mail: LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org

Overall project coordination

Joseph Farha

Project Coordinator

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC)

Responsible for all content (including photos):

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center.

Major Laurentius Wedeniwski: Small Arms and Light Weapons Guide (2016).

Responsible for design, editorial and technical implementation:

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH.

Technical management: Joseph Farha

Programming: Rolf Alberth