

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual
identification

































Colombia

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| AK-47 / AKM |  | IWI NEGEV |  |
| AK-74 |  | IWI Tavor TAR-21 |  |
| AR 15 (M16/M4) |  | M1918 Browning |  |
| Beretta AR70/90 |  | M1919 Browning |  |
| Browning M 2 |  | M203 grenade launcher |  |
| Colt M1911 |  | M60 |  |
| FIM-92 Stinger |  | M79 |  |
| FN FAL |  | Mauser K98 |  |
| FN Herstal FN MAG |  | Milkor MRGL |  |
| FN High Power |  | Mossberg 500 |  |
| GDATP MK 19 |  | RPG-22 |  |
| HK 21 |  | Saab AT4 |  |
| HK 23 |  | Strela (SA-7 / SA-14) |  |
| HK G3 |  | Thompson M1928 |  |
| HK MP5 |  | UZI |  |

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.

-
- 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.



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

The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-47 / AKM**:

7.62 x 39mm

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



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 |

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 |

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 |



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.



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

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.



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

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

12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

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

NO IMAGE

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.

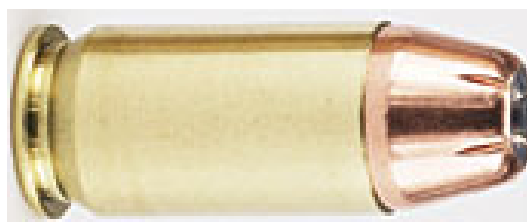


| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |
| Cartridge | .45 ACP |
| Length | 219 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

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 |



FIM-92 Stinger

Its combat debut occurred during the Falklands War. The Stinger was also used by the Afghan Mujahedeen, the Hamas and the UNITA. The Central Intelligence Agency supplied nearly 500 Stingers (some sources claim 1,500-2,000) to the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan. After the 1989 Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United States attempted to buy back the Stinger missiles, with a



55 million dollar program to buy back around 300 missiles. The U.S. government collected most of the Stingers it had delivered, but some of them found their way into Iran, Qatar and North Korea.

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

The following ammunition can be used by the **FIM-92 Stinger**:

FN FAL

The FN FAL (Fusil Automatique Léger - Light Automatic Rifle) is one of the most famous and widespread military rifle. Because of its prevalence and widespread usage among the militaries of many NATO and first world countries during the Cold War, it received the title "The right arm of the Free World". It can be found in both, the 7.62x51mm and, very rarely, the 5.56x45mm NATO versions. The furniture may be wood, metal or plastic. There are various barrel lengths. In the UK (L1A1), Canadian, Indian and Netherland versions, there is no automatic fire mode. The gas system is fitted with gas regulator so it could be easily adjusted for various environment conditions, or cut off completely so rifle grenades could be safely launched from the barrel.



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



FN Herstal FN MAG

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



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



FN High Power

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



| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
|-----------------|---|

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Operating system | Short recoil operated, locked breech, single action |
| Cartridge | .40 S&W 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| Length | 200 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

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)

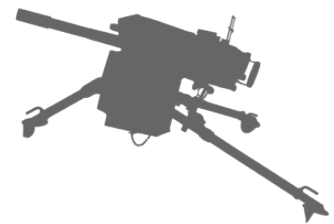
| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 9 mm |
| Case length | 19.15 mm |
| Overall length | 29.69 mm |



GDATP MK 19

The MK 19 or Mark 19 grenade machine gun was designed in the 1960s for the US Navy in the Vietnam War. In the following decades, the MK 19 was further improved, sold to and adopted by at least 28 other nations including Australia, Chile and South Korea. It was originally designed to be mounted on (naval) vehicles, but current systems can also be ground- or turret-mounted. The MK 19 can be fired manually or even remotely.

Original manufacturer General Dynamics Armament and Technical Products (GDATP).



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i> |
| Operating system | blowback, open-bolt (advanced primer ignition in mods 1 and 2) |
| Cartridge | 40x53 mm |
| Length | 1095 mm |

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Feeding | linked belt with 32 or 48 rds |
|----------------|-------------------------------|

The following ammunition can be used by the **GDATEP MK 19**:

40x53 mm

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Bullet diameter | 40 mm |
| Case length | 53 mm |
| Overall length | - |

NO IMAGE

HK 21

The basic action of the machine gun, which received the company designation HK 21, was similar to that of the G3 rifle. The HK 21 fired from a closed bolt (not that big issue since its heavy barrel was really quick-detachable) and, unlike most machine guns, its belt feeding module was located below the receiver. Variants: HK11E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 7.62 mm) HK13E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 5.56 mm) HK21E general purpose machine gun (belt feed, 7.62 mm) HK23E light machine gun (belt-fed, 5.56 mm). The "E" stands for "Export" model.



| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Selective fire roller-back blowback |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| Length | 1140 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK 21**:

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



HK 23

The HK (Heckler & Koch) 23 emerged in 1972 from the original HK 21, which explains the optical and technical resemblance between them and their variants. Usually it is fired from a bipod, but it can also be tripod mounted. While the production of the original HK 21 and 23 have officially ceased, there are still models in production. Residual numbers may remain in service. An “E” added to the weapon’s name identifies models for export.



| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Selective fire roller-back blowback |
| Cartridge | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington |
| Length | 1030 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK 23**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



HK MP5

Though the Heckler & Koch MP5 was designed in the 1960s, it is still one of the most widely deployed sub-machine guns and has been developed into a family with numerous variants.

