

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification





































## Finland

Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

AGS-17		
AK-47 / AKM		
AK-74		
Browning M 2		
Colt M1911		
DShk		
Dragunov SVD		
FIM-92 Stinger		
FN High Power		
Glock 17		
HK 21		
HK 23		
HK G36		
HK MP5		
IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)		
M1918 Browning		
M1919 Browning		
MG 3 / MG 42		
Mauser K98		
Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891		
PK		
PPSH 41		
RPD		
Remington 870P		
SIG SG540		
SIG SG550		
Saab AT4		
Sten gun		
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)		

## 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.

## AGS-17

The AGS-17 grenade launcher was first developed in the 1930s, but due to the Second World War, a first prototype was only completed in 1969. The production of the AGS-17 started in 1971 and ceased in 1989, but numerous units and variants are still in use today. The weapon gained prominence when it was widely operated by Soviet troops in the war in Afghanistan in the 1980s. The AGS-17 and its successor, the AGS-30, may be used by infantry, though they are often mounted on helicopters and other vehicles.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	blow-back, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	30x29 mm
<b>Length</b>	840 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	metal link belt with 29 rds

The following ammunition can be used by the **AGS-17**:

### 30x29 mm

Bullet diameter	30 mm
Case length	29 mm
Overall length	-



## 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



**AKM**



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



## 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*

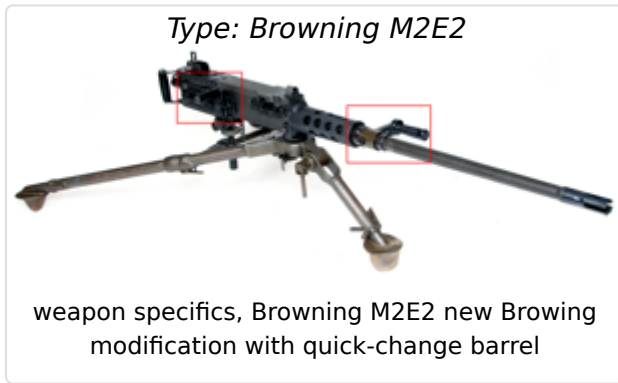


left view, Browning M2HB-QCB air-cooled machine gun of current manufacture with quick-change barrel, on M3 tripod

