

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual identification























Yemen

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| AK-47 / AKM |  | MBDA MILAN |  |
| AK-74 |  | Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891 |  |
| AR 15 (M16/M4) |  | Mossberg 500 |  |
| Browning M 2 |  | RPD |  |
| DShk |  | RPG 2 |  |
| FN FAL |  | RPG 7 |  |
| HK G3 |  | RPG-22 |  |
| Lee-Enfield SMLE |  | RPK |  |
| M203 grenade launcher |  | Simonov SKS |  |
| M79 |  | Strela (SA-7 / SA-14) |  |

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 |

AK 47



left view

AKM



left view

AK 47



right view

AK 47



right view



Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-01-300w.png
marking details (RUS)

Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-02-300w.png
marking details (RUS)

Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-03-300w.jpg
marking details (EGY)

Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-04-300w.jpg
marking details (CHN)

001/md-01-b-300w.png

Type: CHN Model 56 (AK47)



weapon specifics

Type: CHN Model 56 (AK47)
001/ws-02-300w.png

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70
(AKM)

001/ws-03-300w.png

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70
(AKM)



weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70 (AKM)



weapon specifics

Type: AMD 65 (HUN)



weapon specifics

Type: PA Model 86 (ROU)



weapon specifics

AK 47



weapon specifics

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.



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





Kalashnikov & variants
026/md-01-300w.png
marking details (DEU)

Kalashnikov & variants
026/md-02-300w.png
marking details



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.



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

Type: M 16A2



right view

Type: M 4 A1



right view

Type: NORINCO CQ (CHN)



right view. 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.

AR 15 (M16/M4)



marking details

AR 15 (M16/M4)



marking details

M 16A1, M 16A2, M 4, M 16A4 (from top to bottom)



comparison between different models

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*

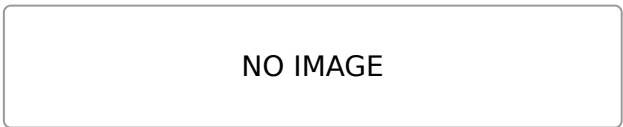


weapon specifics, Browning M2E2 new Browning modification with quick-change barrel

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

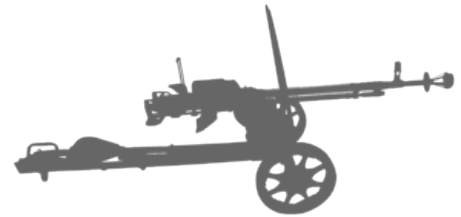
12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

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

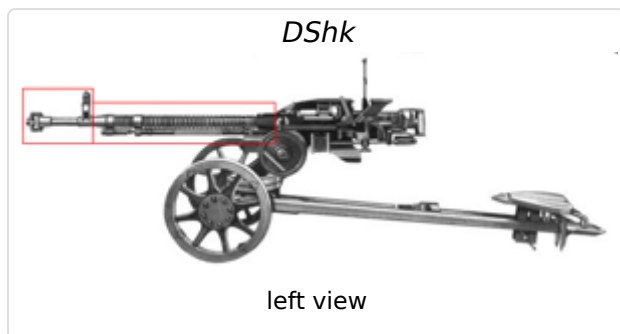


DShk

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.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Heavy Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, belt fed, air cooled, selective fire |
| Cartridge | 12.7 x 108 mm |
| Length | 1625 mm |
| Feeding | 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 |



