

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual
identification



Uruguay

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--|---|
| AR 15 (M16/M4) | | U | HK G36 | | G |
| Browning M 2 | | G | HK MP5 | | G |
| Colt M1911 | | U | M1918 Browning | | G |
| FN FAL | | G | M1919 Browning | | G |
| FN Herstal FN MAG | | G | MBDA MILAN | | G |
| FN High Power | | U | Steyr AUG | | G |
| Glock 17 | | U | UZI | | G |

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.

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.



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

Type: M 4

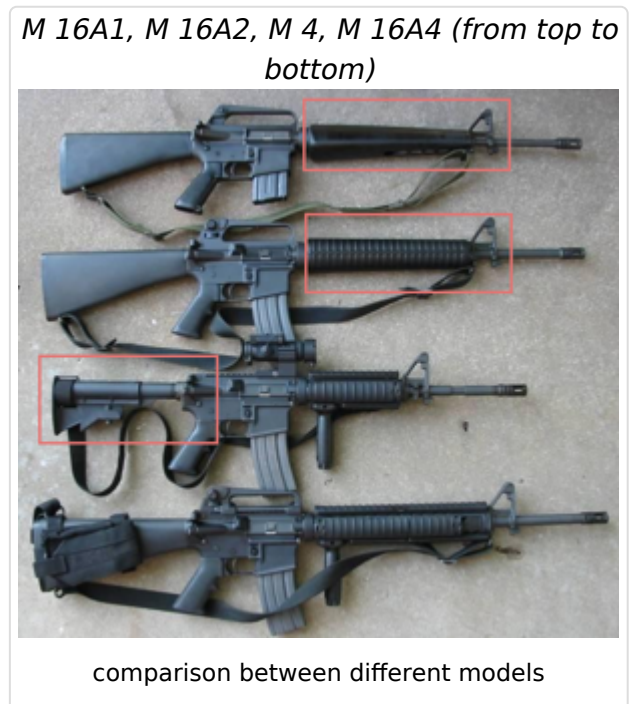
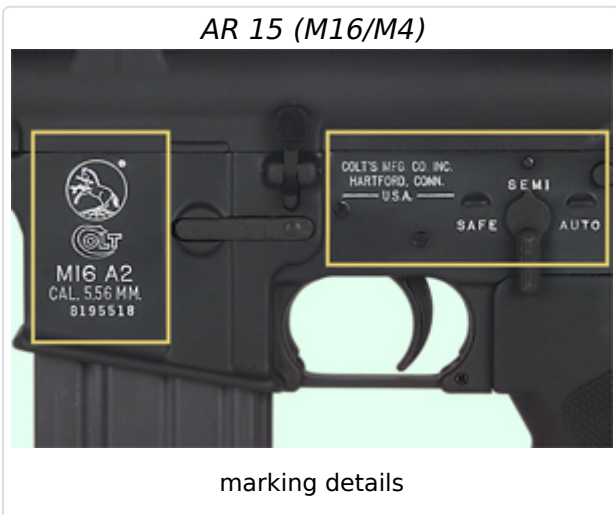
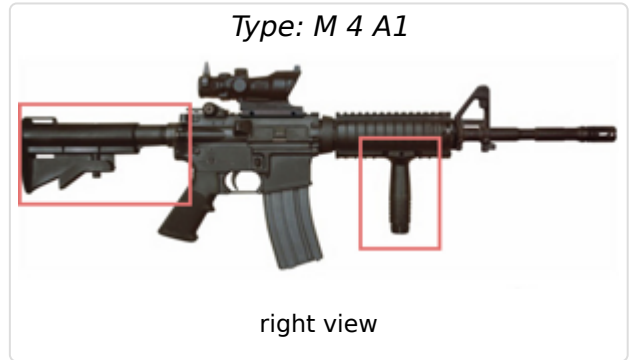


left view

AR 15 (M16/M4)



right view



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 |



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 |

Type: *Browning M2HB-QCB*



left view, Browning M2HB-QCB air-cooled machine gun of current manufacture with quick-change barrel, on M3 tripod