Type: *Browning M2HB*



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



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



**Feeding**

Box magazine

*Colt M1911*



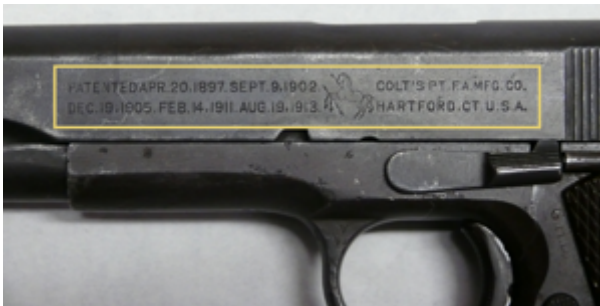
left view

*Colt M1911*



right view

*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*



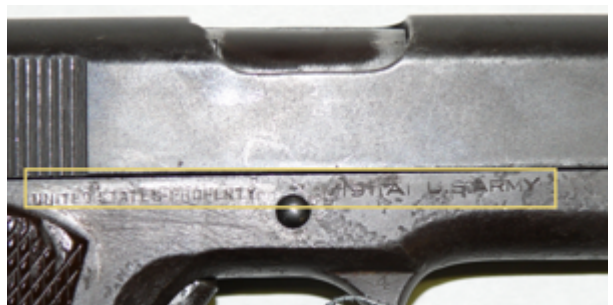
marking details

*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*



marking details



Colt M1911



marking details

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

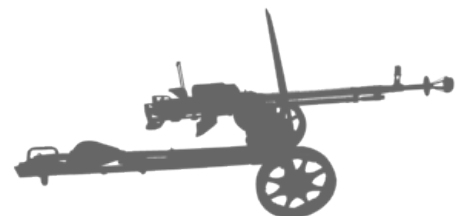
### .45 ACP

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



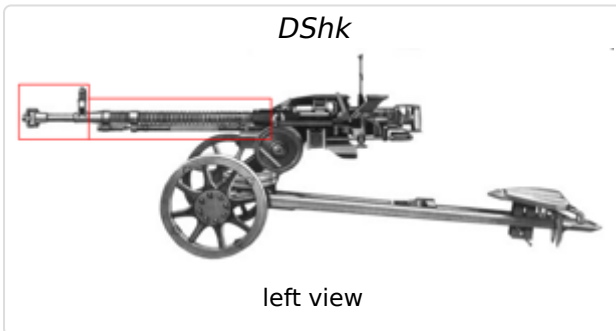
## DShk

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

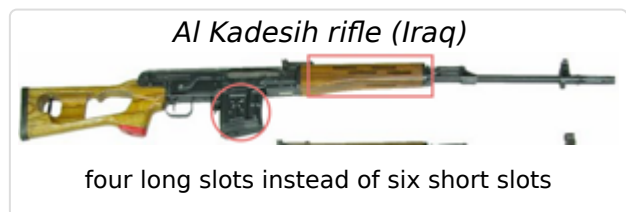


## Dragunov SVD

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



## 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.



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



Type: missile for the FIM-92 Stinger



FIM-92 Stinger



weapon specifics

FIM-92 Stinger



weapon specifics

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

## 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

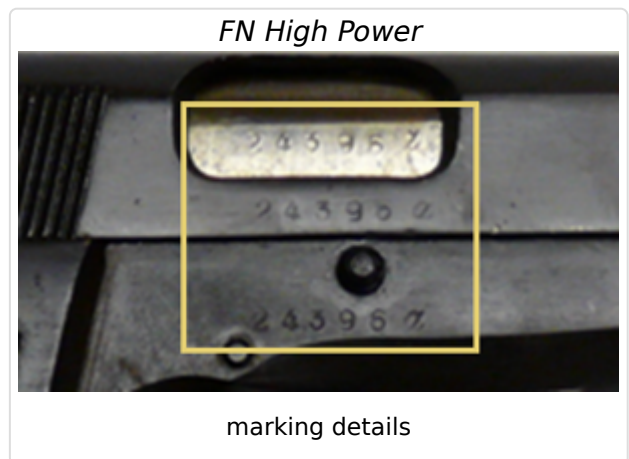
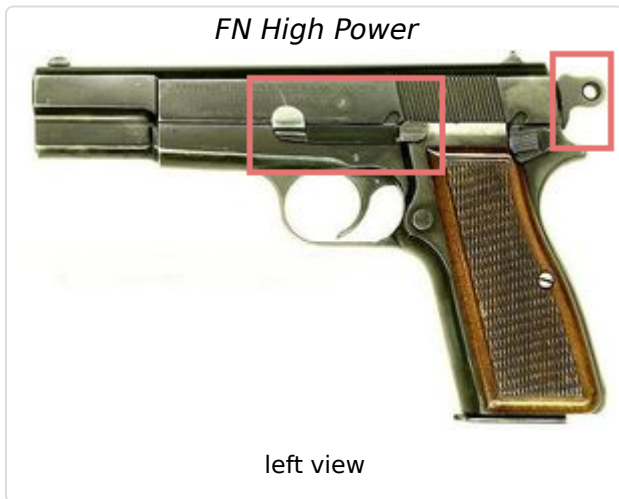
trigger is single action, with external hammer. Original HPs featured frame mounted safety at the left side of the frame, that locks both sear and slide. Modern versions, since Mark II, also featured ambidextrous safety levers, that are also more comfortable to operate.



<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 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	200 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine



*FN High Power*

weapon specifics

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

**.40 S&W**

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

**9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)**

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

**Glock 17**

Several modified versions of the Glock 17 have also been introduced. The Glock 17C incorporated slots cut in the barrel and slide to compensate for muzzle rise and recoil. The Glock 17L incorporates a longer slide and extended barrel. Initially, the Glock 17L had three holes in the top of the barrel and a corresponding slot in the slide; however, later production pistols lack the holes in the barrel. The Glock 17MB is a version with ambidextrous magazine catch. Glock pistols are designed with three independent safety





mechanisms to prevent accidental discharge. The system, designated "Safe Action" by Glock, consists of an external integrated trigger safety and two automatic internal safeties: a firing pin safety and a drop safety. The external safety is a small inner lever contained in the trigger.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	short recoil-operated, locked breech
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	186 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

*Generation 2 Glock 17*



Generation 2 Glock 17, this model added finger stepping and cuts to the backstrap of the frame to make it easier to hold than the Generation 1 model.

