

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual
identification



Libya

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| AK-47 / AKM |   | IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18) |  |
| AK-74 |  | M79 |  |
| AR 15 (M16/M4) |  | MAT 49 |  |
| Beretta M 12 |  | MBDA MILAN |   |
| Browning M 2 |  | Makarov PM |  |
| CZ Scorpion |  | RPD |  |
| Carl Gustav recoilless rifle |  | RPG 2 |  |
| DShk |  | RPG 7 |   |
| FN FAL |  | RPK |  |
| FN Herstal FN MAG |  | Simonov SKS |  |
| FN High Power |  | Sterling L2A3 |  |
| FN P90 |   | Strela (SA-7 / SA-14) |   |
| HK G3 |  | Tokarev TT-30/TT-33 |  |
| HK G36 |   | Webley Mk. IV |  |

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-47 / AKM

The AK 47 (Designed 1946-1948) is best described as a hybrid of previous rifle technology innovations: the trigger, double locking lugs and unlocking raceway of the M1 Garand/M1 carbine, the safety mechanism of the John Browning designed Remington Model 8 rifle, and the gas system and layout of the Sturmgewehr 44. There are many variants. The weapons are used by the former Warsaw Pact countries, and they are still in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The model and its variants remain the most popular and widely used rifles in the world because of its reliability under harsh conditions, low production costs.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 870 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |

AK 47



left view

AKM



left view

AK 47



right view

AK 47



right view



Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-01-300w.png
marking details (RUS)

Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-02-300w.png
marking details (RUS)

Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-03-300w.jpg
marking details (EGY)

Kalashnikov & variants
001/md-04-300w.jpg
marking details (CHN)

001/md-01-b-300w.png

Type: CHN Model 56 (AK47)



weapon specifics

Type: CHN Model 56 (AK47)
001/ws-02-300w.png

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70
(AKM)

001/ws-03-300w.png

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70
(AKM)



weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70 (AKM)



weapon specifics

Type: AMD 65 (HUN)



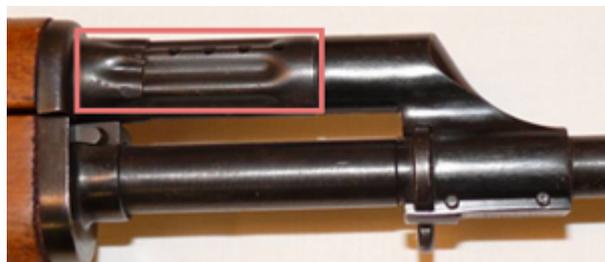
weapon specifics

Type: PA Model 86 (ROU)



weapon specifics

AK 47



weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-47 / AKM**:

7.62 x 39mm

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.92 mm |
| Case length | 38.7 mm |
| Overall length | 56 mm |



AK-74

The AK 74 (Designed 1974) is an adaptation of the 7.62mm AKM assault rifle and features several important design improvements. These modifications were primarily the result of converting the rifle to the intermediate-caliber 5.45x39mm cartridge, in fact, some early models are reported to have been converted AKMs, with the barrel re-sleeved to 5.45x39mm. The result is a more accurate and reliable rifle than the AKM. The AK-74 and AKM share an approximate 50% parts commonality (interchangeable are most often pins, springs and screws). There are many variants. The weapons are used by the former Warsaw Pact countries, and they are still in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The model and its variants remain the most popular and widely used rifles in the world because of its reliability under harsh conditions, low production costs.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs |
| Cartridge | 5.45 x 39mm |
| Length | 943 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





Kalashnikov & variants
026/md-01-300w.png
marking details (DEU)

Kalashnikov & variants
026/md-02-300w.png
marking details



The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-74**:

5.45 x 39mm

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 5.6 mm |
| Case length | 39.82 mm |
| Overall length | 57 mm |



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.



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

Type: M 4



left view

AR 15 (M16/M4)



right view

Type: M 16A2



right view

Type: M 4 A1



right view

Type: NORINCO CQ (CHN)



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

AR 15 (M16/M4)



marking details

AR 15 (M16/M4)



marking details

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



comparison between different models

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

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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

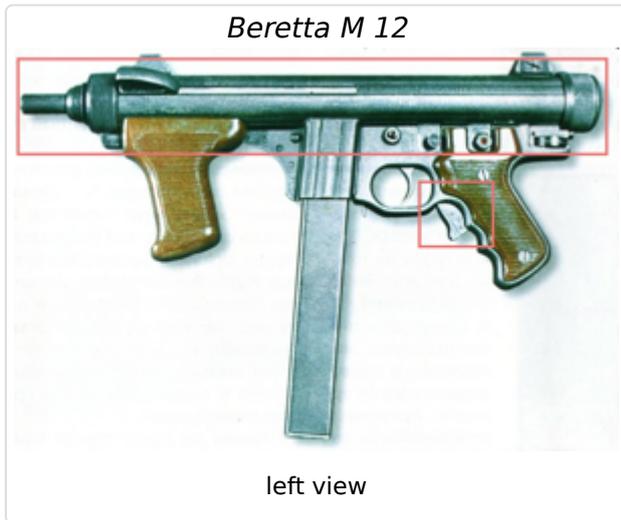


Beretta M 12

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.



