

# SALW Guide

## Global distribution and visual identification























## Norway

### Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

|                              |   |   |                  |  |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------|--|---|
| Browning M 2                 |   |    | HK MP5           |  |  |
| Carl Gustav recoilless rifle |   |    | HK USP           |  |  |
| Colt M1911                   |   |    | Lee-Enfield SMLE |  |  |
| FIM-92 Stinger               |   |    | M1918 Browning   |  |  |
| FN FAL                       |   |    | Mauser K98       |  |  |
| FN Herstal FN MAG            |   |    | MG 3 / MG 42     |  |  |
| FN MINIMI                    |   |    | Remington 870P   |  |  |
| Glock 17                     |   |    | Saab AT4         |  |  |
| HK G3                        |  |    | Sten MP          |  |  |
| HK G36                       |   |  |                  |  |   |

## 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.

## 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 |

NO IMAGE

## 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**:

## 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.

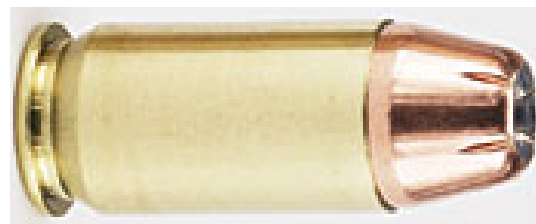


|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>                         |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .45 ACP   |
|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

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

### .45 ACP

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



## 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 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.



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## FN Herstal FN MAG

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



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

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

### 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## FN 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 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.

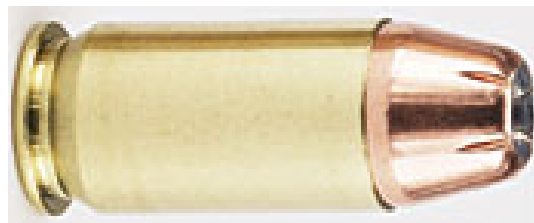


|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | short recoil, self-loading                  |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .45 ACP<br>9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)        |
| <b>Length</b>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



## Lee-Enfield SMLE

Rifles manufactured in the USA may have "UNITED STATES PROPERTY" on the left side of the receiver. Some of the Indian-made weapons can be found using 7.62 NATO caliber. The Lee-Enfield family of rifles is the oldest bolt-action rifle design still in official service. Lee-Enfield rifles are used by reserve forces and police forces in many Commonwealth countries, particularly Canada, where they are the main rifle issued to the Canadian Rangers, and India, where the Lee-Enfield is widely issued to reserve military units and police forces. Many Afghan participants in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were armed with Lee-Enfields (a common rifle in the Middle East and South Asia).



|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>     |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Manually operated, rotating bolt |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British      |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1130 mm                          |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine                     |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Lee-Enfield SMLE**:

### 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.9 mm  |
| Case length     | 56.4 mm |
| Overall length  | 78.1 mm |



## M1918 Browning

The M1918 was produced between 1917 and 1945 originally in the US, but it is also produced in countries such as Belgium, Poland, Sweden and China. It remained in use by the US military until the 1970s. The name affix of the M1918 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i>   |
| <b>Operating system</b> | gas operated, rising bolt lock  |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | .30-06 M1<br>7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester<br>7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British<br>7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS) |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1200 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | 20-round detachable box magazine  |

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1918 Browning**:

### .30-06 M1

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



### 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



### 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.9 mm  |
| Case length     | 56.4 mm |
| Overall length  | 78.1 mm |



### 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Bullet diameter | 8.08 mm |
| Case length     | 57 mm   |
| Overall length  | 82 mm   |



## 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 7.62×51mm 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**:

## Remington 870P

The Remington Model 870 pump-action shotgun is available in 11 versions with various barrel lengths, furniture alternatives and magazine capacities. The first model entered into production in 1951. Current



models are still being produced today, adding to the more than 10,000,000 estimated units already produced. The Model 870P is the police model with its receiver made of steel. This model can also carry four extra rounds of ammunition. The Remington 870 series is in service with numerous military and police forces worldwide.

|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | manual, slide-action         |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 12-gauge                     |
| <b>Length</b>           | 971 mm                       |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | underbarrel tubular magazine |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Remington 870P**:

### 12-gauge

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



Overall length

-

NO IMAGE

## 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**:

## 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 |



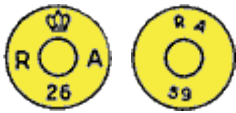
# SALW markings

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.



Factory ammunition, Raufoss.

## Tagging of Sources

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

Sources are tagged according to the following criteria:

### 1. Primary Sources:

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

### 2. Secondary Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table: Examples of sources on SALW distribution**

|                | <b>Primary</b>   | <b>Secondary</b>  |
|----------------|--|---|
| <b>Written</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact books</li> <li>• Weapons Transfer authorizations</li> <li>• End-user certificates</li> <li>• Transcripts of interviews, legal proceedings, speeches/ presentations, meetings, conferences or symposia</li> <li>• Newspaper articles</li> <li>• Written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, text messages, etc.)</li> <li>• Blogs</li> <li>• Peer-reviewed journal articles</li> <li>• Treaties, constitution, laws</li> <li>• Records of organizations (e.g. annual reports)</li> <li>• Surveys, questionnaires</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wikipedia</li> <li>• Literature reviews</li> <li>• Training or safety manuals on gun control, ammunition, physical stockpile security management)</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings, conferences, symposia</li> <li>• Indexes (e.g. Global Militarization Index)</li> <li>• Newspaper articles</li> </ul> <p>Etc.</p> |

|               |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|
| <b>Oral</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with experts, including radio or telephone</li> <li>• Legal proceedings</li> <li>• Speeches or interventions by experts or national representatives in government or international meetings</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speeches, panel presentations, etc. on data provided by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p> |
| <b>Visual</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition)</li> <li>• Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc.</li> <li>• Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone)</li> <li>• Television documentaries, news reports</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>            |

**Table: Example tags**

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

# About the Guide

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

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

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

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

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