

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification
































## Zimbabwe

### Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

|                      |   |                       |   |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| AK-47 / AKM          |    | MAT 49                |    |
| AK-74                |    | PPSH 41               |    |
| Beretta AR70/90      |    | RPD                   |    |
| Browning M 2         |    | RPG 2                 |    |
| Colt M1911           |    | RPG 7                 |    |
| DShk                 |    | RPK                   |    |
| Dragunov SVD         |    | Simonov SKS           |    |
| FN FAL               |    | Sten gun              |    |
| FN Herstal FN MAG    |   | Sterling L2A3         |   |
| FN High Power        |  | Steyr AUG             |  |
| HK G3                |  | Strela (SA-7 / SA-14) |  |
| IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18) |  | Tokarev TT-30/TT-33   |  |
| Lee-Enfield SMLE     |  | UZI                   |  |
| MAS 49               |  | Webley Mk. IV         |  |
| MAS 49/56            |  |                       |   |

## Explanation of symbols



Country of origin



Licensed production



Production without a licence



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



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

- U** *Unspecified:* Sources indicate that this type of weapon is found in the country, but do not specify whether it is held by Governmental agencies or non-Governmental armed groups.

It is entirely possible to have a combination of tags beside each country. For example, if country X is tagged with a G and a U, it means that at least one source of data identifies Governmental agencies as holders of weapon type Y, and at least one other source confirms the presence of the weapon in country X without specifying who holds it.

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

## AK-47 / AKM

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



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

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)



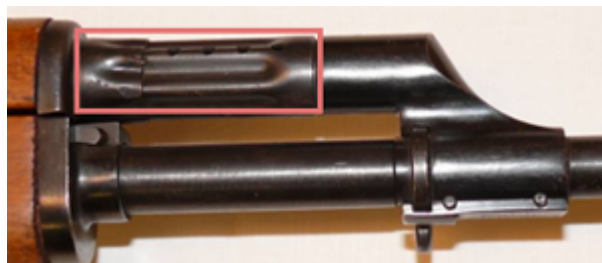
weapon specifics

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.



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







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    |



## Beretta AR70/90

The Beretta 70/90 system was developed for the Italian army. The assault rifle AR70/90 was designed for the Italian army infantry and entered into service in 1990. The AR70/90 is also designed to be fitted with a rifle grenade. It is known for its reliability, which earned it the nickname “Excalibur” by the Alpini mountain troops. It remains the standard rifle of the Italian infantry, though it is currently being phased out in favour of the newer Beretta ARX 160 assault rifle.



|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Assault Rifles</i>        |
| <b>Operating system</b> | gas, selective-fire          |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington |
| <b>Length</b>           | 998 mm                       |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable, box magazine     |

*Beretta AR70/90*



left view

*Beretta AR70/90*



right view

*Beretta AR70/90*



top view

*Beretta AR70/90*



bottom view

*Beretta AR70/90*  
096/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*Beretta AR70/90*  
096/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*Beretta AR70/90*  
096/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*Beretta AR70/90*  
096/ws-03-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta AR70/90**:

### 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.



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

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 |



## Colt M1911

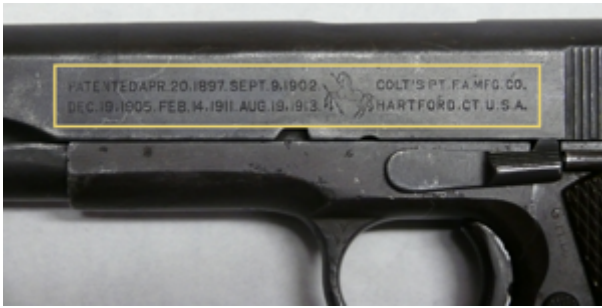
Technically, the M1911, also known as Colt Government, is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. Hammer could be locked either in cocked or in lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked 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 then 70 years.