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



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 |

Type: *Browning M2HB-QCB*



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

Type: *Browning M2HB*



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



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

12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

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



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.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | blow-back, selective-fire |
| Cartridge | 7.65 x 17 mm SR (.32 ACP) 9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm) 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) 9x17 mm (.380 ACP) |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Length | 517 mm |
| Feeding | detachable, double-column box magazine |

CZ Scorpion

left view, stock retracted

CZ Scorpion

left view, stock extended

CZ Scorpion

right view

CZ Scorpion

top view

CZ Scorpion

092/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

CZ Scorpion

092/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

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 |



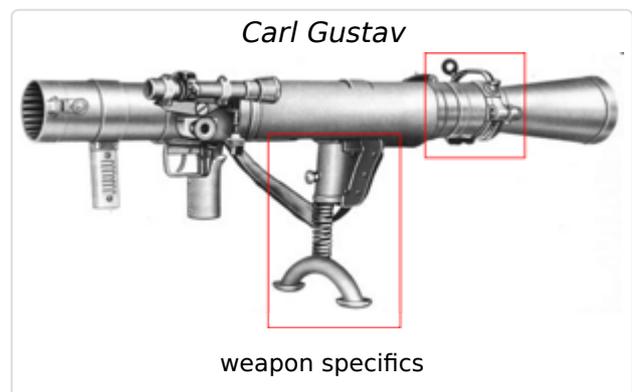
Carl Gustav recoilless rifle

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.



| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Recoilless Guns/Rifles</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|

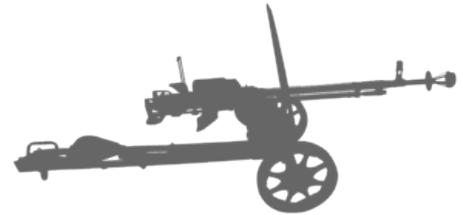
| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Operating system | Recoilless launch |
| Cartridge | |
| Length | 1130 mm |
| Feeding | hinged breech |



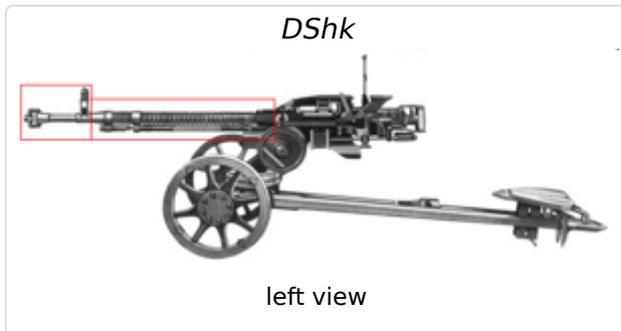
The following ammunition can be used by the **Carl Gustav recoilless rifle**:

DShk

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



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Heavy Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, belt fed, air cooled, selective fire |
| Cartridge | 12.7 x 108 mm |
| Length | 1625 mm |
| Feeding | Belt |





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

12.7 x 108 mm

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 12.98 mm |
| Case length | 108 mm |
| Overall length | 147.5 mm |



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.



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

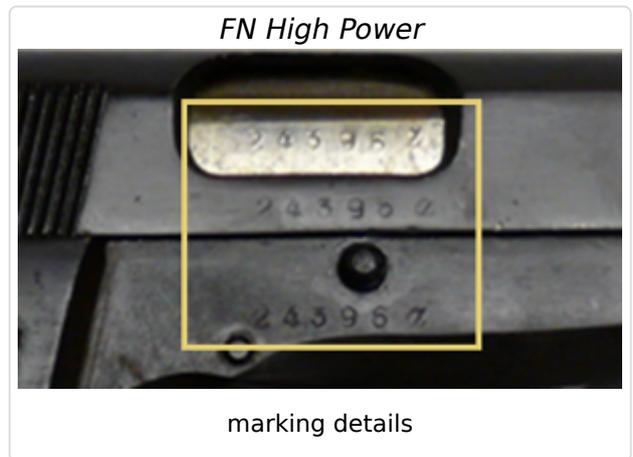
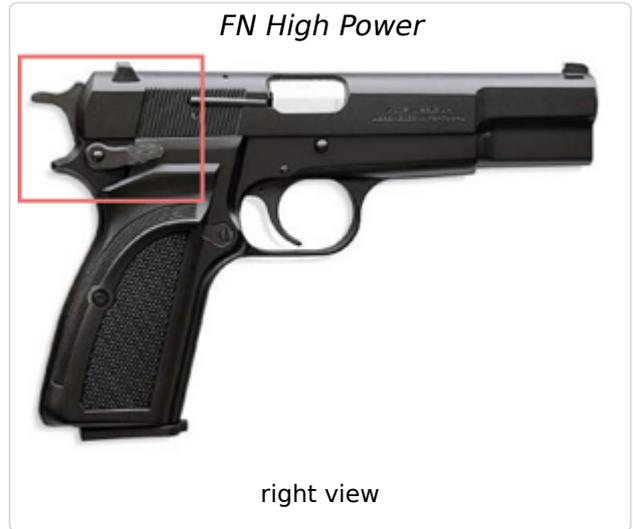
| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.82 mm |
| Case length | 51.18 mm |
| Overall length | 69.85 mm |