The gun features either a fixed or a sliding (telescoping) butt-stock. The original MP5 offers a choice of single shot or automatic fire, whereas later models received a burst-fire device, allowing two or three-round-bursts each time the trigger is operated. Current models remain in (licensed) production in several countries, though The China North Industries Corporation, officially abbreviated as Norinco, manufactures an unlicensed copy, the NR08.



| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | delayed-blowback; selective-fire |
| Cartridge | 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| Length | 680 mm |
| Feeding | detachable box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK MP5**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



IWI NEGEV

The Israeli light machine gun NEGEV entered into production in 1995 and was inspired by the Belgian FN MINIMI. In 1997 it was adopted by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), followed by several other South American and Asian countries. It can be fired from the hip, from bipods, tripods, or ground vehicle and helicopter mounts with either single-shot or automatic fire. The NEGEV is designed to be fed from standard belts, drums or magazines. It is still produced today and available for export sales.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | gas, selective-fire |
| Cartridge | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| Length | 1020 mm |
| Feeding | 35 or 30 rd box magazine; 150 or 200 rd belts in assault pouches |

The following ammunition can be used by the **IWI NEGEV**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Overall length | 69.85 mm |
|----------------|----------|

IWI Tavor TAR-21

The IWI Tavor-21 assault rifle was designed to replace the different M16 variants within the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). In 2009, it was selected as the new standard issue weapon of the Israeli infantry. It is also in service in several other countries, such as India, Thailand and Turkey. Different models have been developed for Special Forces or sporting. Nevertheless, the TAR-21 has not caught up to the M16's success due to its higher price. The bullpup rifle can be either fired in semi-automatic or full automatic fire mode.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| Operating system | gas, selective-fire |
| Cartridge | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington |
| Length | 725 mm |
| Feeding | box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **IWI Tavor TAR-21**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



M1918 Browning

The M1918 was produced between 1917 and 1945 originally in the US, but it is also produced in countries such as Belgium, Poland, Sweden and China. It remained in use



by the US military until the 1970s. The name affix of the M1918 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer.

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

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1918 Browning**:

.30-06 M1

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.8 mm |
| Case length | 63.3 mm |
| Overall length | 85 mm |

NO IMAGE

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

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



7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 8.08 mm |
| Case length | 57 mm |
| Overall length | 82 mm |

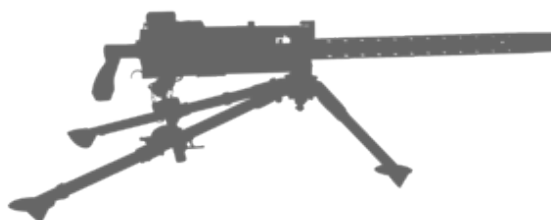


M1919 Browning

The M1919 is still used by many countries as a vehicle gun, but it is no longer produced in the US. It was originally used as a fixed gun in tanks during the Second World War, but it was also mounted on a tripod and used by infantry.

The name affix of the M1919 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer. Variants of the M1919

are the A1; A2; A3; A4; A5; A6; M37 and AN/M2.



| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | short recoil, automatic |
| Cartridge | .30-06 M1 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev |
| Length | 1044 mm |
| Feeding | 250-round belt |

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1919 Browning**:

.30-06 M1

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.8 mm |
| Case length | 63.3 mm |
| Overall length | 85 mm |

NO IMAGE

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Overall length | 34 mm |
|----------------|-------|



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 |

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

40 x 46 mm grenade

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

NO IMAGE

M60

The M60 is a family of American general purpose machine guns firing 7.62x51mm NATO cartridges from a disintegrating belt of M13 links. There are several types of live ammunition approved for use in the M60, including ball, tracer, and armor-piercing rounds. The M60 was referred to as "The Pig" during the Vietnam War. The M60's gas operation is unique, and drew on technical advances of the period, particularly the white "gas expansion and cutoff" principle also exploited by the M14 rifle. The M60's gas system was simpler than other gas systems and easier to clean.



| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, belt fed |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| Length | 1105 mm |
| Feeding | Belt |

The following ammunition can be used by the **M60**:

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



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 Crowed 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

Mauser K98

There are many variants of this weapon, and it has been widely copied. K98k is a bolt-action rifle chambered for the 7.92×57mm Mauser cartridge. It remained the primary German service rifle until the end of the war in 1945. Millions were captured by the Soviets at the conclusion of World War II and were widely distributed as military aid. The Karabiner 98k therefore continues to appear in conflicts across the world as they are taken out of storage during times of strife. A number of non-European nations used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle as well as a few guerrilla organizations to help establish new nation-states. One example was Israel who used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle from the late 1940s until the 1970s. During the 1990s, the Yugoslavian Karabiner 98k rifles and the Yugoslavian M48 and M48A rifles were used alongside modern automatic and semi-automatic rifles by all the warring factions of the Yugoslav wars.