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



*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*



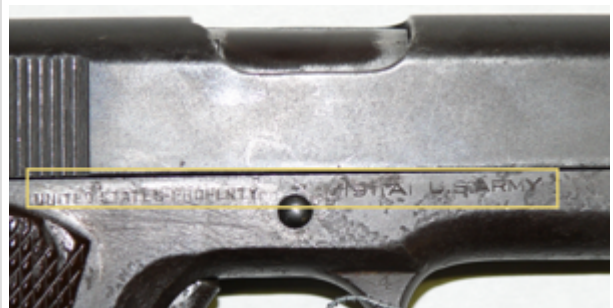
marking details

*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*

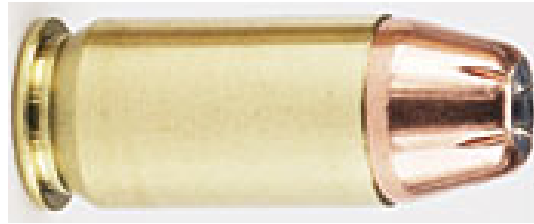


marking details

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

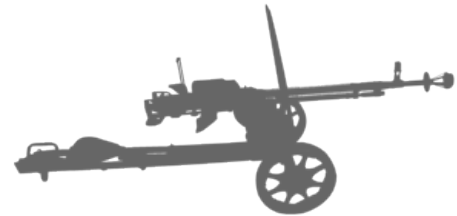
### .45 ACP

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

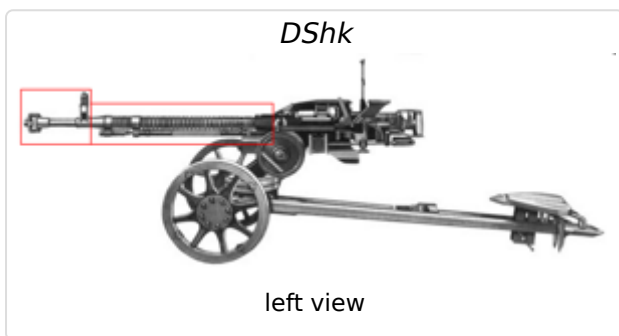


## DShk

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



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





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

## 12.7 x 108 mm

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

NO IMAGE

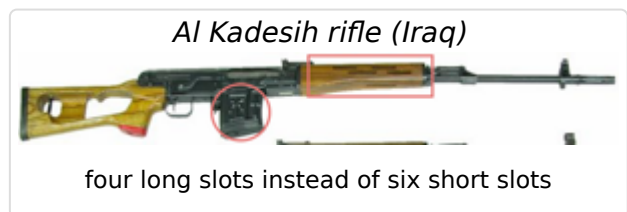


## Dragunov SVD

The Dragunov SVD uses a short-stroke gas piston and the gas chamber has a two-position manual gas regulator. Barrels locked by rotating bolt with three lugs. The safety is somewhat reminiscent in its appearance to that of Kalashnikov AK-Assault rifles, although the internal design of the trigger unit is different, and there is no provisions for full automatic fire. The trigger unit is assembled on a separate removable base that also incorporates a trigger guard. It is used by all former Warsaw Pact countries, and it is in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The Yugoslavian model "Zastava Model 76" has a solid, non-skeletonized stock, and is chambered in 7.92x57mm.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>                              |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, short stroke, rotating bolt, semi-automatic |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.62 x 54mm R   |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1225 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine  |



*Type: FPK rifle (ROU)*

The FPK is a modified Kalashnikov AK rifle restyled to look like a SVD and is chambered for 7.62x54R.

*Dragunov SVD*

marking details

*Dragunov SVD*

marking details

*Dragunov SVD*

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Dragunov SVD**:

**7.62 x 54mm R**

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

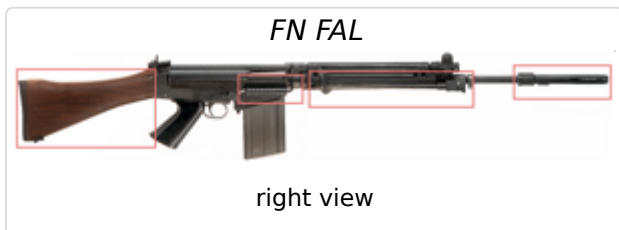


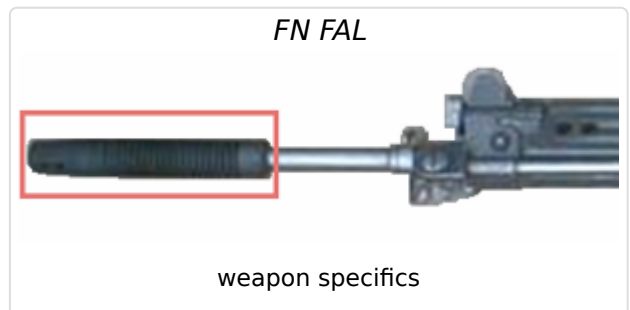
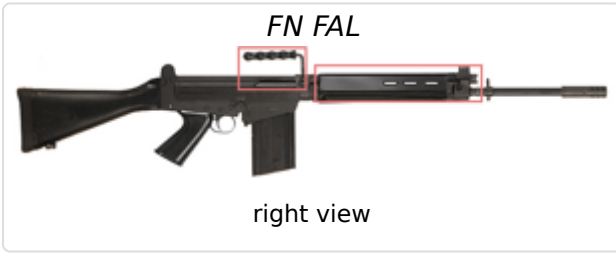
## FN FAL

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.