**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 |

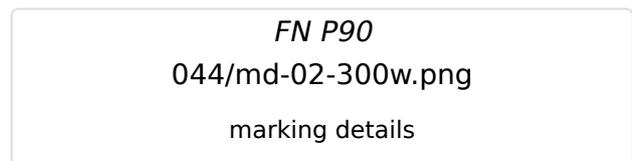
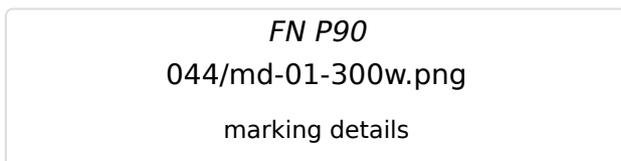


FN P90

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 |



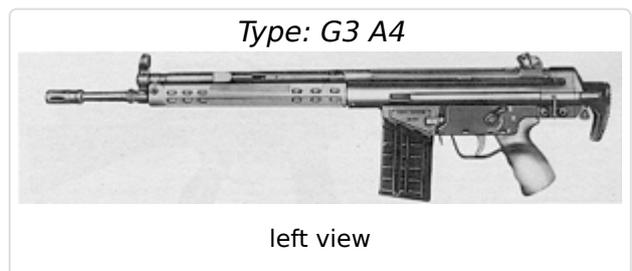
The FN 5.7×28mm is a small-caliber, high-velocity cartridge designed and manufactured by FN Herstal in Belgium. It is a bottlenecked centerfire cartridge that is somewhat similar to the .22 Hornet or .22 K-Hornet. The 5.7×28mm was developed in conjunction with the FN P90 personal defense weapon (PDW) 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 G3 constructed from Heckler & Koch (H&K) in cooperation with a Spanish agency Centro de Estudios Técnicos de Materiales Especial (CETME) in the beginning Model A & B, after further development, West German Army (Bundeswehr) implemented this rifle. The furniture can be wood or plastic. The plastic stock may be green, sand or black. There is also a collapsing stock. The rifle is hammer fired and has a trigger mechanism with a 3-position fire selector switch that is also the manual safety toggle that secures the weapon from accidentally discharging.



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



Type: CETEME rifles (Spain)



right view, CETEME model B, the "father of the G3 rifle

Type: CETEME rifles (Spain)



right view

HK G3



right view

HK G3



marking details

HK G3



marking details

HK G3



marking details

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



HK 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.



| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Assault Rifles</i> |
| Operating system | gas, selective-fire |
| Cartridge | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington |
| Length | 1002 mm |
| Feeding | 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 |



IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)

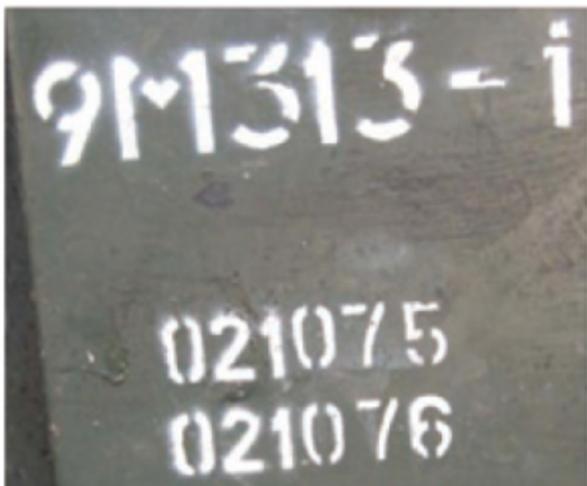
The main differences between the SA-18, the SA-16 and its predecessor Strela-3 (SA-14) included an optional "Identification Friend or Foe"-system to prevent firing on friendly aircraft, an automatic lead and super elevation to simplify shooting and reduce minimum firing range, a slightly larger rocket, reduced drag and better guidance system extend maximum range and improve performance against fast and maneuverable targets, an improved lethality on target achieved by a combination of delayed impact fusing, terminal maneuver to hit the fuselage rather than jet nozzle, an additional charge to set off the remaining rocket fuel (if any) on impact, an improved resistance to infrared countermeasure, and slightly improved seeker sensitivity. Several guerrilla and terrorist organizations are also known to have Iglas.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i> |
| Operating system | MANPAD |
| Cartridge | |
| Feeding | front-loaded |