*Generation 3 Glock 17*



Generation 3 Glock 17, with finger grooves, thumb reliefs, and accessory rail on the frame, which differentiate it from the older model.

*Glock 17C*



left view

*Glock 17*



A Generation 2 Glock 17 with Generation 3 grip

*Glock 17L*



left view

*Glock 17*



left view



The following ammunition can be used by the **Glock 17**:

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

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



## HK 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.



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

HK 21E



left view

HK 21E



right view

*HK 21E*



right view

*HK 21E*



right view

*HK 21E*



top view

*HK 21E*



bottom view

*HK 21E*

028/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK 21E*

028/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK 21E*

028/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK 21E*

028/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Selective fire roller-back blowback
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	1030 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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 G36

The G36 was developed in the 1990s and adopted by several armed forces, e.g. the German Bundeswehr and the Spanish Armed Forces. It is gas-operated and employs a rotating bolt and multi-lug locking system, in contrast to traditional Heckler & Koch delayed roller-locked bolt systems. The butt-stock folds to the right. In 2012, reports about overheating G36 rifles in Afghanistan surfaced which affected the G36's accuracy. In April 2015, the German Ministry of Defence decided that the G36 would be phased out.



<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>	1002 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable, polymer box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK G36**:

### 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## HK MP5

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

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



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

HK MP 5



left view

HK MP 5



left view, stock extended



*HK MP 5*



left view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



right view

*HK MP 5*



top view

*HK MP5*

094/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK MP 5*

094/md-02-300w.jpg

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

*HK MP 5*

094/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details: HK MP 5

*HK MP 5*

094/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*HK MP 5*

094/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*HK MP 5*

094/ws-03-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*HK MP 5*

094/ws-04-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

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

## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



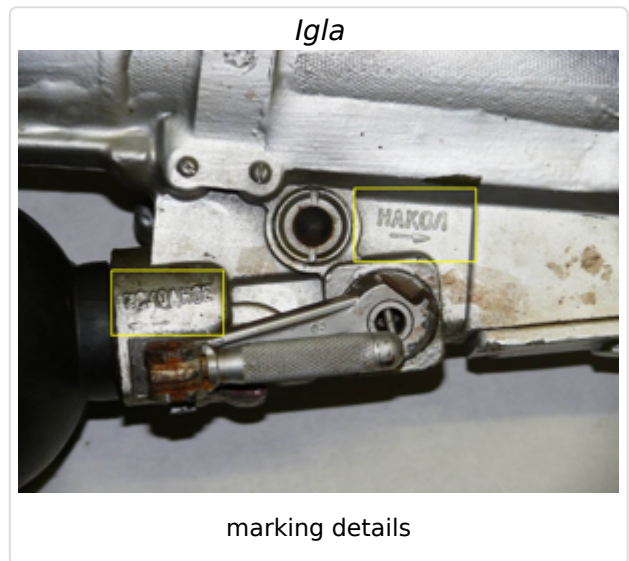
## IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)

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.

<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



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



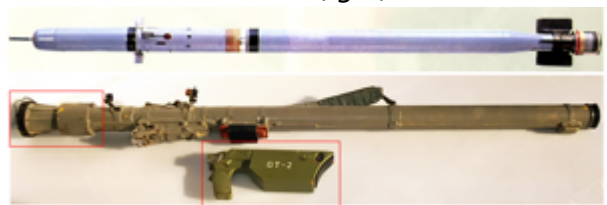
weapon specifics

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)**:

## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas operated, rising bolt lock

<b>Cartridge</b>	.30-06 M1 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
<b>Length</b>	1200 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	20-round detachable box magazine