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





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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## FN Herstal FN MAG

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



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

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

### 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



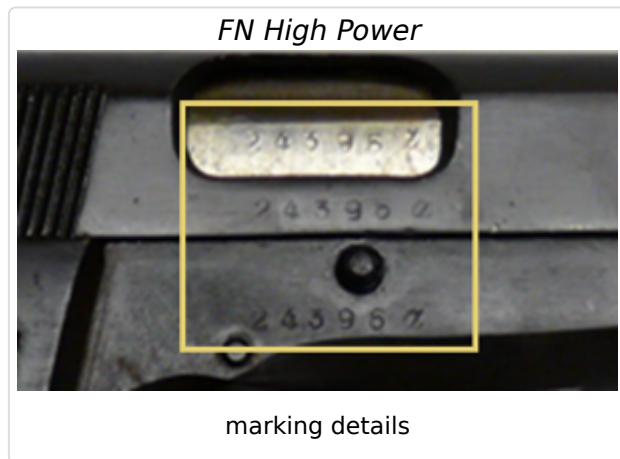
## FN High Power

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



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





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

### .40 S&W

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



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

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Bullet diameter | 9 mm |
|-----------------|------|

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Case length    | 19.15 mm |
| Overall length | 29.69 mm |



## HK G3

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



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

Type: G3 A1



left view

Type: G3 A3



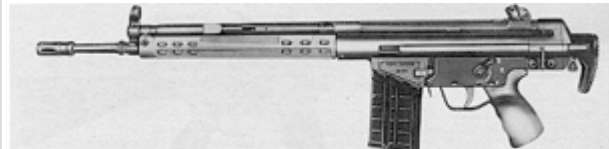
left view

Type: G3 A3ZF



left view

Type: G3 A4



left view





HK G3



marking details

HK G3



marking details

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

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)

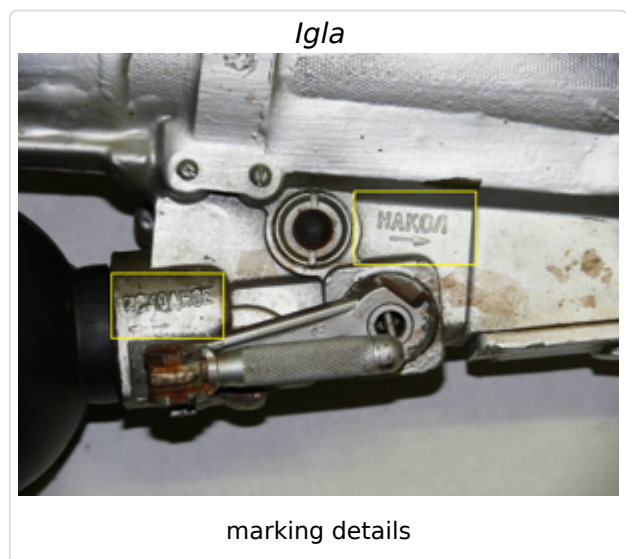
The main differences between the SA-18, the SA-16 and its predecessor Strela-3 (SA-14) included an optional "Identification Friend or Foe"-system to prevent firing on friendly aircraft, an automatic lead and super elevation to simplify shooting and reduce minimum firing range, a slightly larger rocket, reduced drag and better guidance system extend maximum range and improve performance against fast and maneuverable targets, an improved lethality on target achieved by a combination of delayed impact fusing, terminal maneuver to hit the fuselage rather than jet nozzle, an additional charge to set off the remaining rocket fuel (if any) on impact, an improved resistance to infrared countermeasure, and slightly improved seeker sensitivity. Several guerrilla and terrorist organizations are also known to have Iglas.



### Category

*Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems*

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Operating system</b> | MANPAD       |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        |              |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | front-loaded |



Igla



|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 9M39 0Φ          | Nomenclature         |
| 03-83-2          | Lot and date of mfg. |
| 03273            | Serial number        |
| 03274            | Serial number        |
| OK. CHAP.        | Fuzed                |
| 2шт. БРУТТО 68КГ | 2 pieces Gross 68 Kg |

marking details

Type: SA-18



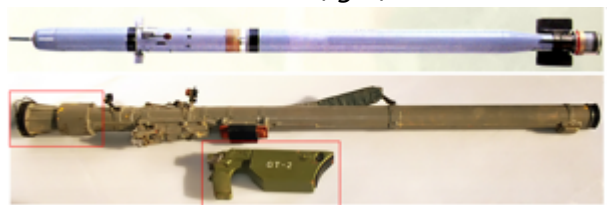
weapon specifics

Igla



marking details

SA-18 (Igla)



weapon specifics, missile, launch tube and grip stick

Type: SA-16 (IGLA-1)



missile and launch tube

The following ammunition can be used by the **IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)**:

## Lee-Enfield SMLE

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



**Category**

*Rifles & Carbines*

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



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 |



## 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.



|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, tilting bolt   |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.5 x 54mm                   |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1100 mm                      |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | 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.

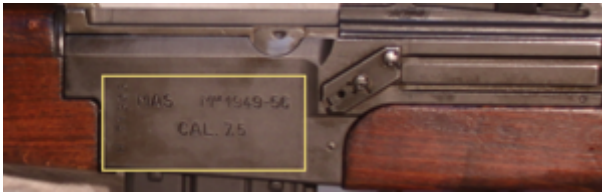


|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, tilting bolt   |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.5 x 54mm                   |
| <b>Length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



