

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual
identification





















Dominican Republic

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| AR 15 (M16/M4) |  | HK MP5 |  |
| Browning M 2 |  | M1919 Browning |  |
| Colt M1911 |  | M203 grenade launcher |  |
| FN FAL |  | M60 |  |
| FN Herstal FN MAG |  | M79 |  |
| FN High Power |  | Mossberg 500 |  |
| FN MINIMI |  | MP UZI |  |
| FN P90 |  | Sterling MP L2A3 |  |
| HK G3 |  | Thompson M1928 |  |

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.



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

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

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



Browning M 2

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



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

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

12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

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

NO IMAGE

Colt M1911

Technically, the M1911 is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has a single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. The hammer can 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 is incorporated into the rear of the grip and locks the action, when the gun is not properly held. The Colt 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 forces for 70 years.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Cartridge | .45 ACP |
| Length | 219 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

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

.45 ACP

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



FN FAL

The FN FAL (Fusil Automatique Leger - Light Automatic Rifle) is one of the most famous and widespread military rifle designs of the 20th century. It can be found in both the 7.62 NATO and, very rarely, the 5.56 NATO versions. The furniture may be wood, metal or plastic. There are various barrel lengths. In the UK (L1A1), Canadian, Indian and Dutch versions, there is no automatic fire mode. The gas system is fitted with a gas regulator, so that it could be easily adjusted for various environment conditions, or cut off completely, so that rifle grenades could be safely launched from the barrel.



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.82 mm |
|-----------------|---------|

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Case length | 51.18 mm |
| Overall length | 69.85 mm |



FN Herstal FN MAG

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



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



FN High Power

The High Power is one of the most widely used military pistols of all time, having been used by the armed forces of over 50 countries. The pistol is often referred to as an HP (for "Hi Power" or "High Power") or as a GP (for the French term, "Grande Puissance"). Technically, the High Power pistol, also known as Browning HP 35, GP 35 or Model 1935, is a recoil operated, locked breech pistol. It uses linkless barrel to slide locking invented by Browning. The



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

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

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

.40 S&W

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



9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



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.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | gas, automatic only |
| Cartridge | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| Length | 1040 mm |
| Feeding | 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 |



FN P90

A personal defense weapon (often abbreviated PDW) is a compact semi-automatic or fully-automatic firearm similar in most respects to a submachine gun, but firing an (often proprietary) armor-piercing round, giving a PDW better range, accuracy and armor-penetrating capability than submachine guns, which fire pistol-caliber cartridges. The P90 was designed to have a length no greater than a man's shoulder width, in order to be easily carried and maneuvered in tight spaces, such as the inside of an armored vehicle. To achieve this, the weapon's design utilizes the unconventional bullpup configuration, in which the action and magazine are located behind the trigger and alongside the shooter's face, so that there is no wasted space in the stock.



The P90's dimensions are also minimized by its unique horizontally mounted feeding system, wherein the box magazine sits parallel to the barrel on top of the weapon's frame. Overall, the weapon has an extremely compact profile.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Straight blowback, closed bolt |
| Cartridge | FN 5.7 x 28mm |
| Length | 500 mm |
| Feeding | n/a |

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN P90**:

FN 5.7 x 28mm

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 5.7 mm |
| Case length | 28.83 mm |
| Overall length | 40.5 mm |



The FN 5.7×28mm is a small-caliber, high-velocity cartridge designed and manufactured by FN Herstal in Belgium. It is a bottlenecked centerfire cartridge that is somewhat similar to the .22 Hornet or .22 K-Hornet. The 5.7×28mm was developed in conjunction with the FN P90 personal defense weapon (PDW) and FN Five-seven pistol, in response to NATO requests for a replacement for the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge. By 2006, FN's 5.7×28mm firearms—the P90 personal defense weapon and Five-seven pistol—were in service with military and police forces in over 40 nations throughout the world. In the United States, 5.7×28mm firearms are currently used by numerous law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Secret Service.

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.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| Operating system | Roller-delayed blowback |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| Length | 1023 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



HK MP5

Though the Heckler & Koch MP5 was designed in the 1960s, it is still one of the most widely deployed sub-machine guns and has been developed into a family with numerous variants. The gun features either a fixed or a sliding (telescoping) butt-stock. The original MP5 offers a choice of single shot or automatic fire,

whereas later models received a burst-fire device, allowing two or three-round-bursts each time the trigger is operated. Current models remain in (licensed) production in several countries, though The China North Industries Corporation, officially abbreviated as Norinco, manufactures an unlicensed copy, the NR08.



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

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

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



M1919 Browning

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

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

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



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

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

.30-06 M1

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



7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



M203 grenade launcher

The M203 grenade launcher was intended to be used as close fire support for point and group area targets. The round is designed to be effective at penetrating windows, blowing up doors, producing casualties in groups of enemies, destroying bunkers, and damaging or disabling soft-skinned vehicles. Its primary purpose is to engage enemies in dead space that cannot be reached by direct fire. A well-trained M203 gunner can also use his weapon to suppress the enemy, both from movement and sight. M203 were also produced in Egypt, South Korea and Bulgaria (as UBGL-M1, with mount suitable for Kalashnikov AKM and AK-74 type rifles).



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i> |
| Operating system | Single shot, under-barrel, pump-action |
| Cartridge | 40 x 46 mm grenade |
| Length | 380 mm |
| Feeding | breech-loaded |

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

40 x 46 mm grenade

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



M60

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



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



M79

Many different ammunition types were produced for the M79 (and subsequently for the M203), outside of the smoke and illumination rounds three main types emerged: Explosive, Close-range and Non Lethal Crowed Control.



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

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Length | 731 mm |
| Feeding | breech-loaded |

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

40 x 46 mm grenade

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



NO IMAGE

Mossberg 500

The Mossberg 500 is a series of pump-action shotguns manufactured by the American company O.F. Mossberg & Sons. These shotguns have been produced since 1960 and with a series of different models including the numbers 505, 510, 535, and 590. The Mossberg 500 shotgun series is designed to be used under harsh field conditions, as it is easy to clean and to maintain.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | manual, slide-action |
| Cartridge | 12-gauge |
| Length | 1022 mm |
| Feeding | underbarrel tubular magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Mossberg 500**:

12-gauge

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 18.53 mm |
| Case length | - |
| Overall length | - |



NO IMAGE

MP 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. It was built in Belgium under license for export to Germany and Iran. Croatia manufactured unlicensed copies of the Uzi and Micro-Uzi called the ERO and Mini ERO respectively. Mini- and Micro-Uzi submachine guns are produced either in open-bolt or closed-bolt versions.



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

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

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



Sterling MP L2A3

Sterling submachine guns were widely manufactured for export. More than 70 countries purchased various quantities of Sterling submachine guns. 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 9x19 ammunition.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Blowback-operated, select-fire, fires from open bolt |
| Cartridge | 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| Length | 481 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Sterling MP L2A3**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



Thompson M1928

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



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

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

.45 ACP

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

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Overall length | 32 mm |
|----------------|-------|



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

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

Table: Example tags

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

About the Guide

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

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

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

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

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