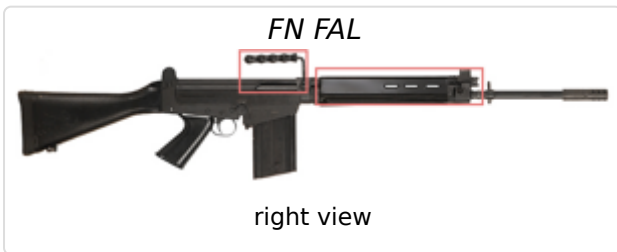
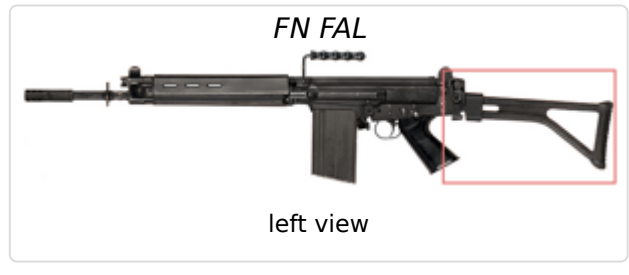
FN FAL

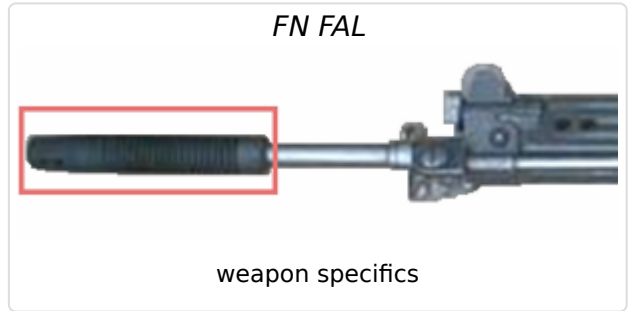
The FN FAL (Fusil Automatique Léger - Light Automatic Rifle) is one of the most famous and widespread military rifle. Because of its prevalence and widespread usage among the militaries of many NATO and first world countries during the Cold War, it received the title "The right arm of the Free World". 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 |



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 | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| 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



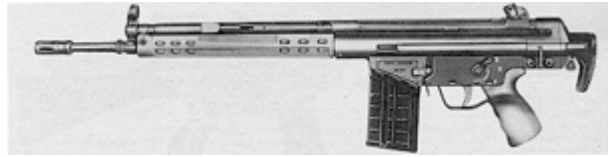
left view

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



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 |



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



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 |



M203 grenade launcher

The M203 grenade launcher was intended to be used as close fire support for point and group area targets. The round is designed to be effective at penetrating windows, blowing up doors, producing casualties in groups of enemies, destroying bunkers, and damaging or disabling soft-skinned vehicles. Its primary purpose is to engage enemies in dead space that cannot be reached by direct fire. A well-trained M203 gunner can also use his weapon to suppress the enemy, both from movement and sight. M203 were also produced in Egypt, South Korea and Bulgaria (as UBGL-M1, with mount suitable for Kalashnikov AKM and AK-74 type rifles).



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i> |
| Operating system | Single shot, under-barrel, pump-action |
| Cartridge | 40 x 46 mm grenade |
| Length | 380 mm |
| Feeding | breech-loaded |

M203



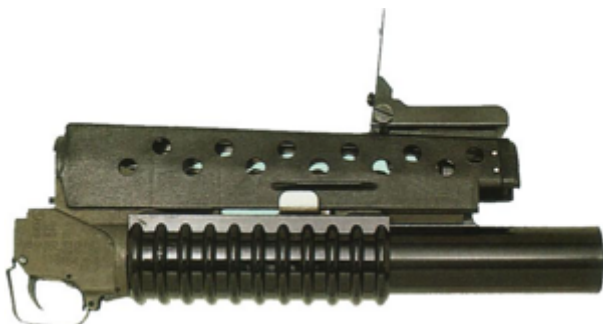
left view

M203



left view

M203



right view

The following ammunition can be used by the **M203 grenade launcher**:

40 x 46 mm grenade

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Bullet diameter | - |
| Case length | - |
| Overall length | - |



M79

Many different ammunition types were produced for the M79 (and subsequently for the M203), outside of the smoke and illumination rounds three main types emerged: Explosive, Close-range and Non Lethal Crowd Control.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i> |
| Operating system | Break-action |
| Cartridge | 40 x 46 mm grenade |
| Length | 731 mm |
| Feeding | breech-loaded |