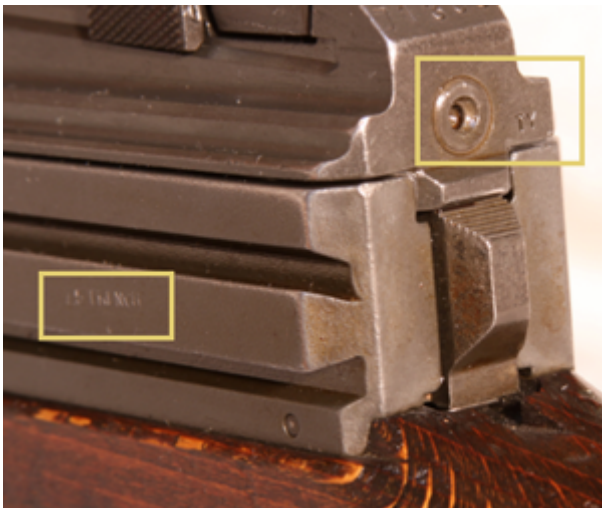


MAS 49/56



marking details

MAS 49/56



marking details

MAS 49/56



marking details

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  |

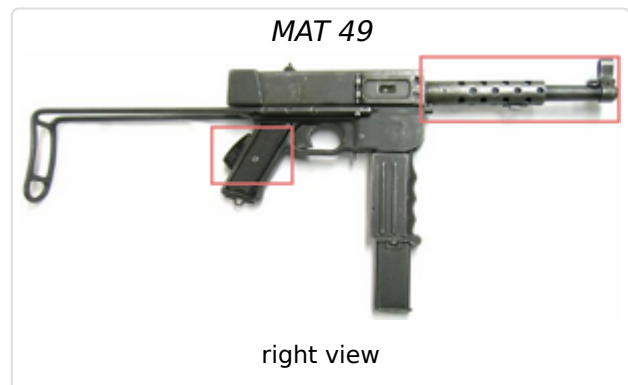
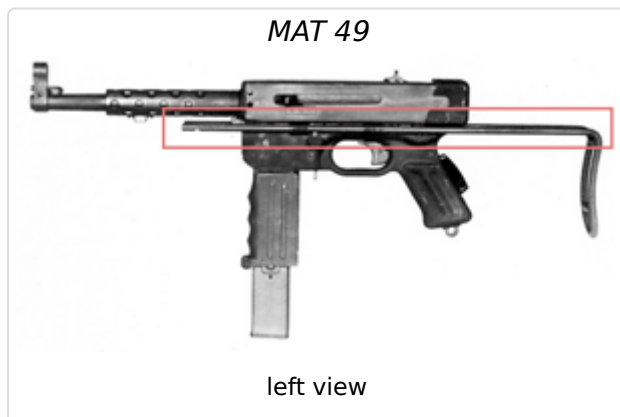


## MAT 49

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.



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



## PPSH 41

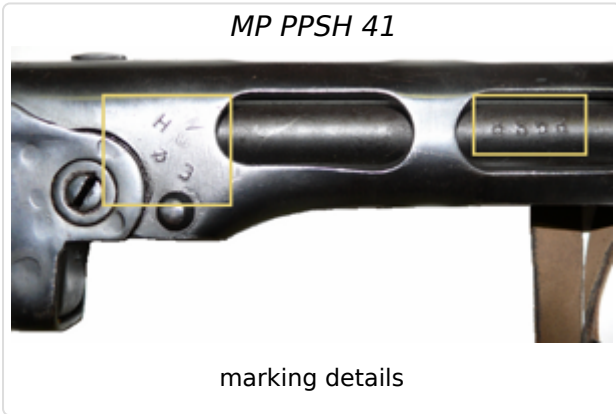
The PPSH 41 was one of major infantry weapons of the Soviet troops during the World war 2. Retired from Soviet Army service soon after the WW2, the PPSH was widely exported to some pro-Soviet countries around the world, including China, Vietnam and many African countries. It was an effective, but somewhat 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.



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



MP PPSH 41  
022/rv-01-300w.png  
right view



*MP PPSH 41*  
022/md-02-300w.png  
marking details

*MP PPSH 41*  
022/md-03-300w.png  
marking details

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  |



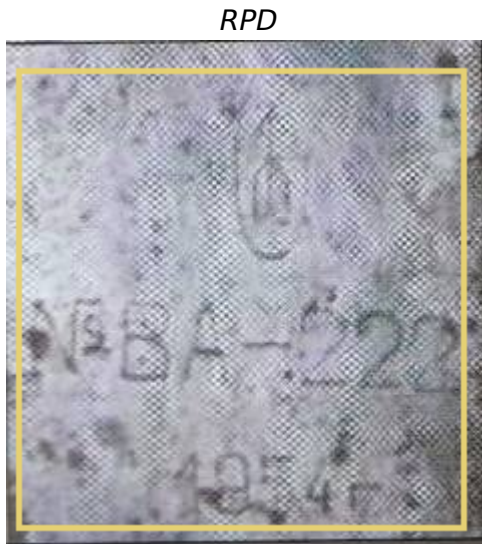
## RPD

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.

|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i>    |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, full auto only |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.62 x 39mm                  |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1037 mm                      |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Boxed belt                   |