Igla



marking details

Igla



marking details

Igla



| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 9M39 0Φ | Nomenclature |
| 03-83-2 | Lot and date of mfg. |
| 03273 | Serial number |
| 03274 | Serial number |
| OK. CHAP. | Fuzed |
| 2шт БРУТТО 68КГ | 2 pieces Gross 68 Kg |

marking details

Type: SA-18



weapon specifics

Igla

marking details

SA-18 (Igla)

weapon specifics, missile, launch tube and grip stick

Type: SA-16 (IGLA-1)

missile and launch tube

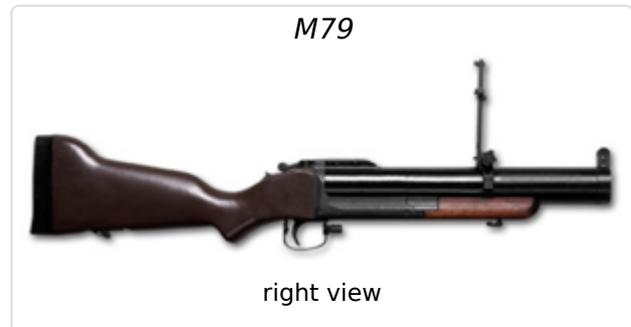
The following ammunition can be used by the **IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)**:

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.



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

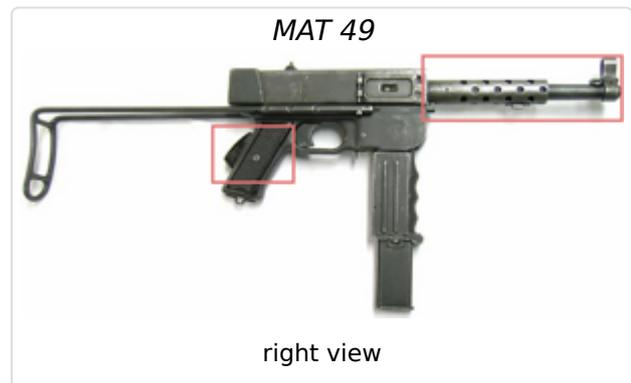
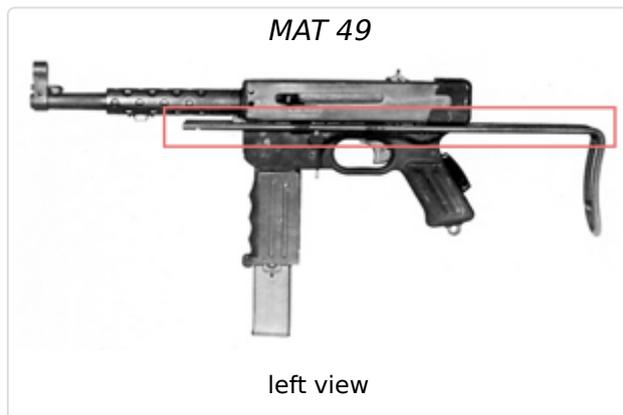


MAT 49

For some 30 years, the MAT 49 was widely used by French military and police forces; it was used throughout the Indochinese and Algerian campaigns. The weapon can still be encountered in former French colonies in Africa and Indochina. It should be noted that North Vietnam once produced a local copy of the MAT 49, chambered for 7.62mm TT rounds. MAT 49s manufactured for police forces, had two triggers, allowing use of full-auto fire or single shots, but most were manufactured as full-auto only.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Submachine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) |
| Length | 404 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





The following ammunition can be used by the **MAT 49**:

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Overall length | 29.69 mm |
|----------------|----------|



MBDA MILAN

The anti-tank weapons system MILAN (Missile d'infanterie léger antichar; English: Light anti-tank infantry missile) is a French / German missile that was designed in the 1960s and entered into production in 1972. The MILAN system, which is usually mounted on a tripod, consists of two units: the ammunition (missile) unit and a combined launching and guidance unit. At a range of 4,000 m, targets can be detected and hit at a range of 2,000 m. The production of MILAN 1 and 2 has ceased, and MILAN 3 is the current production model. The MILAN system remains in widespread service, with reported use in over 40 countries.



