

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification



Democratic Republic of  
the Congo  
Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

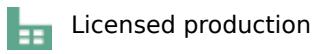
AK-47 / AKM	 
AK-74	 
AR 15 (M16/M4)	 
Browning M 2	
Colt M1911	
DShk	
FN FAL	 
FN Herstal FN MAG	
FN High Power	 
HK G3	
HK MP5	
IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)	
M60	 

MAT 49	
Makarov PM	
RPD	 
RPG 2	 
RPG 7	
RPK	
SIG SG540	
Sten gun	 
Sterling L2A3	
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)	
UZI	 
Webley Mk. IV	

## 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





*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



Type: AKS 74



left view

Type: AK 74U



left view

Type: Vektor R4 (South Africa)



left view, the version is very similar to the Galil  
and the Valmet assault rifles

Kalashnikov & variants

026/md-01-300w.png

marking details (DEU)

Kalashnikov & variants

026/md-02-300w.png

marking details

Kalashnikov & variants



marking details (GDR rifle)

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.



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

*Type: M 4*

left view

*AR 15 (M16/M4)*

right view

*Type: M 16A2*

right view

*Type: M 4 A1*

right view

*Type: NORINCO CQ (CHN)*

right view. The TERAB rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by the MIC (Military Industry Corporation) of Sudan. The ARMADA rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by S.A.M. - Shooter's Arms Manufacturing, a.k.a. Shooter's Arms Guns & Ammo Corporation, in the Philippines.

*AR 15 (M16/M4)*

marking details

**AR 15 (M16/M4)**



marking details

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



comparison between different models

The following ammunition can be used by the **AR 15 (M16/M4)**:

**5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington**

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



## Browning M 2

The Browning .50 caliber machine gun has been used extensively as a vehicle weapon and for aircraft armament. The M2 fires from a closed bolt, operated on the short recoil principle. Nearly 5 million items were produced.



<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

NO IMAGE

## Colt M1911

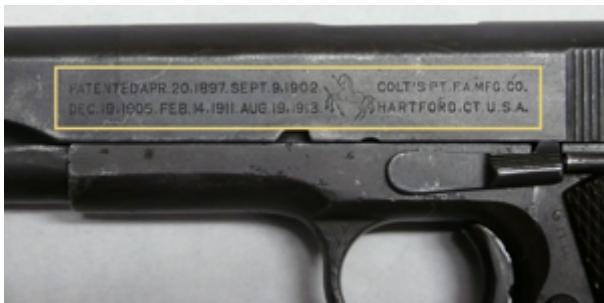
Technically, the M1911, also known as Colt Government, is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. Hammer could be locked either in cocked or in lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked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