*RPD*  
030/rv-01-300w.png  
right view

*RPD*  
030/rv-02-300w.png  
right view



marking details

*RPD*  
030/dv-01-300w.png  
weapon specifics

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   |



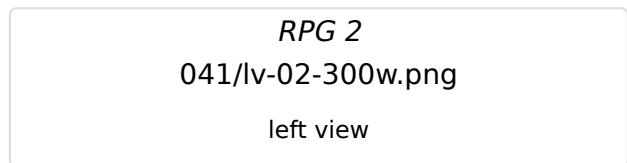
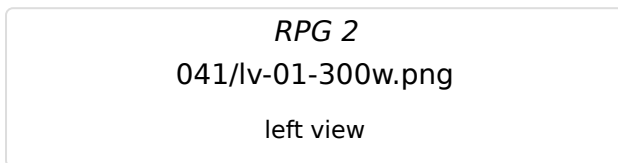
## RPG 2

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.

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

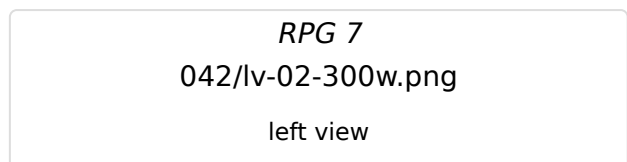


The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 2**:

## RPG 7

The RPG 7 was made under license by many companies in many countries, its silhouette was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.

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



Type: RPG 7 - Chinese Type 69



left view

RPG 7



left view

Type: PG-7VM grenade



left view

Type: PG-7VL HEAT grenade



left view

Type: PG-7VR tandem (dual warhead) HEAT grenade



left view

Type: TBG-7V thermobaric (FAE) grenade



left view

Type: OG-7V fragmentation antipersonnel grenade (1999)



left view





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**:

## 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.



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

*RPK*  
032/lv-01-300w.png  
left view



*RPK*  
032/rv-01-300w.png  
right view

*Type: Yugoslavian Zastava M72*  
032/rv-02-300w.png  
right view

*RPK*  
032/md-01-300w.png  
marking details





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.

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

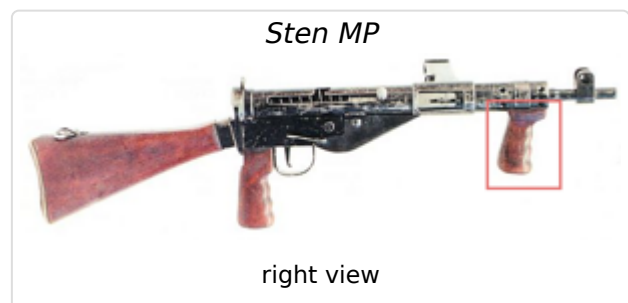
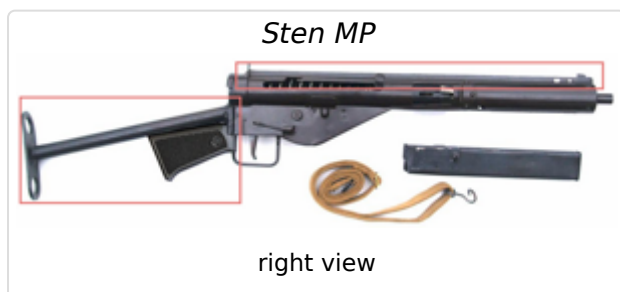
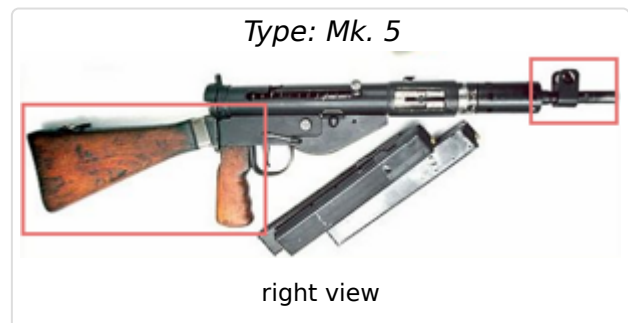
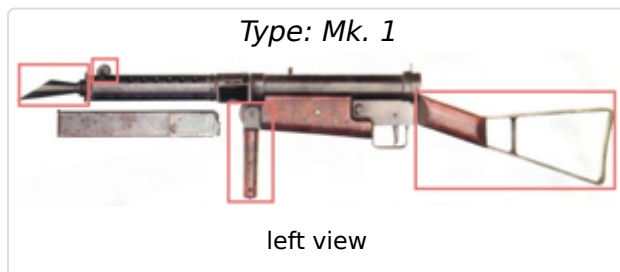