Type: *Browning M2HB*



right view, Browning M2HB air-cooled machine gun on M3 tripod

Type: Browning M2E2



weapon specifics, Browning M2E2 new Browning modification with quick-change barrel

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

Colt M1911

Technically, the M1911, also known as Colt Government, is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. Hammer could be locked either in cocked or in lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked and locked" state, with safety on, hammer cocked and round chambered. Additional automated safety incorporated into rear of the grip and locks the action when gun not held in the hand properly. The M 1911 was manufactured by many companies in many countries, partly in the original form, partly modified, partly under license and partly without a license. It was exported to many countries after WW II, and it was in service with the US armed forces for more than 70 years.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |
| Cartridge | .45 ACP |
| Length | 219 mm |

Feeding

Box magazine

Colt M1911



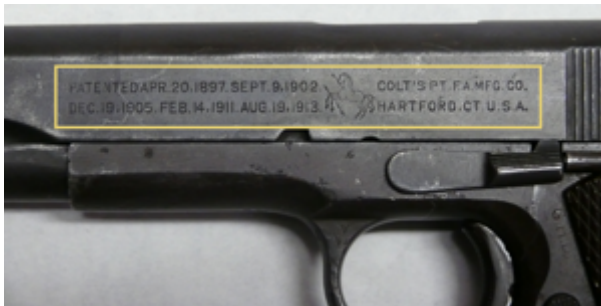
left view

Colt M1911



right view

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Colt M1911**:

.45 ACP

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 11.5 mm |
| Case length | 22.8 mm |
| Overall length | 32 mm |



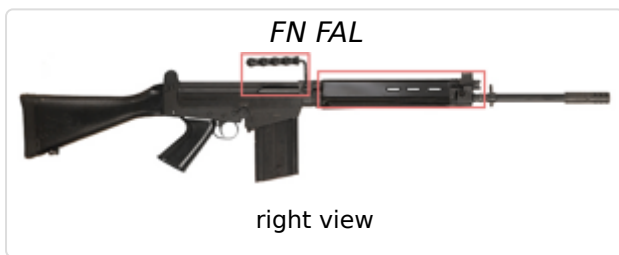
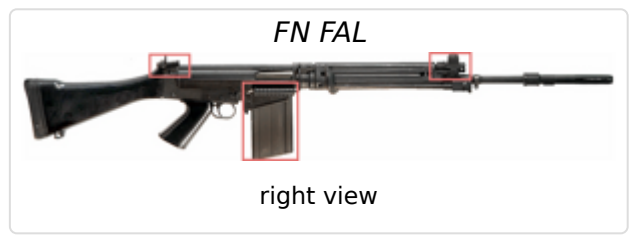
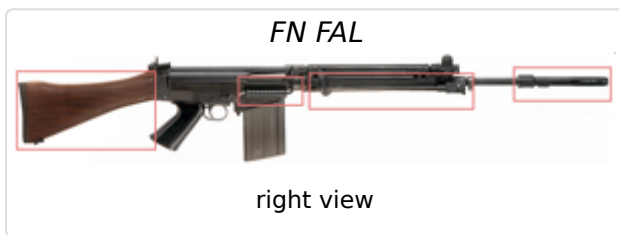
FN FAL

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 |



FN FAL



marking details

Type: "Gewehr G1"