*M1918 Browning*

left view

*M1918 Browning*

left view

*M1918 Browning*

right view

*M1918 Browning*

top view

*M1918 Browning*



bottom view

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

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

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

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

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

### .30-06 M1

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



### 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.



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



*M1919 Browning*



left view

*M1919 Browning*



left view

*M1919 Browning*



right view

*M1919 Browning*



top view

*M1919 Browning*



bottom view

*M1919 Browning*  
119/md-01-300w.jpg  
marking details

*M1919 Browning*  
119/md-02-300w.jpg  
marking details

*M1919 Browning*  
119/ws-01-300w.jpg  
weapon specifics

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

### .30-06 M1

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

NO IMAGE

### 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



## MG 3 / MG 42

The MG is a short-recoil operated, air cooled, belt fed weapon which fires from an open bolt. The barrel is quick-removable, and can be replaced in less than six seconds by a properly trained crew. The action of the weapon is operated by the recoil of the locked barrel, assisted by a muzzle booster which uses pressure from the muzzle blast to increase the recoil impulse. This is a simple and solid system. Variants: MG 1: Rheinmetall variant of the MG 42, most notably rechambered to fire 7.62×51mm NATO. MG 1A1 (MG 42/58): As MG 1, but with sights properly calibrated for the new round. Sights refitted to existing MG 1s. MG 1A2 (MG 42/59): MG 1A1 variant; product improved with longer ejection port, heavy bolt and friction ring buffer. MG 1A3: MG 1A2 variant; product improvement of all major components. MG 1A4: MG 1 variant; for fixed mount armor use. MG 1A5: MG 1A3 variant; MG1A3s converted to MG1A4 standard. MG 2: Designation for all wartime MG 42s rechambered to 7.62×51mm NATO. MG 3: MG 1A3



variant; product improved with AA rear sight. MG 3E: MG 3 variant; reduced weight model (roughly 1.3 kg lighter), entered into late 1970s NATO small arms trials. MG 3A1: MG 3 variant; for fixed mount armor use.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	recoil-operated, roller locked
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Feeding</b>	belt fed

*MG 3 / MG 42*  
131/lv-01-300w.jpg  
left view, mounted on a bipod

*MG 3 / MG 42*  
131/lv-02-300w.jpg  
left view, mounted on a tripod

*MG 3 / MG 42*  
131/rv-01-300w.jpg  
right view

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

## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Manually operated, rotating bolt

<b>Cartridge</b>	7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
<b>Length</b>	1110 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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



## Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891

This Russian “3-line” caliber (.30, 7,62mm) rifle existed in several variations and was several times adopted and modernized. Copies of this rifle were manufactured in different countries, like China, Hungary and Poland. Some of these were sporterized and converted to various calibers. Large numbers of these weapons were imported into both France and USA. The model 91/44 is shorter and has an attached bayonet. It was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Manually operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 54mm R
<b>Length</b>	1306 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Internal magazine



*Mosin-Nagant Rifle*

marking details

*Mosin-Nagant Rifle*

marking details

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

**7.62 x 54mm R**

Bullet diameter	7.92 mm
-----------------	---------

Case length	53.72 mm
Overall length	77.16 mm



## PK

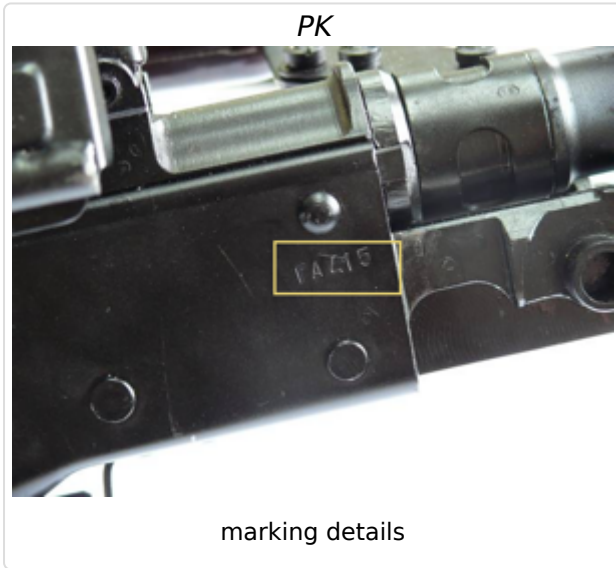
The PK was made under license by many companies in many countries. It was exported to many countries and can be found all over the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in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