## Sten gun

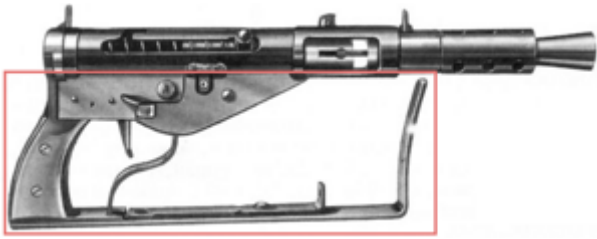
Prior to 1941 UK was keen to produce a own submachine gun as an alternative Rate of fire 550 450 550 600 rounds per minute to the US-Thompson submachine gun. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield designed the STEN gun. In the beginning, unreliable but extremely cheap and easy to produce. After further development, the guns of 1942 and beyond were, in general, highly effective weapons. In Germany, the STEN models "Potsdam" and "Neumünster" were manufactured during WW II. In late 1944, the Mauser works in Germany secretly started manufacturing copies of British Mk II Sten, apparently for diversion and sabotage purposes. These weapons were intended to duplicate the British original as closely as possible, right down to the markings. Also, during WW II some resistance groups in German-occupied countries (DNK, FRA, NOR, POL) produced significant numbers of Stens.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Submachine Guns</i>                  |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)               |
| <b>Length</b>           | 895 mm                                  |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine                            |



Type: Mk. 4



right view

Type: AUSTEN (AUS)



right view

Sten MP



marking details

Sten MP



marking details

*Sten MP*



marking details

*Type: Mk. 2*



weapon specifics

*Sten MP*



weapon specifics

*Type: Mk. 2S*



weapon specifics





The following ammunition can be used by the **Sten gun**:

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

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



## Sterling L2A3

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



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

*Sterling MP L2A3*



left view

*Type: CETME C2*



left view, ESP, submachine gun, 9 x 23 mm  
Largo

*Suppressed version L34A1*



left view

*Sterling MP L2A3*



right view

*Type: FAMAE PAF 9 mm*



right view, Chilean copy of the Sterling  
submachine gun with external differences such  
as retractable wire stock and missing barrel  
shroud

*Suppressed version L34A1*



right view

*Sterling MP L2A3*



marking details

*Sterling MP L2A3*



marking details

*Sterling MP L2A3*



marking details

*Sterling MP L2A3*



weapon specifics

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

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter

9 mm

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Case length    | 19.15 mm |
| Overall length | 29.69 mm |



## 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.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Assault Rifles</i>                                     |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, rotating bolt                               |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington<br>9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| <b>Length</b>           | 790 mm  |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine  |