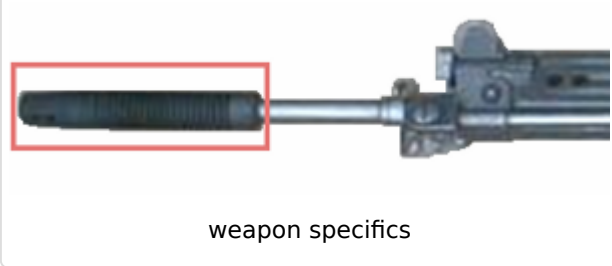
Produced for the German armed forces

FN FAL



marking details

FN FAL



weapon specifics

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 |

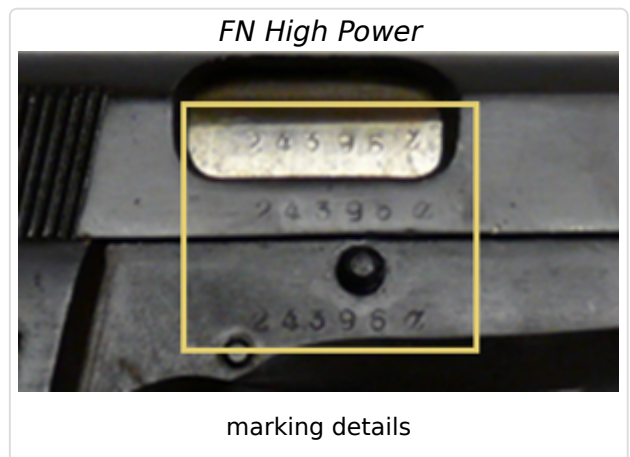
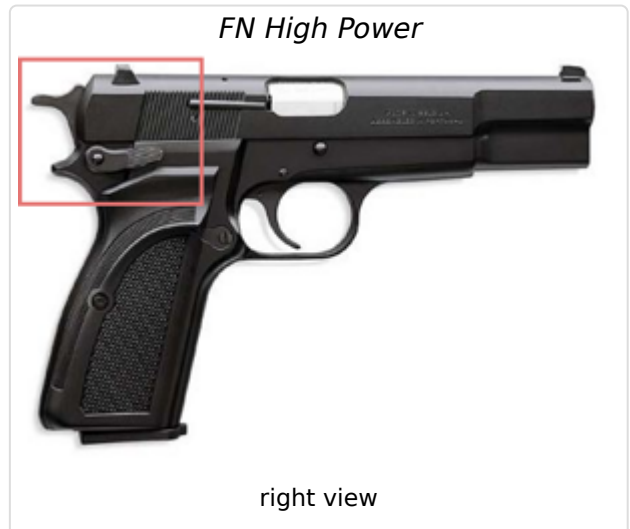
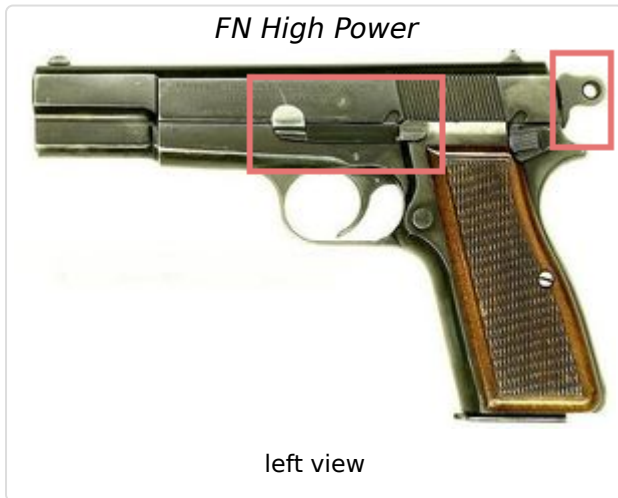


FN High Power

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.



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



FN High Power



weapon specifics

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 |



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 | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| 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 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 | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| 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 | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| 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

094/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

HK MP 5

094/md-02-300w.jpg

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

HK MP 5

094/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details: HK MP 5

HK MP 5

094/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

HK MP 5

094/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

HK MP 5

094/ws-03-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

HK MP 5
094/ws-04-300w.jpg
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 |



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.