<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



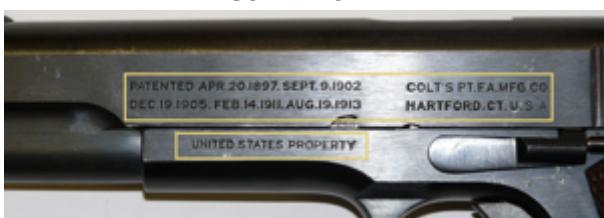
marking details

Colt M1911



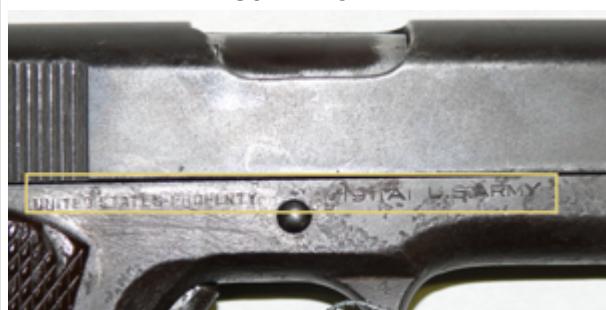
marking details

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911



marking details

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

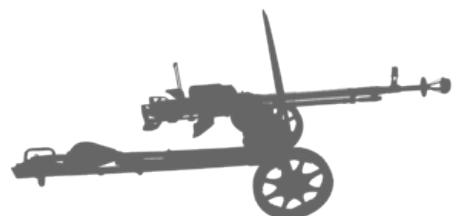
### .45 ACP

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

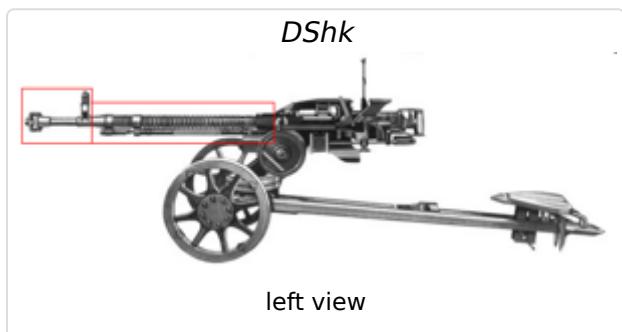


### DShk

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

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

*FN High Power*



left view

*FN High Power*



right view

*FN High Power*



right view

*FN High Power*



marking details

*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



## 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





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



## 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	Submachine Guns
----------	-----------------

<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 Igla.



<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-18



weapon specifics

Type: SA-16



Igla



marking details

Igla



marking details

Igla



9M39 0Φ

03-83-2

03273

03274

Nomenclature

Lot and date of mfg.

Serial number

Serial number

OK. СНАР.  
2шт. БРУТТО 68КГ

Fuzed  
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)**:

## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, belt fed
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

<b>Length</b>	1105 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Belt

Type: M60E3 light



left view

Type: M60E4 / Mk.43 mod.1



left view

M60



right view, on integral bipod

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

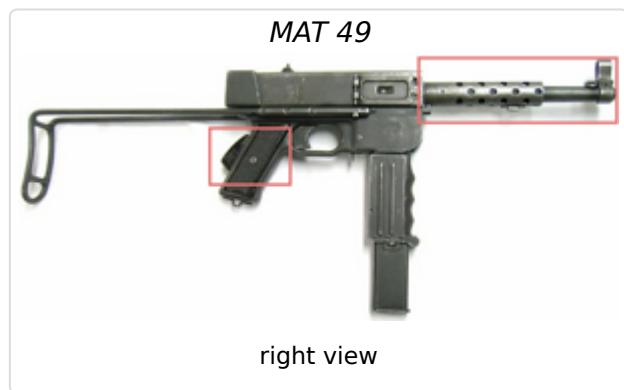
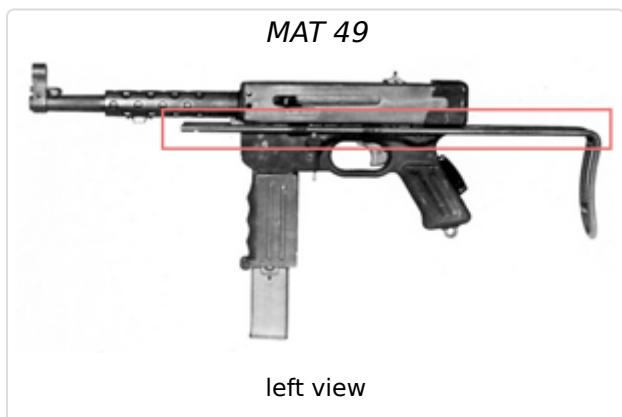


## MAT 49

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 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
----------------	----------



## Makarov PM

The PM has a free-floating firing pin, with no firing pin spring or firing pin block. This allows for the possibility of accidentally firing if the pistol is dropped on its muzzle. It is a simple and sound design, which is considered to be one of the best compact self-defense pistols of its time. While not extremely accurate and lethal at ranges beyond 15-20 meters, it is still a formidable and reliable self-defense weapon. In the former Yugoslavia, the Makarov was produced under license as a commercial export-only version also in caliber 9x17mm (.380 ACP) and 7.65x17mm.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Blowback operated, double action
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm)
<b>Length</b>	161 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

Type: BUL



left view

Type:Former GDR



left view

Type: RUS



left view

Makarov PM



marking details

Makarov PM



marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Makarov PM**:

### 9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm)

Bullet diameter	9.27 mm
Case length	18.1 mm
Overall length	25 mm



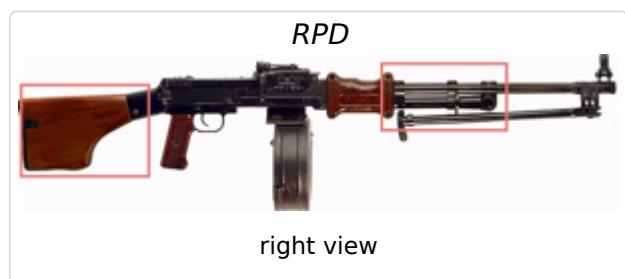
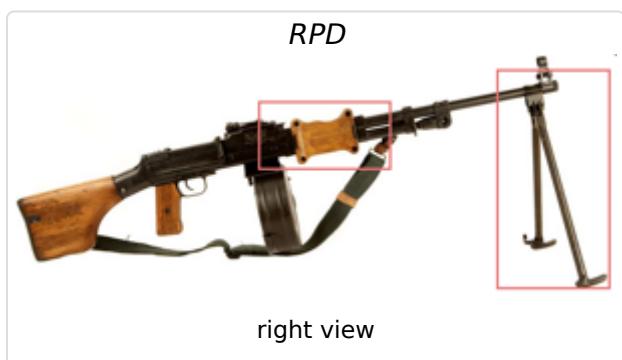
## RPD

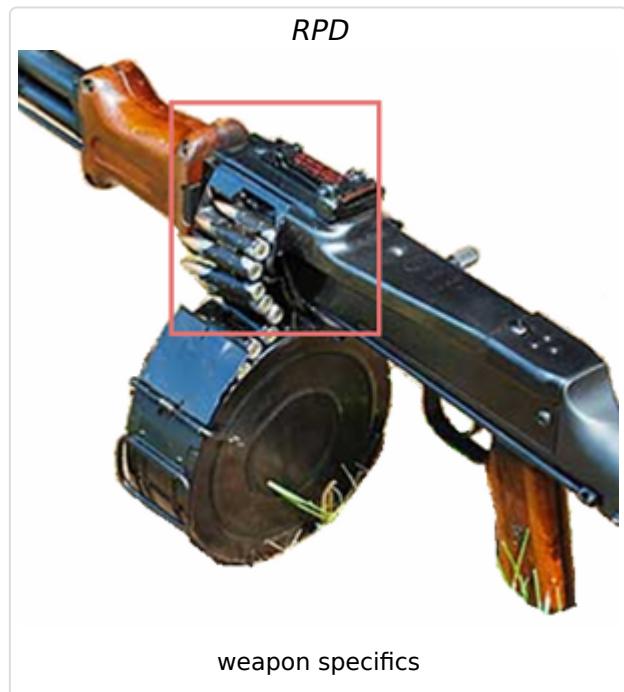
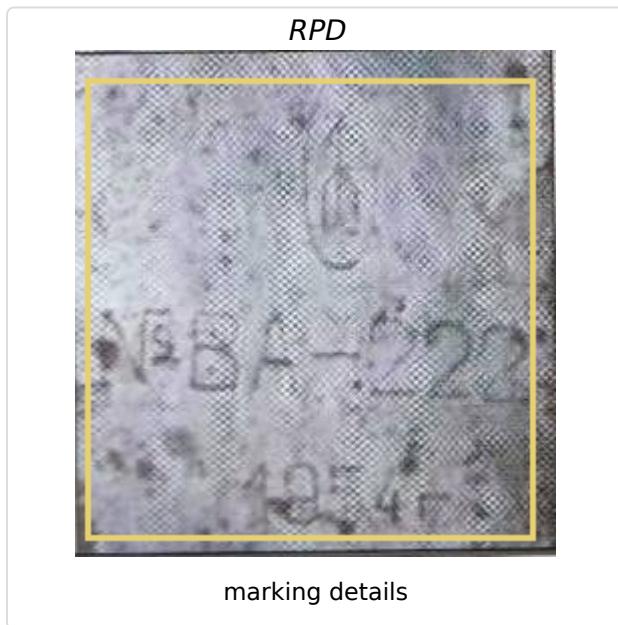
The RPD (Ruchnoy Pulemet Degtyarova - Degtyarov Light MG) was one of the first weapons designed to fire a new, intermediate cartridge 7.62x39mm. During its service life, the weapon was modernized several times.