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems</i> |
| Operating system | portable anti-tank weapon system |
| Cartridge | |

The following ammunition can be used by the **MBDA MILAN**:

Makarov PM

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



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Blowback operated, double action |
| Cartridge | 9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm) |

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Length | 161 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





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

9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm)

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



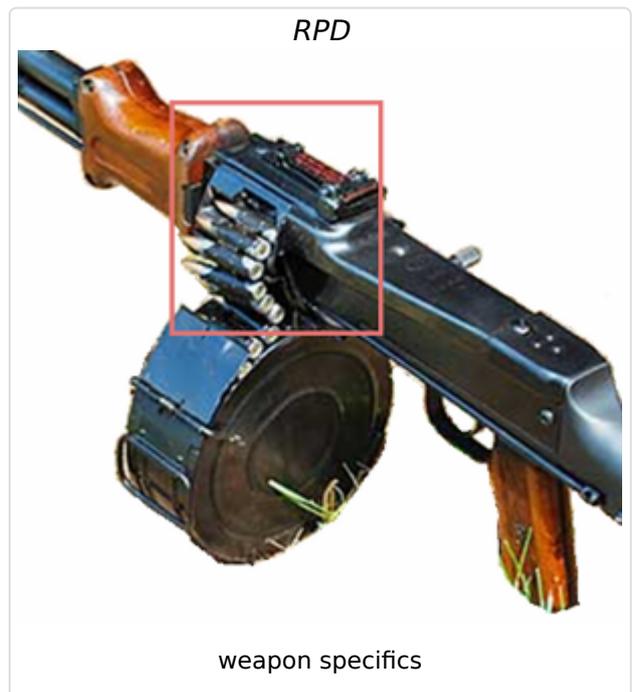
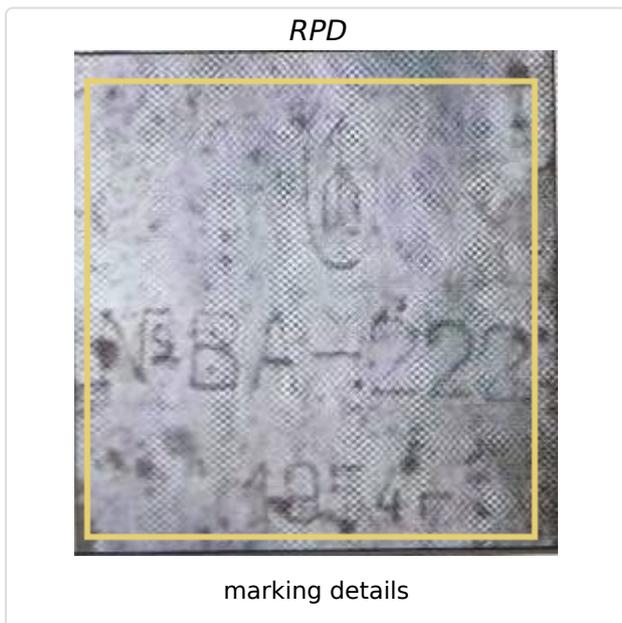
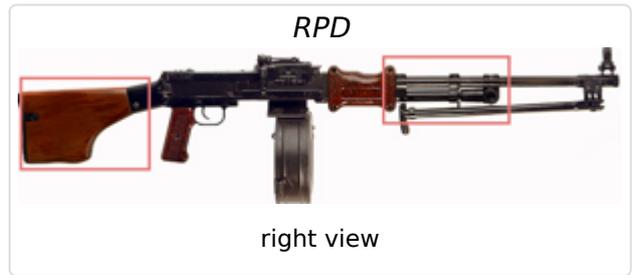
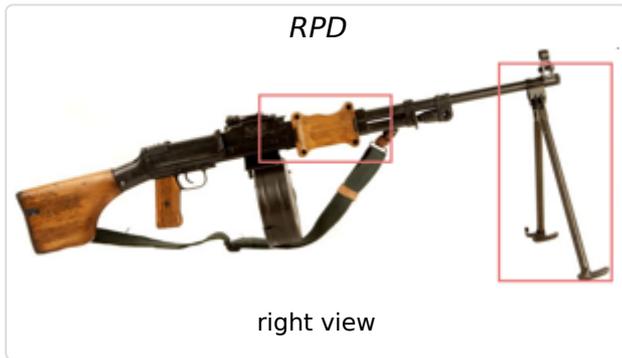
RPD

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

The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, full auto only |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 1037 mm |
| Feeding | Boxed belt |



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

7.62 x 39mm

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.92 mm |
| Case length | 38.7 mm |
| Overall length | 56 mm |

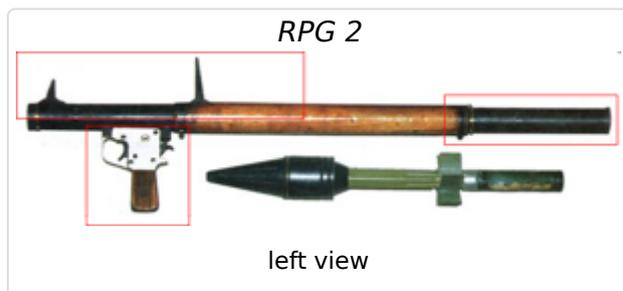


RPG 2

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



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Recoilless launch / non rocket booster |
| Cartridge | |
| Length | 650 mm |
| Feeding | front-loaded |



