

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification



## Senegal

Country report

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

# Weapons Distribution

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

|                |   |              |   |
|----------------|---|--------------|---|
| AK-47 / AKM    |  | M60          |  |
| Browning M 2   |  | MAS 49       |  |
| Daewoo K1 / K2 |  | MAS 49/56    |  |
| Dragunov SVD   |  | MAT 49       |  |
| FAMAS F1       |  | MG 3 / MG 42 |  |
| HK 21          |  | RPG 2        |  |
| HK 23          |  | RPG 7        |  |
| HK G3          |  | SIG SG540    |  |
| HK33           |  |              |   |

## 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.



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

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   |



## 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 |



## Daewoo K1 / K2

The South Korean Daewoo K1A was developed as a short-barrelled version of the K2 assault rifle explaining their technical and physical resemblance. The K1A is the enhanced version of the previous mass produced K1 rifle. Furthermore, the rifles combine technical elements of the operating systems from the AR15/M16-rifles and the AK-series. Both the K1 and K2 are still in production and in service within the South Korean Armed Forces. *length depends on the model: - Daewoo K1A: 838 mm stock extended - Daewoo K2: 980 mm butt extended*



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Assault Rifles</i>                     |
| <b>Operating system</b> | gas piston, selective fire with 3rd burst |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington              |
| <b>Length</b>           | 838 mm                                    |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable, box magazine                  |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Daewoo K1 / K2**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Bullet diameter | 5.7 mm |
|-----------------|--------|

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Case length    | 44.7 mm |
| Overall length | 57.4 mm |



## Dragunov SVD

The Dragunov SVD uses a short-stroke gas piston and the gas chamber has a two-position manual gas regulator. Barrels locked by rotating bolt with three lugs. The safety is somewhat reminiscent in its appearance to that of Kalashnikov AK-Assault rifles, although the internal design of the trigger unit is different, and there is no provisions for full automatic fire. The trigger unit is assembled on a separate removable base that also incorporates a trigger guard. It is used by all former Warsaw Pact countries, and it is in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The Yugoslavian model "Zastava Model 76" has a solid, non-skeletonized stock, and is chambered in 7.92x57mm.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>                              |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, short stroke, rotating bolt, semi-automatic |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.62 x 54mm R   |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1225 mm   |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine  |

The following ammunition can be used by the **Dragunov SVD**:

### 7.62 x 54mm R

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.92 mm  |
| Case length     | 53.72 mm |
| Overall length  | 77.16 mm |



## FAMAS F1

The FAMAS (Fusil d'Assaut de la Manufacture d'Armes de Saint-Étienne) F1 bullpup rifle was developed in France in the late 1960s and entered into service with the French armed forces in 1975. More than 400,000 units have been produced. It remains the service rifle of the French military, though production of the FAMAS F1 ceased in 2000.



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Assault Rifles</i>                                   |
| <b>Operating system</b> | delayed-blowback, selective-fire and 3rd burst facility |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington                            |
| <b>Length</b>           | 757 mm  |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable box magazine                                 |

The following ammunition can be used by the **FAMAS F1**:

### 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## HK 21

The basic action of the machine gun, which received the company designation HK 21, was similar to that of the G3 rifle. The HK 21 fired from a closed bolt (not that big issue since its heavy barrel was really quick-detachable) and, unlike most machine guns, its belt feeding module was located below the receiver. Variants: HK11E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 7.62 mm) HK13E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 5.56 mm) HK21E general purpose machine gun (belt feed, 7.62 mm) HK23E light machine gun (belt-fed, 5.56 mm). The "E" stands for "Export" model.



|                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i>           |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Selective fire roller-back blowback |

|                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Cartridge</b> | 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| <b>Length</b>    | 1140 mm                       |
| <b>Feeding</b>   | Box magazine                  |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK 21**:

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## HK 23

The HK (Heckler & Koch) 23 emerged in 1972 from the original HK 21, which explains the optical and technical resemblance between them and their variants. Usually it is fired from a bipod, but it can also be tripod mounted. While the production of the original HK 21 and 23 have officially ceased, there are still models in production. Residual numbers may remain in service. An "E" added to the weapon's name identifies models for export.



|                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i>           |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Selective fire roller-back blowback |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington        |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1030 mm                             |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine                        |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK 23**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## HK G3

The G3 constructed from Heckler & Koch (H&K) in cooperation with a Spanish agency Centro de Estudios Técnicos de Materiales Especiales (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.



