

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification



## Costa Rica

### Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

|                |  |   |                       |  |   |
|----------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| AK-74          |  | U | M1918 Browning        |  | G |
| AR 15 (M16/M4) |  | U | M1919 Browning        |  | G |
| Beretta M 12   |  | U | M203 grenade launcher |  | G |
| CZ Scorpion    |  | G | M60                   |  | G |
| Colt M1911     |  | U | M79                   |  | G |
| FN FAL         |  | G | SIG SG540             |  | U |
| HK MP5         |  | G | UZI                   |  | G |
| IWI NEGEV      |  | G |                       |  |   |

## Explanation of symbols



Country of origin



Licensed production



Production without a licence



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



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



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

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

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

## AK-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                            |

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                 |

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 M 12

The weapon has three safeties: a manual safety which blocks the trigger; an automatic safety on the rear grip which immobilizes the trigger and blocks the bolt in a closed position; and a safety on the cocking handle locking the bolt in case it does not retract sufficiently. The short length of the Beretta is achieved by use of a barrel recessed into the bolt head, known as a telescoping bolt. This reduces length without reducing barrel length or bolt weight.



|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Submachine Guns</i>                                     |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Blowback operated, selectively-fired, fires from open bolt |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)                                  |
| <b>Length</b>           | 418 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine   |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta M 12**:

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

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



## CZ Scorpion

The latest CZ Scorpion (also written Skorpion) EVO 3 sub-machine gun entered into production in 2009 and obtained its name from the original CZ Skorpion 1961 model. Despite its name, the EVO 3 is mechanically unrelated to the Skorpion Vz. 61. Originally, it was marketed as a Personal Defence Weapon (PDW), such as the FN P90, but its calibre and overall size classifies the EVO 3 as a sub-machine gun. Several models, changes and improvements have been introduced into the broader CZ Scorpion-family. Many machine gun models of the CZ Scorpion, which are designed to be fired by a single hand, provide single shots or automatic fire and can be fitted with a suppressor. Different CZ Scorpion variants are still produced and available for export sale.



|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Submachine Guns</i>   |
| <b>Operating system</b> | blow-back, selective-fire  |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.65 x 17 mm SR (.32 ACP)<br>9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm)<br>9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)<br>9x17 mm (.380 ACP) |
| <b>Length</b>           | 517 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable, double-column box magazine   |

The following ammunition can be used by the **CZ Scorpion**:

### 7.65 x 17 mm SR (.32 ACP)

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.94 mm |
| Case length     | 17.3 mm |
| Overall length  | 25 mm   |



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

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



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

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



### 9x17 mm (.380 ACP)

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 9 mm    |
| Case length     | 17.3 mm |

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Overall length | 25 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.

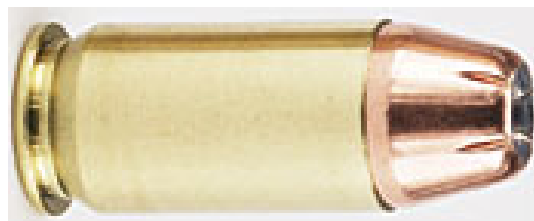


|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>                         |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .45 ACP   |
|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

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   |



## 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 |



## 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          |

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.



|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i>  |
| <b>Operating system</b> | gas, selective-fire  |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington<br>7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester    |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1020 mm  |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | 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 |



## 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<br>7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester<br>7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British<br>7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS) |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1200 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | 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   |



### 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 |



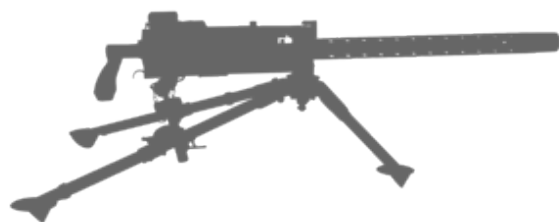
### 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 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<br>7.62 x 25mm Tokarev |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1044 mm                          |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | 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   |



### 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).



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Single shot, under-barrel, pump-action                      |

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Cartridge</b> | 40 x 46 mm grenade |
| <b>Length</b>    | 380 mm             |
| <b>Feeding</b>   | breech-loaded      |

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

## 40 x 46 mm grenade

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



## 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                          |

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 Crowded Control.



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

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

### 40 x 46 mm grenade

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



## 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 |

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 |



## 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                            |

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

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

**Table: Example tags**

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

## About the Guide

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

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

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

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

## Contact

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

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

E-Mail: joseph.farha@bicc.de

Internet: www.bicc.de

**Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr  
Verification Center (BwVC)**

Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division

Major Laurentius Wedeniwski

Selfkant-Kaserne

Rue de Quimperle 100

52511 Geilenkirchen

E-Mail: LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org

## Overall project coordination

Joseph Farha

Project Coordinator

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC)

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

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

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

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

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH.

Technical management: Joseph Farha

Programming: Rolf Alberth