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







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

## 7.62 x 54mm R

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

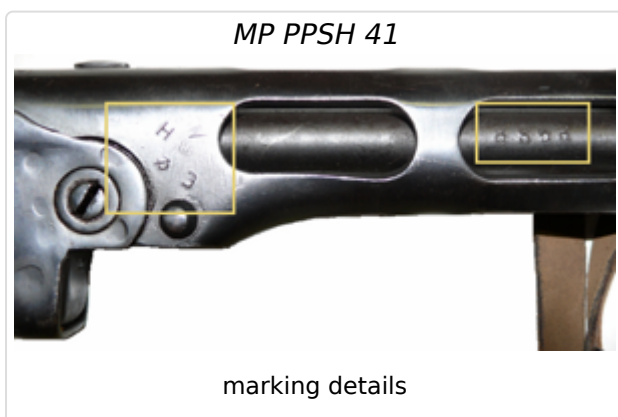
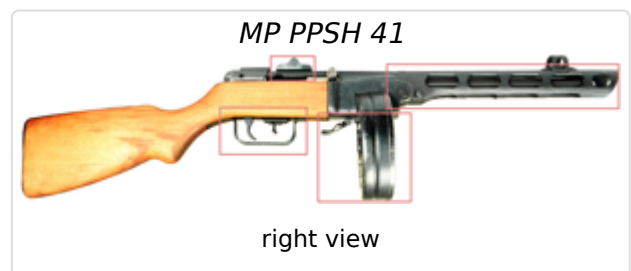


## PPSH 41

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



<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



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



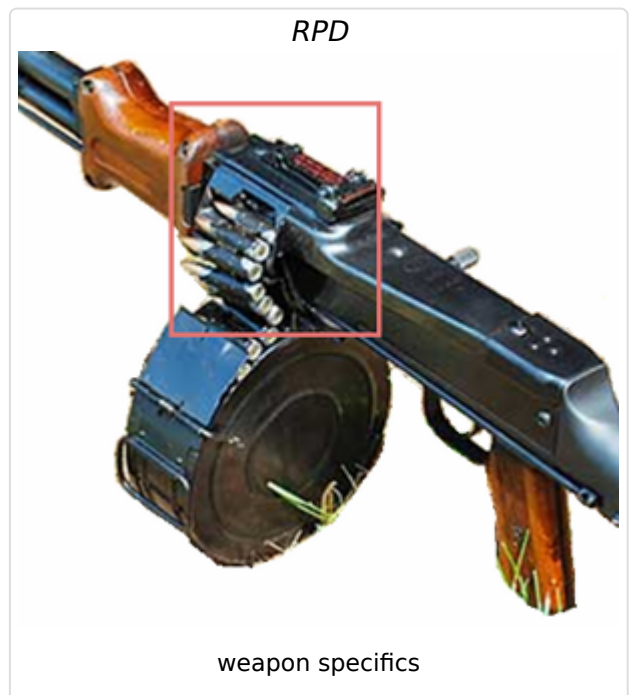
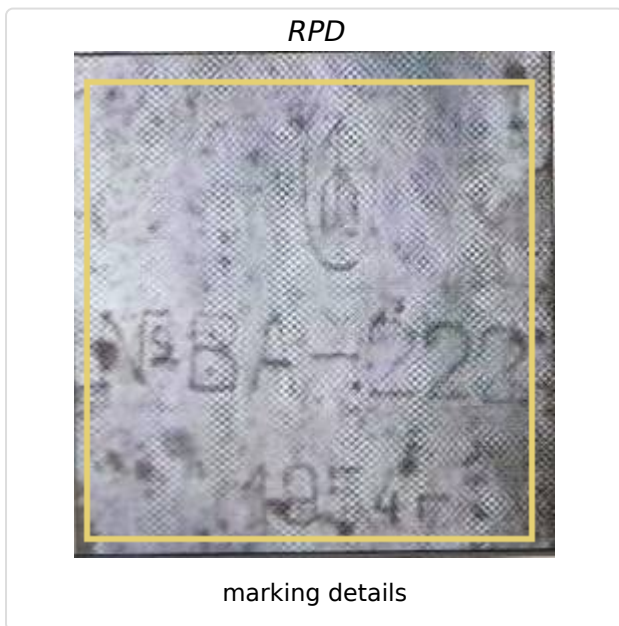
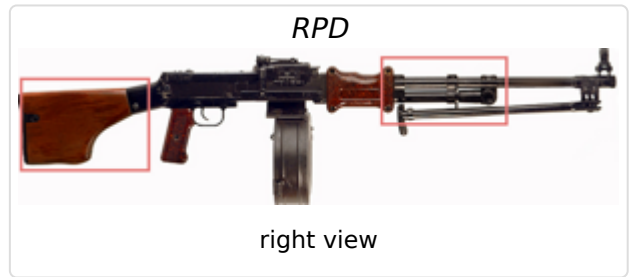
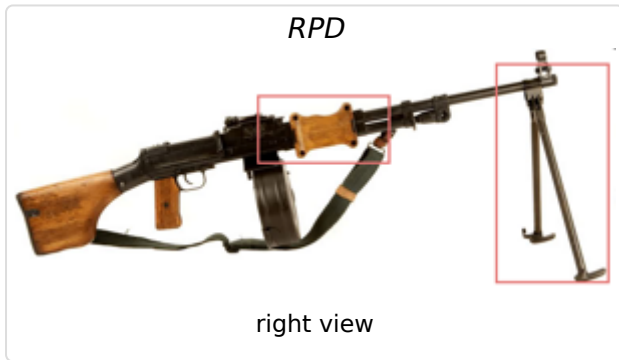
## RPD