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



## RPG 2

The RPG 2 design is based on the German Panzerfaust anti-tank weapon developed during World War II. It was made under license by many companies in many countries (e.g. the B-40 in Vietnam), it was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



Category	Portable Anti-tank Guns
----------	-------------------------

<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, 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 + rocket booster
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Length</b>	650 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	front-loaded, manual reload



*Type: RPG-7D anti-tank grenade launcher*

Version for airborne troops, disassembled for transportation / airdrop

*RPG 7*

marking details

*RPG 7*

marking details

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

## 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





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



## 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

**Feeding**

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

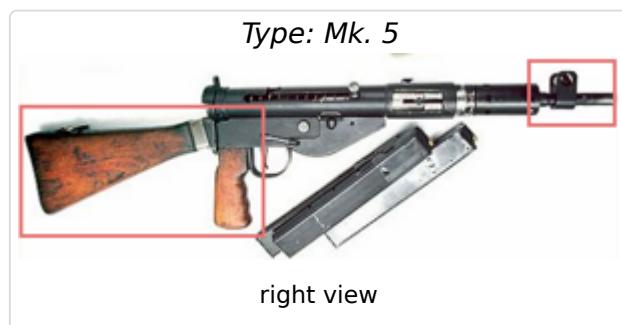
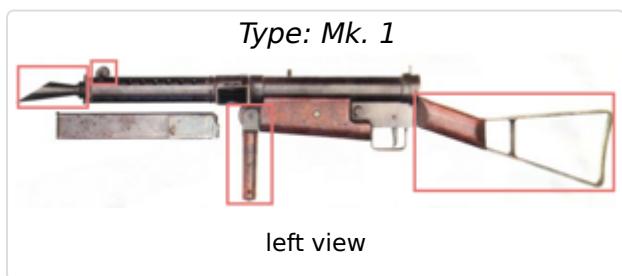


## Sten gun

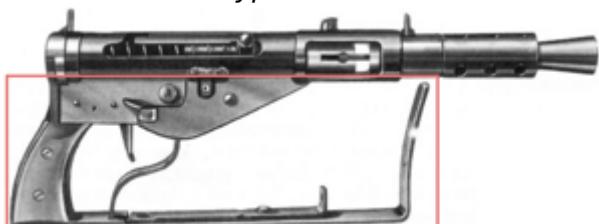
Prior to 1941 UK was keen to produce a own submachine gun as an alternative Rate of fire 550 450 550 600 rounds per minute to the US-Thompson submachine gun. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield designed the STEN gun. In the beginning, unreliable but extremely cheap and easy to produce. After further development, 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



## 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)***SA-7a (U)***Type: SA-7b (U)***SA-7b (U)**

Launch Tube



Missile



Gripstock



Thermal Battery

*Strela***9М36-1 ОФК**

04-80-2

04851 : 04852

OK. CHAP.

04-80-2

2ШТ БРУТТО 63КГ

9M36-1 OFK

04-80-2

04851 04852

OK. CHAP.

04-80-2

2ШТ БРУТТО 63 КГ

Nomenclature

Lot and date of manufacture

Serial numbers

Fuzed

2 pieces Gross 63 Kg

marking details

Type: SA-14



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

Strela



9M32M ОФК

09-75-2

09329 09330

OK. CHAP.

09-75-2

2 ШТ БРУТТО 58 КГ

Nomenclature

Lot and date of manufacture

Serial numbers

Fuzed

2 pieces Gross 58 kg

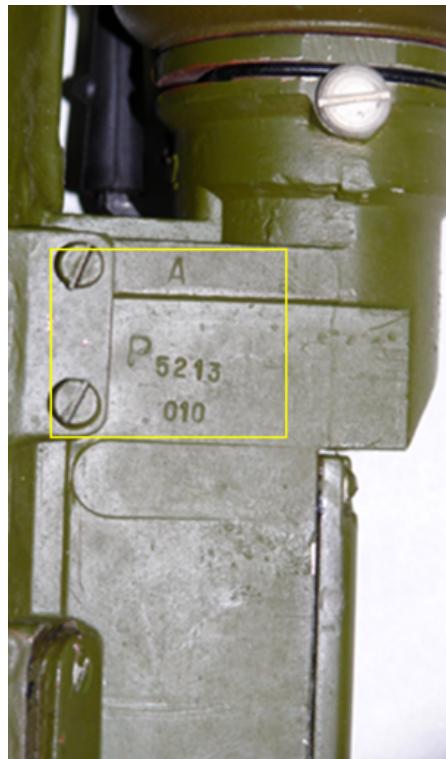
marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

*Strela*



marking details

Type: SA-14 (U)