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



## HK33

The Heckler & Koch HK33 entered into production in 1963. The HK33 is produced in five variants: 1) with a fixed butt; 2) with a retractable butt; 3) fitted with a bipod; 4) as a sniper rifle with telescopic sight; and 5) as the HK22K carbine version. An "E" added to the weapon's name identifies models for export, while a "K" added to the end of the weapon's name refers to shortened models.



|                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Assault Rifles</i>            |
| <b>Operating system</b> | delayed-blowback, selective-fire |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington     |
| <b>Length</b>           | 920 mm                           |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable box magazine          |

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK33**:

### 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## M60

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



|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Light Machine Guns</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, belt fed    |

|                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Cartridge</b> | 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester |
| <b>Length</b>    | 1105 mm                       |
| <b>Feeding</b>   | Belt                          |

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

## 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



## MAS 49

The MAS-49 is a French semi-automatic rifle that replaced various bolt action rifles as the French service rifle. The MAS-49 and MAS 49/56 use a direct gas impingement system with no gas piston. In this system gas is vented from a port on top of the barrel and piped directly into an open cylindrical hollow located in front and on top of the bolt carrier. The system has the advantage of not depositing gas fouling on the bolt itself, a separate part located underneath the bolt carrier. Many MAS-49/56 rifles were imported as surplus in the USA and had been rechambered to fire the 7.62x51mm NATO round.



|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, tilting bolt   |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.5 x 54mm                   |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1100 mm                      |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine                 |

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

## 7.5 x 54mm

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.8 mm |
|-----------------|--------|

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Case length    | 54 mm |
| Overall length | 78 mm |



## MAS 49/56

The MAS-49 is a French semi-automatic rifle that replaced various bolt action rifles as the French service rifle. The MAS-49 and MAS 49/56 use a direct gas impingement system with no gas piston. In this system gas is vented from a port on top of the barrel and piped directly into an open cylindrical hollow located in front and on top of the bolt carrier. The system has the advantage of not depositing gas fouling on the bolt itself, a separate part located underneath the bolt carrier. Many MAS-49/56 rifles were imported as surplus in the USA and had been rechambered to fire the 7.62x51mm NATO round.



|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i> |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Gas operated, tilting bolt   |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 7.5 x 54mm                   |
| <b>Length</b>           | 1020 mm                      |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | Box magazine                 |

The following ammunition can be used by the **MAS 49/56**:

### 7.5 x 54mm

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Bullet diameter | 7.8 mm |
| Case length     | 54 mm  |
| Overall length  | 78 mm  |



## 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.



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



## 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 7.62×51mm 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**:

## 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.



|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i>         |
| <b>Operating system</b> | Recoilless launch / non rocket booster |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        |  |

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| <b>Length</b>  | 650 mm       |
| <b>Feeding</b> | 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.



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

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

## SIG SG540

The Swiss SIG SG540 was designed as a potential replacement for the SG510. It was produced between 1977 and 2002 in Switzerland and remains in production in Chile only. While the SG540 and the SG 543 models are chambered for the 6.56 x 45 mm caliber, the SG542 uses 7.62 x 51 mm NATO cartridges.



|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Category</b>         | <i>Assault Rifles</i>        |
| <b>Operating system</b> | gas, selective-fire          |
| <b>Cartridge</b>        | 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington |
| <b>Length</b>           | 950 mm                       |
| <b>Feeding</b>          | detachable box magazine      |

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG540**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



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

**Table: Example tags**

| <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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