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



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



## Remington 870P

The Remington Model 870 pump-action shotgun is available in 11 versions with various barrel lengths, furniture alternatives and magazine capacities. The first model entered into production in 1951. Current models are still being produced today, adding to the more than 10,000,000 estimated units already produced. The Model 870P is the police model with its receiver made of steel. This model can also carry four extra rounds of ammunition. The Remington 870 series is in service with numerous military and police forces worldwide.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	manual, slide-action
<b>Cartridge</b>	12-gauge
<b>Length</b>	971 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	underbarrel tubular magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Remington 870P**:

### 12-gauge

Bullet diameter	18.53 mm
Case length	-
Overall length	-

NO IMAGE

## SIG SG540

The Swiss SIG SG540 was designed as a potential replacement for the SG510. It was produced between 1977 and 2002 in Switzerland and remains in production in Chile only. While the SG540 and the SG 543 models are chambered for the 6.56 x 45 mm caliber, the SG542 uses 7.62 x 51 mm NATO cartridges.



<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>	950 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

*SIG SG540*



left view

*SIG SG540*



left view

*SIG SG540*



right view

*SIG SG540*



top view

*SIG SG540*

top view

*SIG SG540*

bottom view

*SIG SG540*

107/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*SIG SG540*

107/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*SIG SG540*

107/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG540**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## SIG SG550

The Swiss SIG SG550 assault rifle is based on the SG540. It entered into production in 1981 and is also known as the Fass 90 (Fusil





d'assaut 90/Fucile d'assalto 90) in French/Italian or Stgw 90 in German (Sturmgewehr 90). As special attention was paid to making it lighter, the butt, handguard and magazine are largely made of plastic.

<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, polymer box magazine

*SIG SG550*



left view



*SIG SG550*



right view

*SIG SG550*



top view

*SIG SG550*

bottom view

*SIG SG550*  
128/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/md-04-300w.jpg

marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

*SIG SG550*  
128/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG550**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## 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.



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

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

## 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. 1



left view

Type: Mk. 5



right view

Sten MP



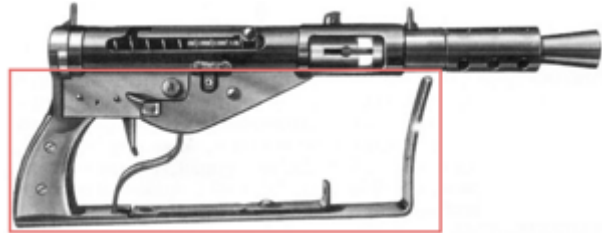
right view

Sten MP



right view

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



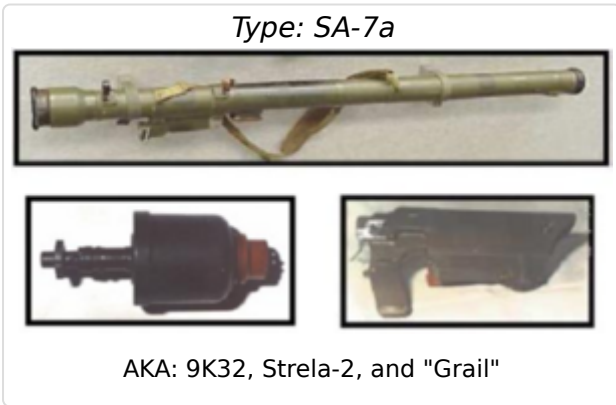
### Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