Type: Steyr AUG Para 9 x 19 mm



left view

Steyr AUG



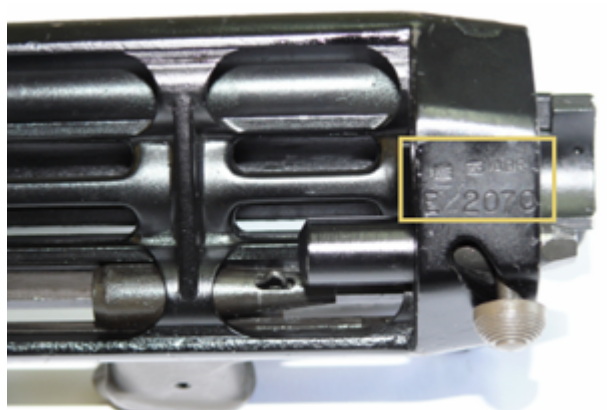
right view

Type: Steyr AUG HBAR, 5.56 x 45 mm



right view

Steyr AUG



marking details

Steyr AUG

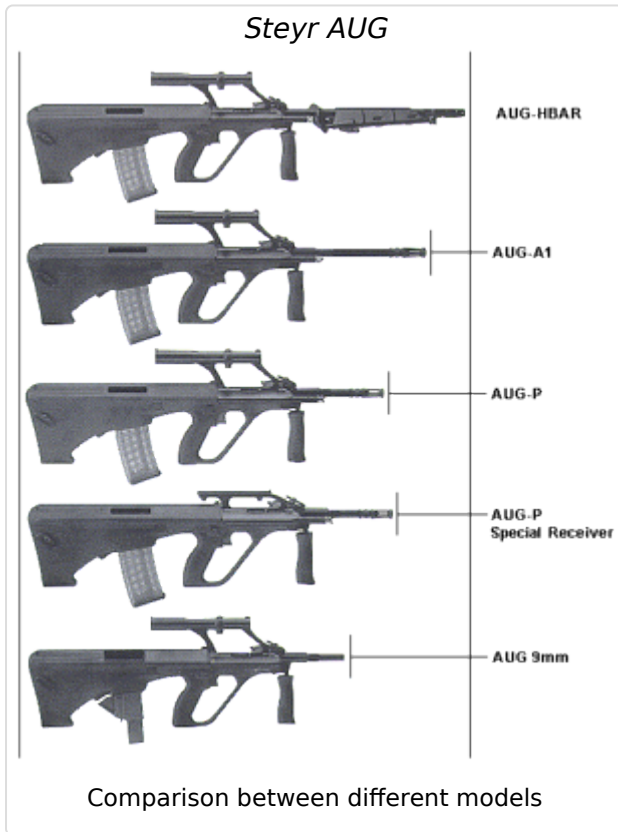


marking details

Steyr AUG



marking details



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 |

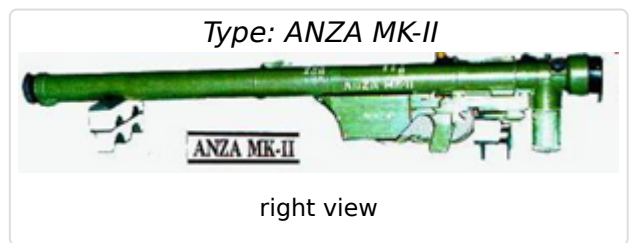
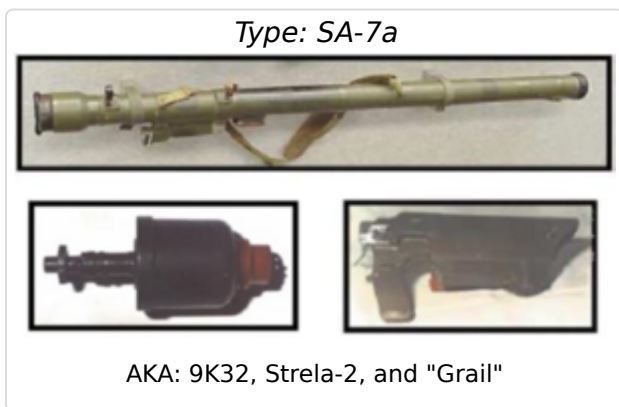


## Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

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.



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



Type: SA-7b



AKA: Strela-2M, RIIN 9K32M, USD SA-7b, NATOD SA-7 "Grail" Mod 1, HN-5 Hong Nu-5, Anza MKI

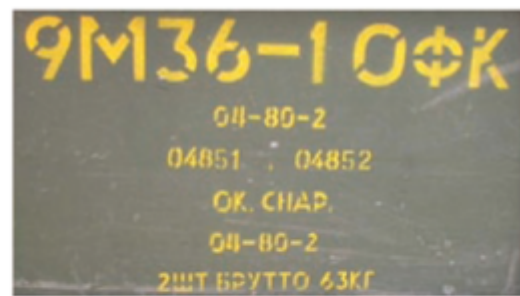
Type: SA-7a (U)



Type: SA-7b (U)



Strela



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

marking details



Type: SA-14



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

Strela



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

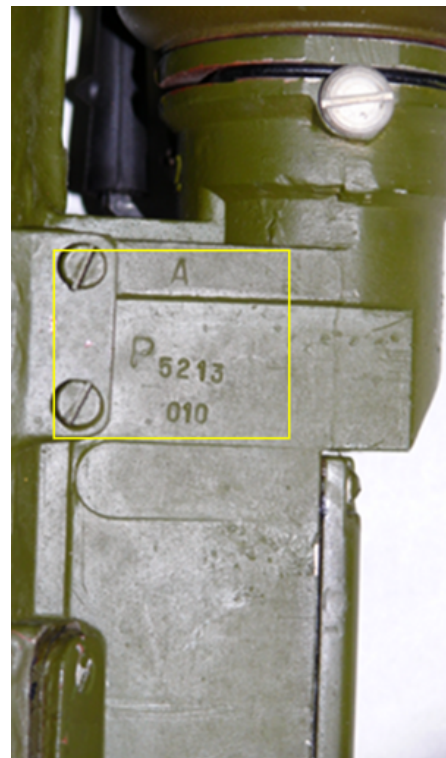
marking details

Strela



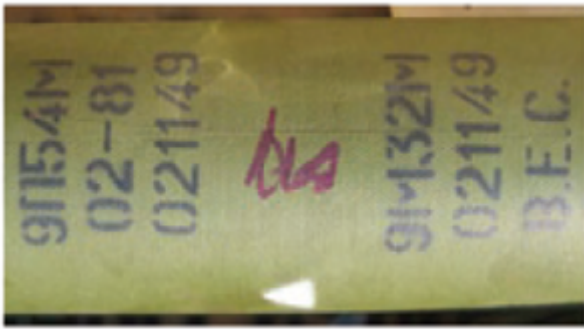
marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

Type: SA-14 (U)

SA-14 (U)



Launch Tube



Missile

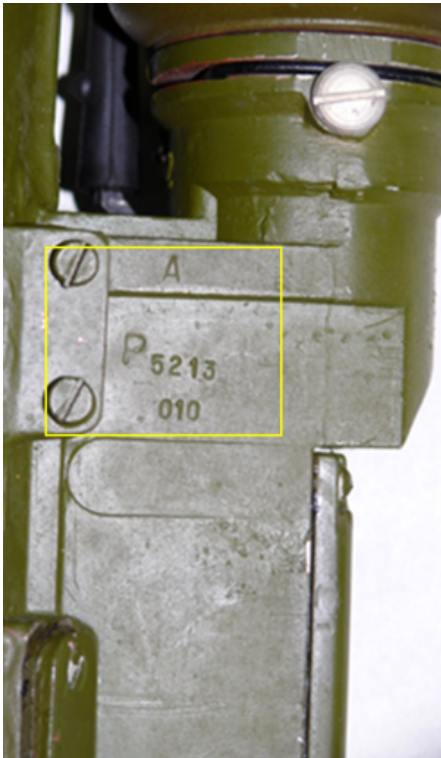


Gripstock



Battery Coolant Unit (BCU)

Strela



marking details

Strela

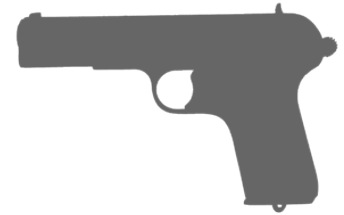


marking details

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.