The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 2**:

RPG 7

The RPG 7 was made under license by many companies in many countries, it was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Recoilless launch + rocket booster |
| Cartridge | |
| Length | 650 mm |
| Feeding | front-loaded, manual reload |





Type: RPG-7D anti-tank grenade launcher

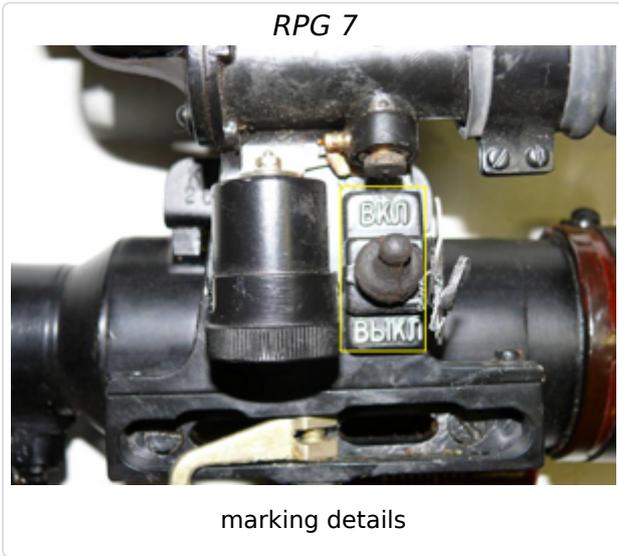


Version for airborne troops, disassembled for transportation / airdrop

RPG 7



marking details



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

RPK

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



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, magazine fed, air cooled, selective fire |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 1040 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





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

7.62 x 39mm

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.92 mm |
| Case length | 38.7 mm |
| Overall length | 56 mm |



Simonov SKS

SKS is a self-loading Carabine. It utilizes a short-stroke gas piston with its own return spring, and a tilting bolt locking, where a bolt tips down to lock onto the floor of the receiver. Charging handle is attached to the right side of the bolt carrier and moves when gun is fired. Safety switch is located inside the trigger guard. The early model 50



weapons are shorter and are usually found without the bayonet. The SKS was an extremely reliable, simple constructed weapon with two unique distinguishing characteristics: a permanently attached folding bayonet, and a hinged non-detachable magazine. However, it was incapable of fully automatic fire and limited by its ten round magazine capacity, and was rendered obsolescent by the introduction of the AK-47 in the 1950s. The SKS was only briefly a standard infantry weapon in front-line units of the Soviet Armed Forces before

being replaced by the AK-47 . The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa. The SKS remains popular on the civilian market as a hunting and marksmanship arm in many countries, including the United States and Canada.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Category | <i>Rifles & Carbines</i> |
| Operating system | Gas operated, tilting bolt |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 39mm |
| Length | 1020 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |





The following ammunition can be used by the **Simonov SKS**:

7.62 x 39mm

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.92 mm |
| Case length | 38.7 mm |
| Overall length | 56 mm |



Sterling L2A3

Sterling submachine guns, were purchased in more than 70 countries. However, it must be noted that these weapons were rather popular among British troops because of their relatively compact size, adequate firepower and accuracy and good reliability. Special "high power, submachine-gun only" ammunition was procured by British army for Sterling submachine guns. This ammunition was absolutely safe in Sterling submachine guns, but can cause extensive wear to many 9mm pistols designed for commercial 9x19mm ammunition.



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

Sterling MP L2A3



left view

Type: CETME C2



left view, ESP, submachine gun, 9 x 23 mm
Largo

Suppressed version L34A1



left view

Sterling MP L2A3



right view

Type: FAMAE PAF 9 mm



right view, Chilean copy of the Sterling submachine gun with external differences such as retractable wire stock and missing barrel shroud

