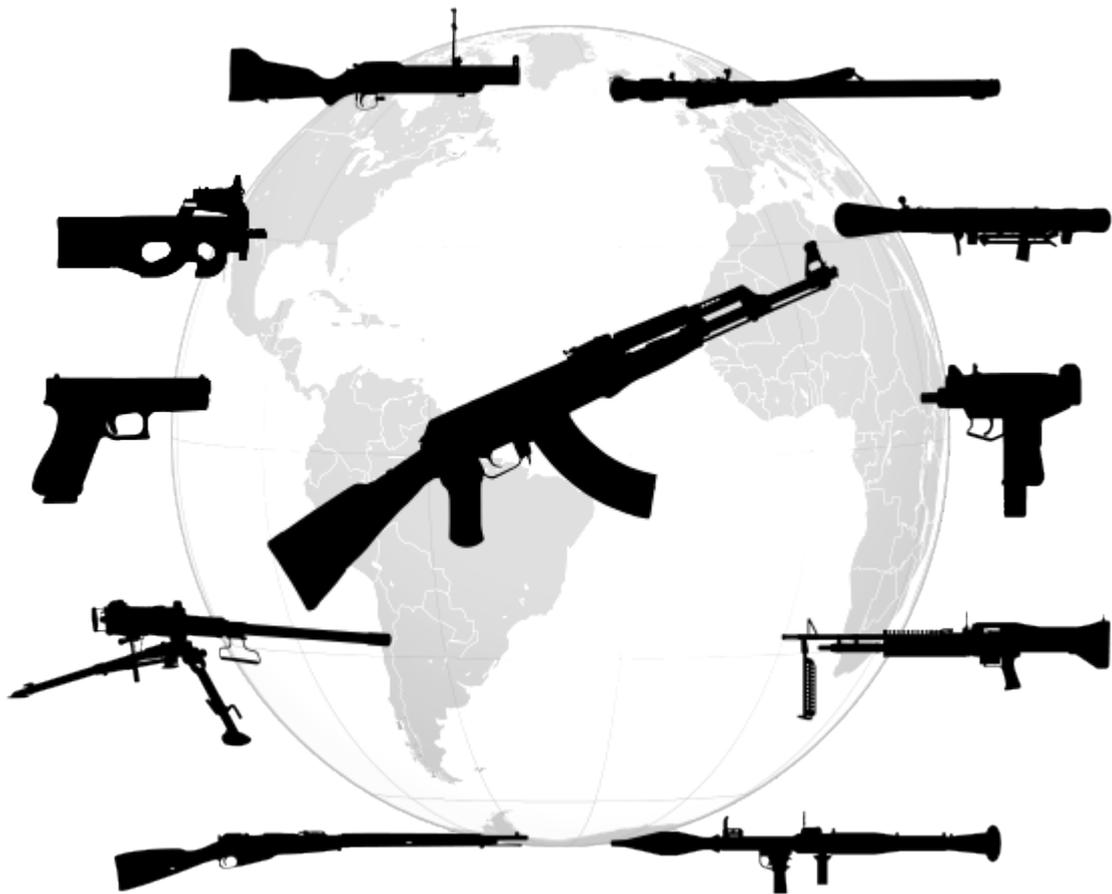


# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification



## Denmark

### Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

|                              |  |   |                       |   |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| AR 15 (M16/M4)               |  |    | HK USP                |   |    |
| Browning M 2                 |  |    | M1919 Browning        |   |    |
| Carl Gustav recoilless rifle |  |    | M203 grenade launcher |   |    |
| FIM-92 Stinger               |  |    | M60                   |   |    |
| FN Herstal FN MAG            |  |    | Mauser K98            |   |    |
| FN High Power                |  |    | MG 3 / MG 42          |   |    |
| FN MINIMI                    |  |    | Milkor MRGL           |   |    |
| Glock 17                     |  |    | Saab AT4              |   |    |
| HK 21                        |  |   | SIG SG540             |   |   |
| HK G3                        |  |  | SIG SG550             |   |  |
| HK G36                       |  |  | Sten MP               |  |  |
| HK MP5                       |  |  |                       |   |   |