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

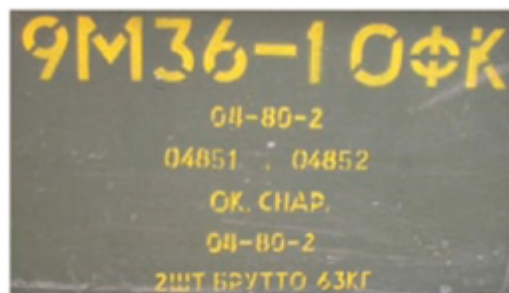




Type: SA-7b (U)



Strela



9M36-1 OФK	Nomenclature
04-80-2	Lot and date of manufacture
04851 04852	Serial numbers
OK. CHAP.	Fuzed
04-80-2	
2ШТ БРУТТО 63 КГ	2 pieces Gross 63 Kg

marking details

Type: SA-14



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

Strela



9M32M 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

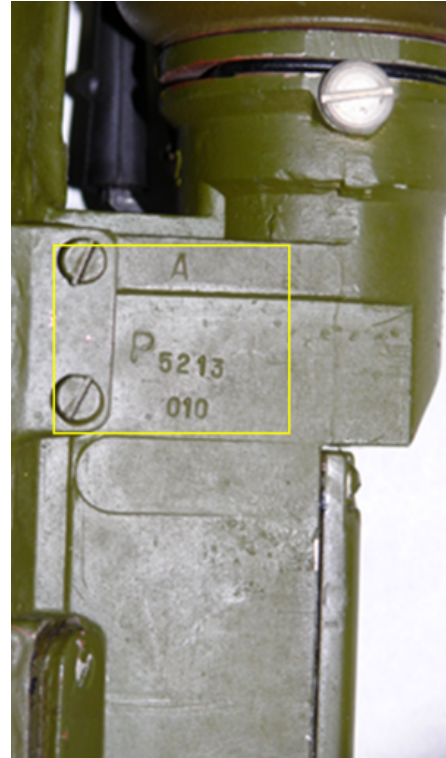
marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



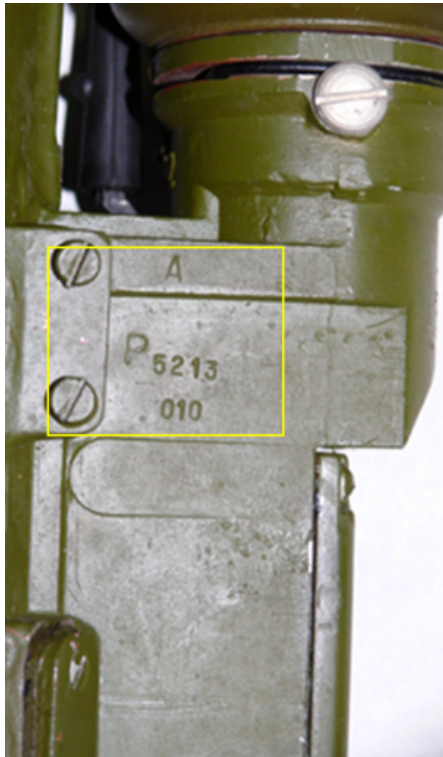
marking details

Type: SA-14 (U)

**SA-14 (U)**



*Strela*



marking details

*Strela*



marking details

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



# SALW markings

The following is a non-comprehensive overview of national weapon markings.



## Ammunition head stamps

The following is a non-comprehensive overview of ammunitions head stamps used within this country for ammunition marking.



Branding on cartridge first Finnish ammunition enterprises, private factories Suomen Ampumatarvetehdas (SAT), formed in 1918



State ammunition factory in Lapua, known as Valtion Patruunatehdas (VPT).



State ammunition factory in Lapua



SAKO, Riihimäki.

## 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 as 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**

<b>Source (sample)</b>	<b>Type of source</b>	<b>Medium of delivery</b>
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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Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center.

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

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