The following ammunition can be used by the **M79**:

40 x 46 mm grenade

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Bullet diameter | - |
|-----------------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Case length | - |
| Overall length | - |

NO IMAGE

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**:

Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891

This Russian "3-line" caliber (.30, 7,62mm) rifle existed in several variations and was several times adopted and modernized. Copies of this rifle were manufactured in different countries, like China, Hungary and Poland. Some of these were sporterized and converted to various calibers. Large numbers of these weapons were imported into both France and USA. The model 91/44 is shorter and has an attached bayonet. 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>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | Manually operated, rotating bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 54mm R |
| Length | 1306 mm |

Feeding

Internal magazine



The following ammunition can be used by the **Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891**:

7.62 x 54mm R

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



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 | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| 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 | - |



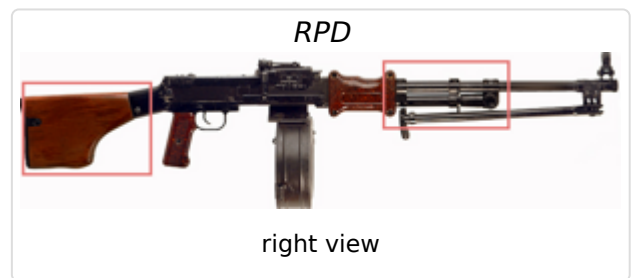
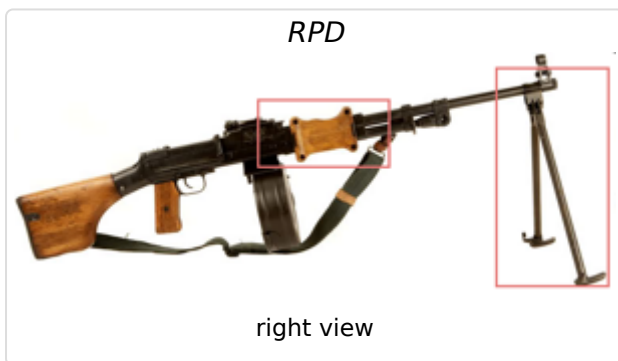
RPD

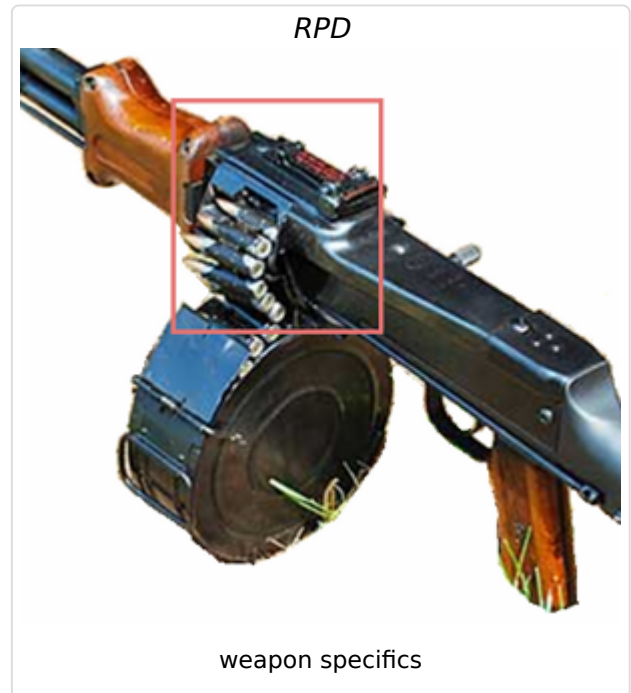
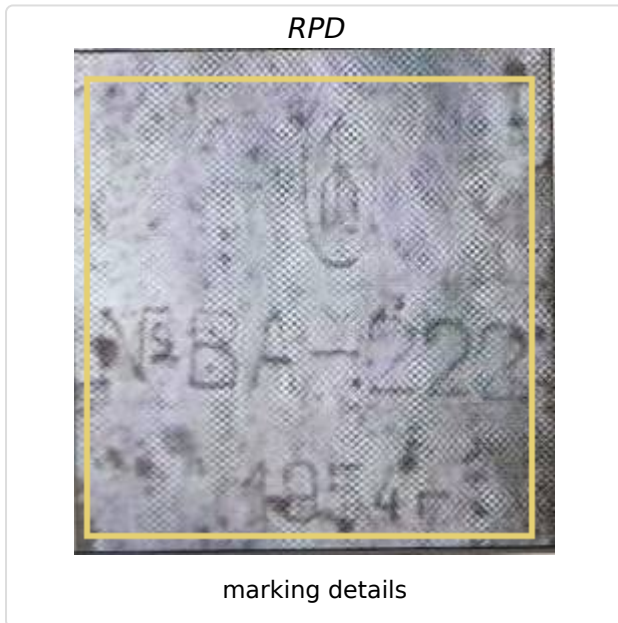
The RPD (Ruchnoy Pulemet Degtyarova - Degtyarov Light MG) was one of the first weapons designed to fire a new, intermediate cartridge 7.62x39mm. During its service life, the weapon was modernized several times.