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

M1918 Browning



left view

M1918 Browning



left view

M1918 Browning



right view

M1918 Browning



top view

M1918 Browning



bottom view

M1918 Browning
129/md-01-300w.jpg
marking details

M1918 Browning
129/md-02-300w.jpg
marking details

M1918 Browning
129/md-03-300w.jpg
marking details

M1918 Browning
129/ws-01-300w.jpg
weapon specifics

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)

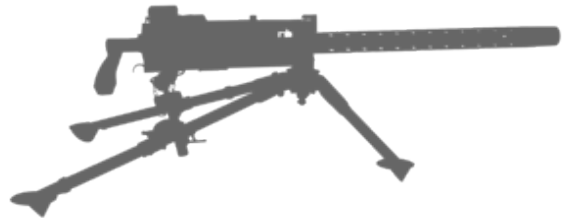
| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 8.08 mm |
| Case length | 57 mm |



| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 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.



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

M1919 Browning



left view

M1919 Browning



left view

M1919 Browning



right view

M1919 Browning



top view

M1919 Browning



bottom view

M1919 Browning
119/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

M1919 Browning
119/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details

M1919 Browning
119/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

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 |



7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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

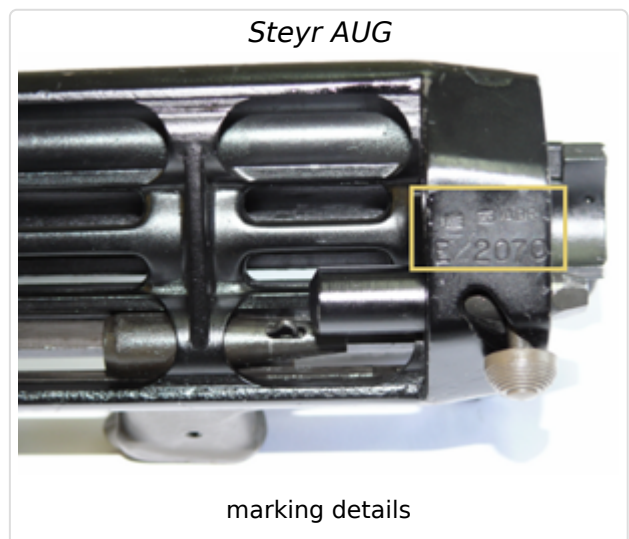
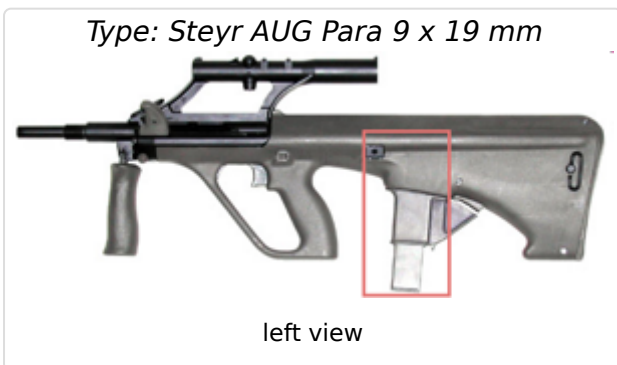
Steyr AUG

The rifle is fully ambidextrous. It can be configured for use by left-handed shooters by simply changing the bolt for a left-handed one with the extractor and ejector on opposite sides, and moving a blanking cap from the left ejection opening to the right. The housing of the AUG rifles, integral with the pistol handle and trigger guard, is made from the high impact-resistant polymer, and is usually of green or black color. The Australian Army's modified version of the Steyr AUG A1 is called F88 Austeyr. It is also used by the Falklands Defense Forces.



| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Category | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, rotating bolt |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Cartridge | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| Length | 790 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





The following ammunition can be used by the **Steyr AUG**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



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.



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

Type: CHN, Norinco Uzi



left view, , sporter model single action, semi-automatic

MP UZI



right view

MP UZI



right view

MP UZI



right view

Type: Mini Uzi



right view

Type: Micro Uzi



right view



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 |



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*.

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