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

The following ammunition can be used by the **Mauser K98**:

7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 8.08 mm |
|-----------------|---------|

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Case length | 57 mm |
| Overall length | 82 mm |



Milkor MRGL

The Milkor (Milière Korporasie) MRGL (Multi-Range Grenade Launcher) is the fourth generation of six-shot launchers that was first introduced in the 1980s by the South African company and developed into a family with several variants. The MRGL fires with an effective range of 375 m to 800 m, depending on the ammunition used. The launcher is lightweight, semi-automatic, and shoulder-fired and can deliver its six rounds in less than three seconds.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i> |
| Operating system | semi-automatic |
| Cartridge | 40 x 46 mm grenade |
| Length | 761 mm |
| Feeding | 6-chamber revolving cylinder |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Milkor MRGL**:

40 x 46 mm grenade

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

NO IMAGE

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 | - |

NO IMAGE

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**:

Saab AT4

The Saab Bofors Dynamics AT4 entered into production in Sweden in the early 1980s and is still being produced today. It is a single-shot recoilless weapon and one of the most common light anti-tank weapons in the world. It is preloaded and after firing, the AT4 cannot be reloaded. The AT4's main disadvantage is that it creates a considerable back blast.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems</i> |
| Operating system | recoilless, one-man-portable |
| Cartridge | |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Saab AT4**:

Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

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



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

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

Thompson M1928

The American Thompson M1928 was produced between 1921 and 1945. The submachine gun, also known as the “Tommy Gun”, was popular amongst civilians, police, and criminals and military alike because of its large .45 ACP cartridges, accuracy, and high volume of automatic fire. Approximately 2,000,000 units have been produced and also exported to numerous countries worldwide.



| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | blowback operated, automatic |
| Cartridge | .45 ACP |
| Length | 857 mm |
| Feeding | drum magazine or box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Thompson M1928**:

.45 ACP

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



UZI

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



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

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

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



Tagging of Sources

We believe that our Guide should be as transparent as possible without endangering the confidentiality of our sources. Rather than name the exact source for each unit of data, we have created tags so that users can at least know whether the data comes from a primary or secondary source, and by which medium it can or has been found. All incoming data is validated and then tagged by the project team at BICC before it enters our database.

Sources are tagged according to the following criteria:

1. Primary Sources:

These are presentations of facts. They are proof of an SALW event (e.g. a transfer, sighting, misuse, etc.) because the source was created at the time of the event itself. Primary sources are usually original documents such as transfer authorizations, firearms legislation, or academic journals presenting results of a study on SALW holdings in a particular country, for example. However, they can also be information offered by a person with direct knowledge of an SALW event or who has documented an SALW event at the time that it happened.

2. Secondary Sources:

These are interpretations or evaluation of facts. Secondary sources contain commentary and analysis of SALW events that are documented in primary sources.

Sources are also tagged according to the dominant medium of delivery:

A. Written - the source is based on written words.

B. Oral - the source is based on spoken words.

C. Visual - the source is based on seen events or optical images.

These criteria make our tags two-dimensional. While the process of classifying sources is a primarily subjective one, the project team at BICC has developed the following table to serve as an example of possible sources within each category.

Table: Examples of sources on SALW distribution

| | Primary | Secondary |
|--|---------|-----------|
|--|---------|-----------|

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

Table: Example tags

| Source (sample) | Type of source | Medium of delivery |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| IHS Jane's Weapons Infantry (2015-2016) | primary | written |
| Panel discussion of weapons use of non-state armed groups | secondary | oral |
| Documentary on paramilitaries in Colombia | primary | visual |

About the Guide

The Interactive Guide on **Small Arms and Light Weapons** is an open access tool, designed to build knowledge on how to identify different types, makes and models of commonly used SALW in organized violence; to collect data on the global and country-specific spread of these SALW; and to describe some of their visual and technical specifications.

The guide is not an exhaustive list of all SALW that are used around the world.

Global SALW control relies on, among other things, data and knowledge of the weapons themselves. Our aim is that the Guide will be used to support national reporting duties on SALW holdings; facilitate and ameliorate the collection of data on SALW; and increase general knowledge of global distribution of SALW.

The interactive Guide was developed by **BICC** in close cooperation with the **Bundeswehr Verification Center** (BwVC), and with the generous support of the *Federal Foreign Office, Germany*.

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