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, full auto only |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 1037 mm |
| Feeding | Boxed belt |





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

7.62 x 39mm

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



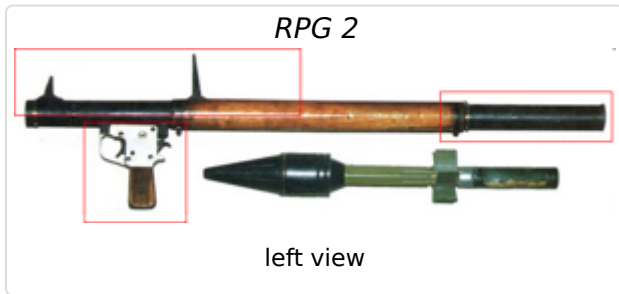
RPG 2

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 |



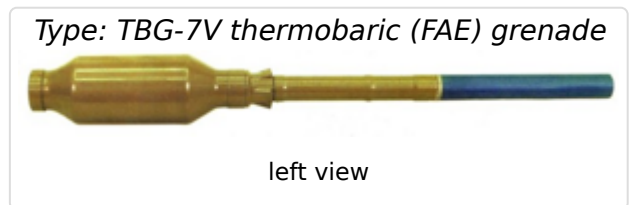
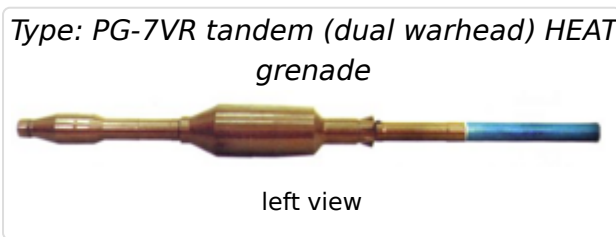
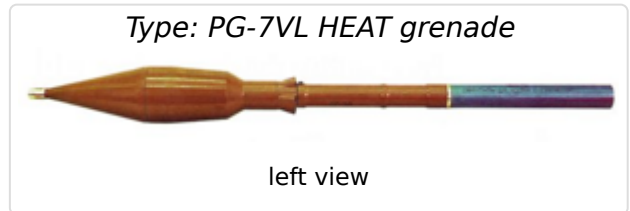
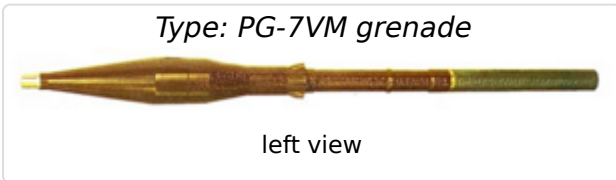
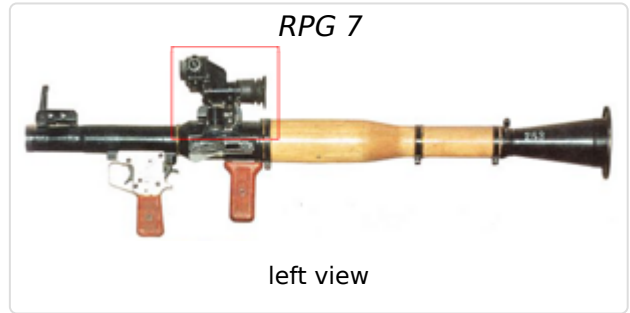
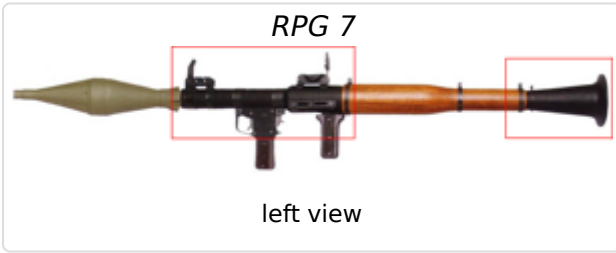
The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 2**:

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 |



Type: RPG-7D anti-tank grenade launcher



Version for airborne troops, disassembled for transportation / airdrop

RPG 7



marking details

RPG 7



marking details

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

RPG-22

The Russian RPG-22 'Netto' is based on the RPG-18 and was introduced into service in the former Soviet Union in 1985. It fires a larger rocket of 72.5 mm caliber than the RPG-18, which fired a 64 mm caliber rocket. Before firing, the launcher needs to be extended. Its successor model is the RPG-26. The production of RPG-22 is likely to have ceased in Russia in the 1990s, though it is still being manufactured in Bulgaria.



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

The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG-22**:

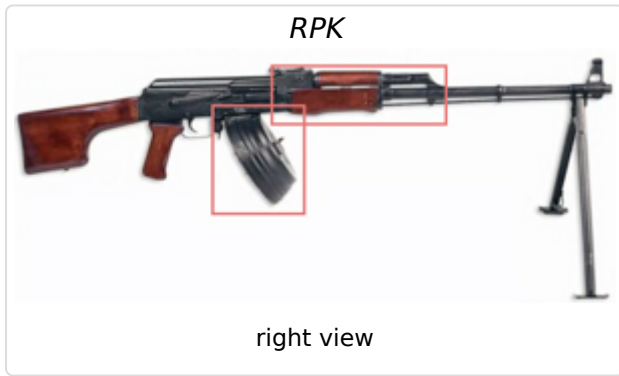
RPK

The RPK 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>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, magazine fed, air cooled, selective fire |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 1040 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





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

7.62 x 39mm

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



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 |



Simonov SKS



marking details

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 |



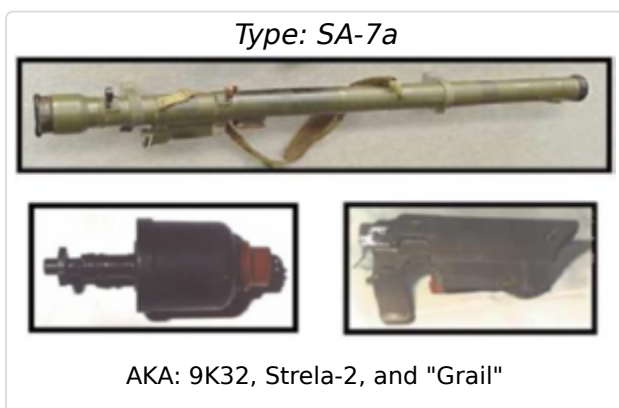
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