Suppressed version L34A1



right view

Sterling MP L2A3



marking details

Sterling MP L2A3



marking details

Sterling MP L2A3



marking details

Sterling MP L2A3



weapon specifics

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

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



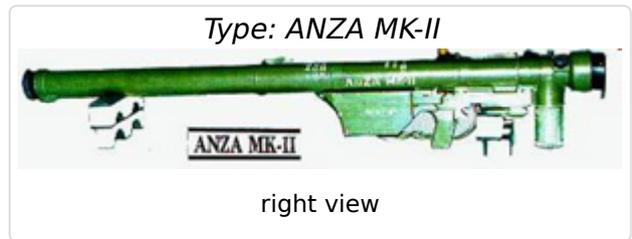
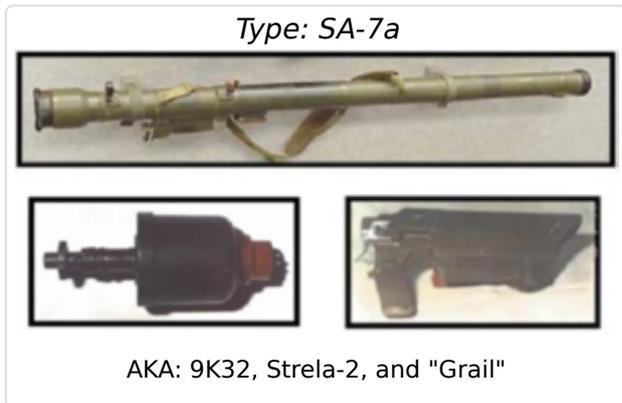
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

The missile launcher system consists of the green missile launch tube containing the missile, a grip stock and a cylindrical thermal battery. The launch tube is reloadable at



depot, but missile rounds are delivered to fire units in their launch tubes. The device can be reloaded up to five times. The Strela and its variants have been widely used in nearly every regional conflict since 1968.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i> |
| Operating system | MANPAD |
| Cartridge | |
| Feeding | front-loaded |



Type: SA-7a (U)



Type: SA-7b (U)



Strela



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

marking details

Type: SA-14



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

Strela



| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9M32M OФK | Nomenclature |
| 09-75-2 | Lot and date of manufacture |
| 09329 09330 | Serial numbers |
| OK. CHAP. | Fuzed |
| 09-75-2 | |
| 2 ШТ БРУТТО 58 КГ | 2 pieces Gross 58 kg |

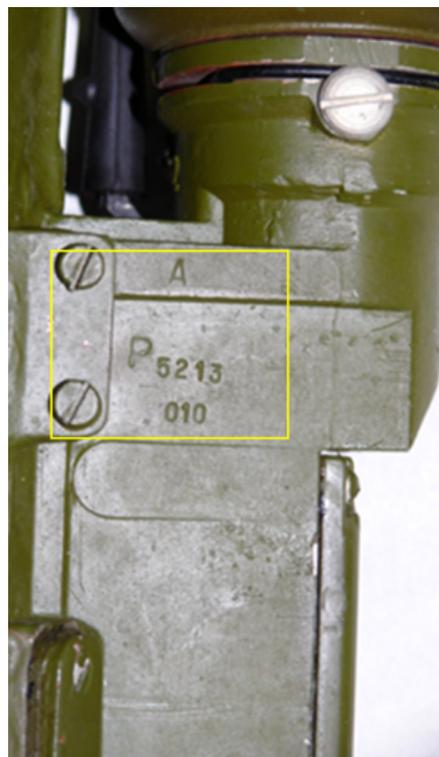
marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela

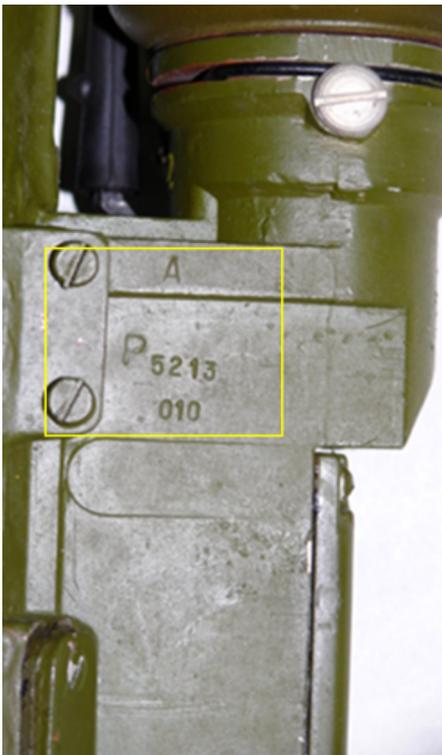


marking details

Type: SA-14 (U)



Strela



marking details

Strela

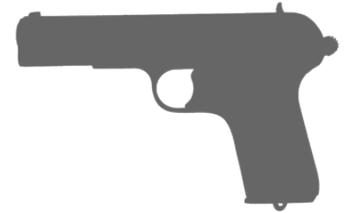


marking details

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

Tokarev TT-30/TT-33

The TT looks like the Browning FN 1903, and the mechanism is similar to the Colt M1911. In Hungary, the TT was modified and produced for export to Egypt in caliber 9mm and with a safety lock. For its time, the Tokarev TT was a formidable weapon, with good penetration and effective range. It was of good reliability and easy to maintain. What it lacked most, was the manual safety and its grip shape was not too comfortable. It was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |
| Cartridge | 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev |
| Length | 194 mm |
| Feeding | Box magazine |