## 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.

## AR 15 (M16/M4)

The heart of the 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. At least 8 million items were produced. 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 |



## 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  |

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 |



## Carl Gustav recoilless rifle

The Carl Gustav can be fired from the standing, kneeling, sitting or prone positions. A bipod may be attached in front of the shoulder piece. An operating handle called a "Venturi lock" is used to move the hinged breech to one side for reloading. The weapon is normally operated by a two-man crew, one carrying and firing the weapon, the other carrying ammunition and reloading.



|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Recoilless Guns/Rifles</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Recoilless launch             |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        |                               |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1130 mm                       |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | hinged breech                 |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Carl Gustav recoilless rifle**:

## 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>        |   |

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

## FN Herstal FN MAG

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



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

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

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## FN High Power

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

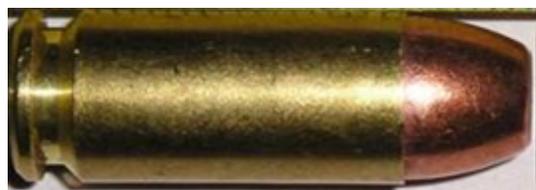


|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>         |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Short recoil operated, locked breech, single action |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .40 S&W<br>9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)        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

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

### .40 S&W

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



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

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



## FN MINIMI

The development of the Belgian FN Herstal MINIMI began in the early 1960s, but it did not enter into production until 1982. Since then, the MINIMI light machine gun has been in service in more than 35 countries including in the armies of the US and the UK. The gas-operated MINIMI is one of the most widely used guns in its class and caliber. It is usually belt fed and fired from a bipod, but it can also be fed by magazine and mounted on a tripod.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i>                                     |
| <b>Operating system</b> | gas, automatic only   |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington<br>7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1040 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | disintegrating metal link belt or box magazine (M16 type)     |

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

### 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 |
|----------------|----------|

## 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                                |

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                        |

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 G3

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 (fire selector in the "E" or "1" position - single fire mode, "F" or "20" - automatic fire, "S" or "0" - weapon is safe, trigger disabled mechanically). The weapon can be fitted with an optional 4-position safety/fire selector group illustrated with pictograms with an ambidextrous selector lever. The additional, fourth selector setting enables a 3-round burst mode of fire. Around 10 million items have been produced.



|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <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 |
|----------------|--------------|

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 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          |

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 |



## HK USP

The Heckler & Koch Universal Self-loading Pistol (USP) entered into production in 1993. It had a high sales success rate which contributed to its ongoing production and the development of several variants. It is in service within several law enforcement agencies and armed forces, e.g. in Germany, Greece, Spain and the US. Variants of the HK USP 9 mm model: - the USP Compact which is shorter (173 mm length) - the HK USP Tactical variant which is longer (218 mm length) and uses .45 ACP.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | short recoil, self-loading                  |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .45 ACP<br>9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)        |
| <b>Length</b>           | 194 mm                                      |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable, double-column box magazine      |

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

## .45 ACP

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



## 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



## Mauser K98

There are many variants of this weapon, and it has been widely copied. 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. There are a number of photographs taken during the war in Bosnia showing combatants and snipers using Yugoslavian-made Mauser rifles from high-rise buildings in the Bosnian city of Sarajevo.



|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <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   |



## 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 7.62x51mm 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 7.62x51mm 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                       |

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

## Milkor MRGL

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



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

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

### 40 x 46 mm grenade

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



|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Overall length | - |
|----------------|---|

## 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**:

## 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 |



## 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 |

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 |



## Sten MP

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. The series was referred to as the „Gerät Potsdam“ and approximately 28,000 weapons were made. 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                            |

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

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

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



# 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.



State arsenal, Copenhagen.

## 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> |

|                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>Oral</b></p>   | <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> |
| <p><b>Visual</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition)</li> <li>• Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc.</li> <li>• Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone)</li> <li>• Television documentaries, news reports</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>            |

**Table: Example tags**

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

# About the Guide

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

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

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

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

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