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 |



Type: SA-7b (U)



Strela



| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9M36-1 ОФК | Nomenclature |
| 04-80-2 | Lot and date of manufacture |
| 04851 04852 | Serial numbers |
| ОК. ЧАП. | Fuzed |
| 04-80-2 | |
| 2ШТ БРУТТО 63 КГ | 2 pieces Gross 63 Kg |

marking details

Type: SA-14



AKA: 9K34, Strela-3, and "Gremlin"

Strela



| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9M32M ОФК | Nomenclature |
| 09-75-2 | Lot and date of manufacture |
| 09329 09330 | Serial numbers |
| ОК. ЧАП. | Fuzed |
| 09-75-2 | |
| 2 ШТ БРУТТО 58 КГ | 2 pieces Gross 58 kg |

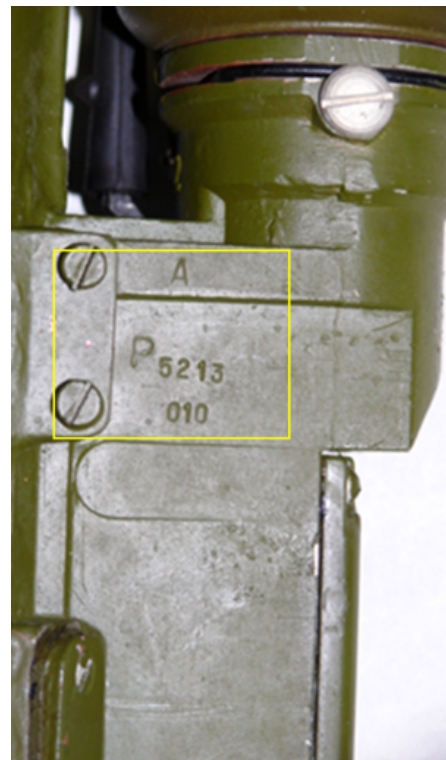
marking details

Strela



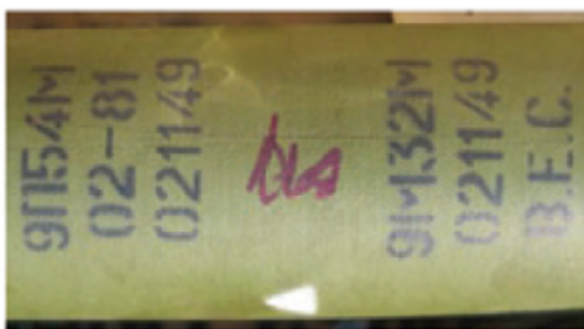
marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela

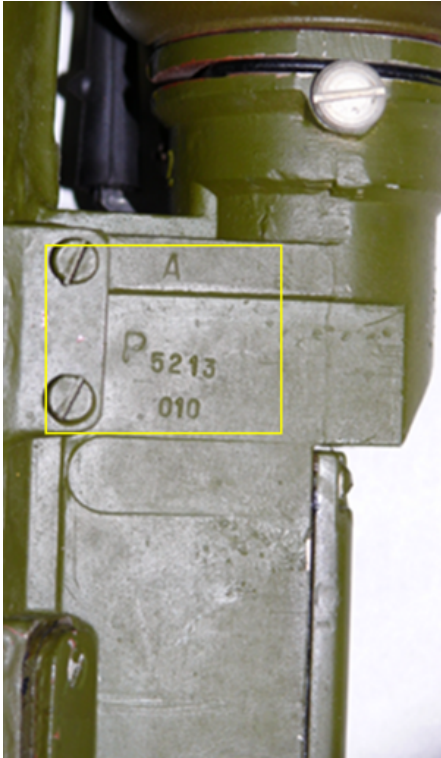


marking details

Type: SA-14 (U)

SA-14 (U)



Strela

marking details

Strela

marking details

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

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