**SA-14 (U)**



Launch Tube



Missile

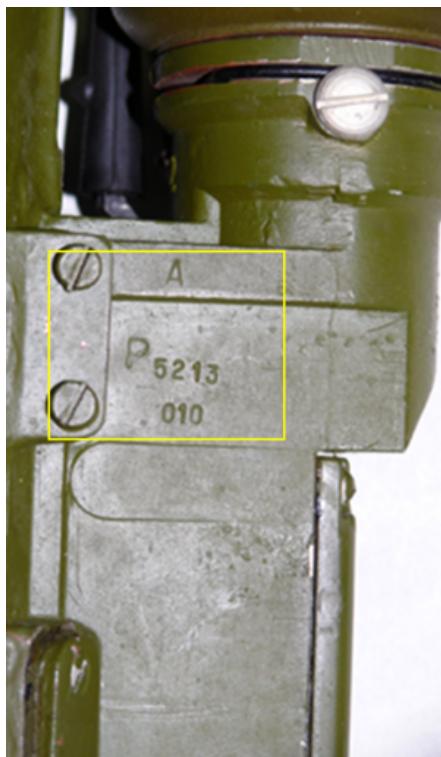


Gripstock



Battery Coolant Unit (BCU)

*Strela*



marking details

*Strela*



marking details

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

## 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

MP UZI



right view

MP UZI



right view

Type: Mini Uzi



right view

Type: Micro Uzi



right view

MP UZI



marking details

MP UZI



marking details

MP UZI



marking details

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



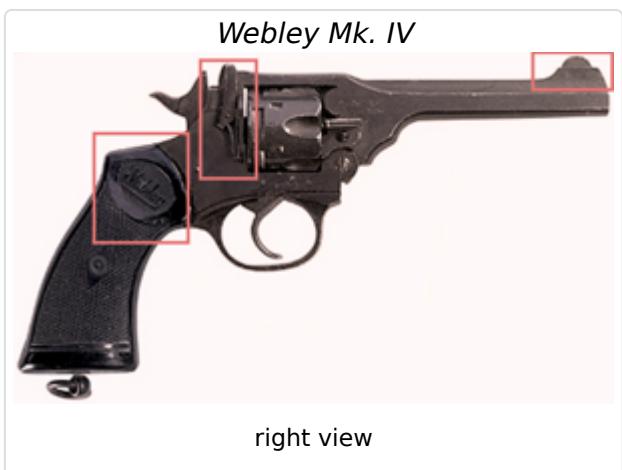
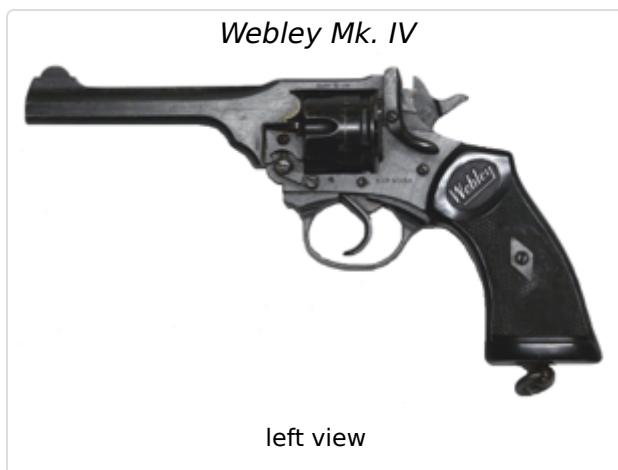
## Webley Mk. IV

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-break 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
<b>Feeding</b>	Cylinder



*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**

	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
--	----------------	------------------

<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*.

## Contact

### **Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH**

Joseph Farha  
Project Coordinator  
Pfarrer-Byns-Str. 1  
53121 Bonn  
Germany

E-Mail: [joseph.farha@biccc.de](mailto:joseph.farha@biccc.de)  
Internet: [www.biccc.de](http://www.biccc.de)

**Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr**

**Verification Center (BwVC)**

Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division

Major Laurentius Wedeniwski

Selfkant-Kaserne

Rue de Quimperle 100

52511 Geilenkirchen

E-Mail: [LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org](mailto:LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org)

# Overall project coordination

Joseph Farha  
Project Coordinator  
Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC)

**Responsible for all content (including photos):**

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center.

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

**Responsible for design, editorial and technical implementation:**

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH.

Technical management: Joseph Farha

Programming: Rolf Alberth