Type : Norinco Type 54, Model 213 (CHN)



weapon specifics : 9 x 19 mm

Type: Tokagypt 58



weapon specifics : made in HUN for EGY,
chambered in 9 x 19 mm

Type: POL



left view

TT-33

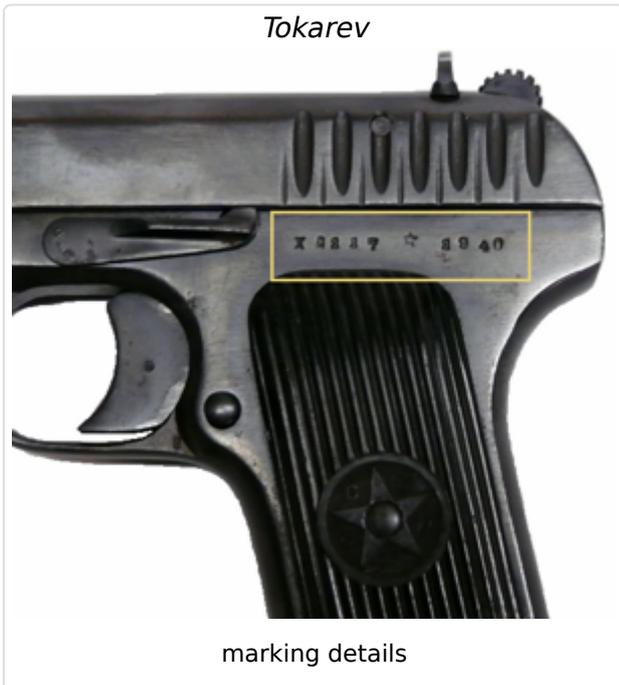


weapon specifics: post-WWII manufacture

Tokarev



marking details



The following ammunition can be used by the **Tokarev TT-30/TT-33**:

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



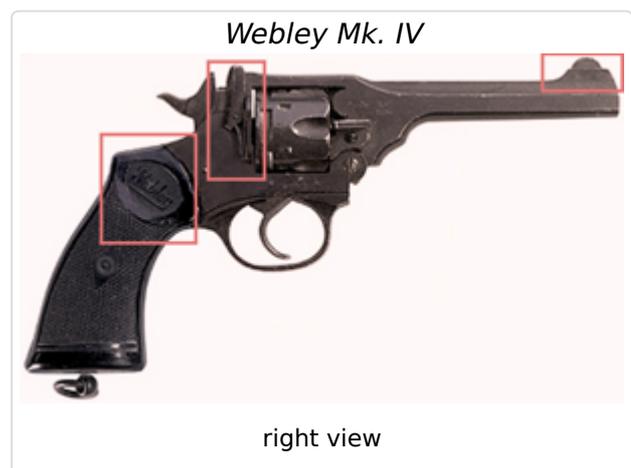
Webley Mk. IV

The Webley Mk. IV was a standard issue service pistol for the armed forces of the United Kingdom and British Empire and Commonwealth for over 70 Years. All Webley top-beak revolvers featured two piece frame, which hinges ("breaks") down at the forward low end for ejection and loading. The ejector is actuated automatically when the frame is broken open, simultaneously removing all six cases from the cylinder.



The cartridges then can be inserted by hand. In the case of revolver being rechambered for .45ACP round, half- moon clips are used to load the gun (two clips, each for 3 rounds).

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Category | <i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i> |
| Operating system | Double action revolver |
| Cartridge | .455 British Service |
| Length | 286 mm |
| Feeding | Cylinder |





The following ammunition can be used by the **Webley Mk. IV**:

.455 British Service

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 11.5 mm |
| Case length | 19.6 mm |
| Overall length | 31.2 mm |



Tagging of Sources

We believe that our Guide should be as transparent as possible without endangering the confidentiality of our sources. Rather than name the exact source for each unit of data, we have created tags so that users can at least know whether the data comes from a primary or secondary source, and by which medium it can or has been found. All incoming data is validated and then tagged by the project team at BICC before it enters our database.

Sources are tagged according to the following criteria:

1. Primary Sources:

These are presentations of facts. They are proof of an SALW event (e.g. a transfer, sighting, misuse, etc.) because the source was created at the time of the event itself. Primary sources are usually original documents such as transfer authorizations, firearms legislation, or academic journals presenting results of a study on SALW holdings in a particular country, for example. However, they can also be information offered by a person with direct knowledge of an SALW event or who has documented an SALW event at the time that it happened.

2. Secondary Sources:

These are interpretations or evaluation of facts. Secondary sources contain commentary and analysis of SALW events that are documented in primary sources.

Sources are also tagged according to the dominant medium of delivery:

A. Written - the source is based on written words.

B. Oral - the source is based on spoken words.

C. Visual - the source is based on seen events or optical images.

These criteria make our tags two-dimensional. While the process of classifying sources is a primarily subjective one, the project team at BICC has developed the following table to serve as an example of possible sources within each category.

Table: Examples of sources on SALW distribution

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

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