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



Type : Norinco Type 54, Model 213 (CHN)



weapon specifics : 9 x 19 mm

Type: Tokagyp 58



weapon specifics : made in HUN for EGY,  
chambered in 9 x 19 mm

Type: POL



left view

TT-33

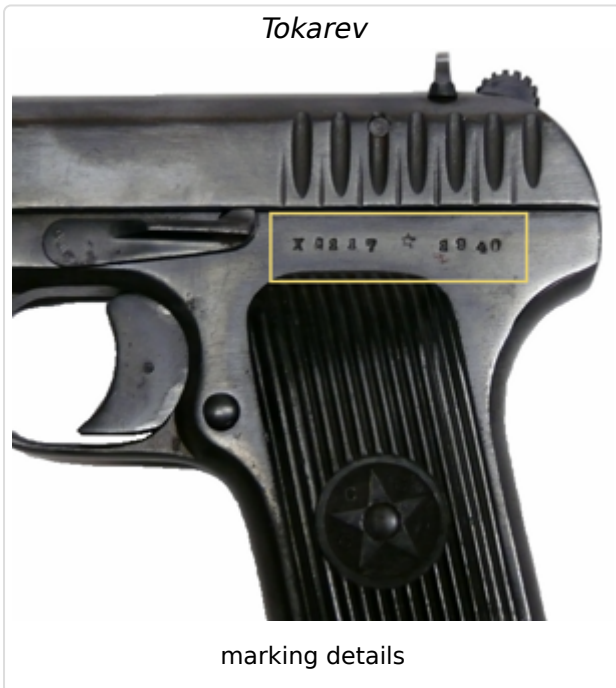


weapon specifics: post-WWII manufacture

Tokarev



marking details



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  |



## UZI

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



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

Type: CHN, Norinco Uzi

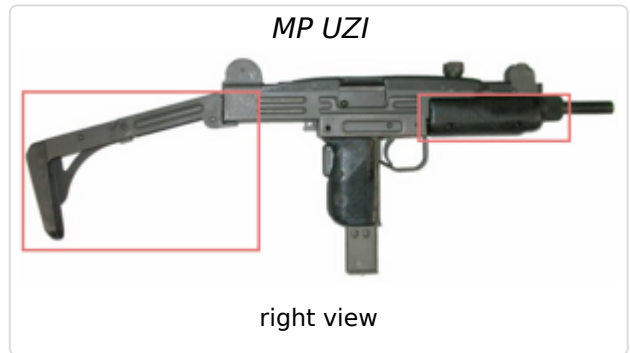
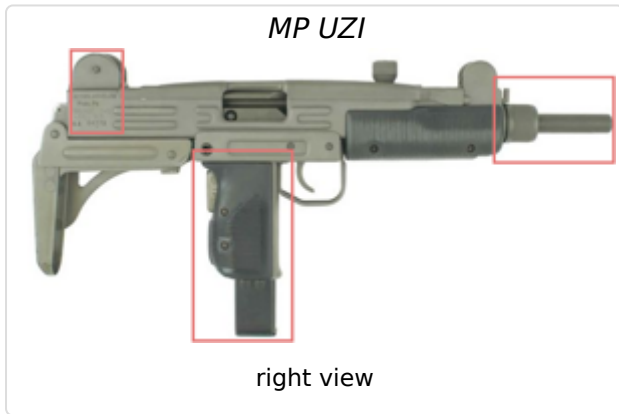


left view, , sporter model single action, semi-automatic

MP 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 |



## Webley Mk. IV

The Webley Mk. IV was a standard issue service pistol for the armed forces of the United Kingdom and British Empire and Commonwealth for over 70 Years. All Webley top-beak revolvers featured two piece frame, which hinges ("breaks") down at the forward low end for ejection and loading. The ejector is actuated automatically when the frame is broken open, simultaneously removing all six cases from the cylinder.

The cartridges then can be inserted by hand. In the case of revolver being rechambered for .45ACP round, half- moon clips are used to load the gun (two clips, each for 3 rounds).



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Double action revolver                      |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .455 British Service                        |
| <b>Length</b>           | 286 mm                                      |



**Feeding**

Cylinder

*Webley Mk. IV*



left view

*Webley Mk. IV*



right view

*Webley Mk. IV*



marking details

*Webley Mk. IV*



marking details

*Webley Mk. IV*

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Webley Mk. IV**:

### .455 British Service

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 11.5 mm |
| Case length     | 19.6 mm |
| Overall length  | 31.2 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 |
|--|---------|-----------|
|--|---------|-----------|

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

**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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