

SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual
identification





















Taiwan

Country report

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

Weapons Distribution

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

AR 15 (M16/M4)			M1919 Browning		
Browning M 2			M60		
Colt M1911			M79		
FIM-92 Stinger			Milkor MRGL		
FN Herstal FN MAG			MP UZI		
FN High Power			Remington 870P		
FN P90			Saab AT4		
GDATP MK 19			Steyr AUG		
HK MP5					

Explanation of symbols



Country of origin



Licensed production



Production without a licence



Government: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by Governmental agencies.



Non-Government: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by non-Governmental armed groups.



Unspecified: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is found in the country, but do not specify whether it is held by Governmental agencies or non-Governmental armed groups.

It is entirely possible to have a combination of tags beside each country. For example, if country X is tagged with a G and a U, it means that at least one source of data identifies Governmental agencies as holders of weapon type Y, and at least one other source confirms the presence of the weapon in country X without specifying who holds it.

Note: This application is a living, non-comprehensive database, relying to a great extent on active contributions (provision and/or validation of data and information) by either SALW experts from the military and international renowned think tanks or by national and regional focal points of small arms control entities.

AR 15 (M16/M4)

The heart of the AR-15 is the direct gas system. This system uses no conventional gas piston and rod to propel bolt group back after the shot is fired. Instead, the hot powder gases are fed from the barrel and down to the stainless steel tube into the receiver. Inside the receiver, the rear end of the gas tube enters into the "gas key", a small attachment on the top of the bolt carrier. The hot gases, through the gas key, enter the hollow cavity inside the bolt carrier and expands there, acting against the bolt carrier and the collar around the bolt body. The pressure of the gases causes the bolt carrier to move back against initially stationary bolt. At least 8 million items were produced. The CQ is a variant of the AR-15 rifle manufactured by the Chinese arms company, NORINCO. The "Terab" rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by the MIC (Military Industry Corporation) of Sudan. The "Armada" rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by S.A.M. - Shooter's Arms Manufacturing, a.k.a. Shooter's Arms Guns & Ammo Corporation, in the Philippines. The CQ/Terab has been observed in South Sudan used by some rebel groups in 2013.



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

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

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



Browning M 2

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



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

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

12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

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

NO IMAGE

Colt M1911

Technically, the M1911 is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has a single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. The hammer can be locked either in cocked or in lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked and locked" state, with safety on, hammer cocked and round chambered. Additional automated safety is incorporated into the rear of the grip and locks the action, when the gun is not properly held. The Colt M 1911 was manufactured by many companies in many countries, partly in the original form, partly modified, partly under license and partly without a license. It was exported to many countries after WW II, and it was in service with the US forces for 70 years.



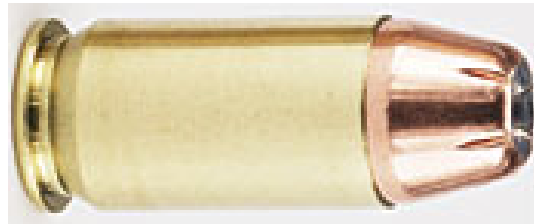
Category	<i>Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers</i>
Operating system	Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic

Cartridge	.45 ACP
Length	219 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

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

.45 ACP

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



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.



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

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

FN Herstal FN MAG

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



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

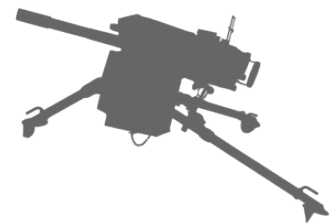
Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	28.83 mm
Overall length	40.5 mm

NO IMAGE

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.

GDATP MK 19

The MK 19 or Mark 19 grenade machine gun was designed in the 1960s for the US Navy in the Vietnam War. In the following decades, the MK 19 was further improved, sold to and adopted by at least 28 other nations including Australia, Chile and South Korea. It was originally designed to be mounted on (naval) vehicles, but current systems can also be ground- or turret-mounted. The MK 19 can be fired manually or even remotely. Original manufacturer General Dynamics Armament and Technical Products (GDATP).



Category	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
Operating system	blowback, open-bolt (advanced primer ignition in mods 1 and 2)
Cartridge	40x53 mm
Length	1095 mm

Feeding	linked belt with 32 or 48 rds
----------------	-------------------------------

The following ammunition can be used by the **GDATP MK 19**:

40x53 mm

Bullet diameter	40 mm
Case length	53 mm
Overall length	-



HK MP5

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

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



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

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

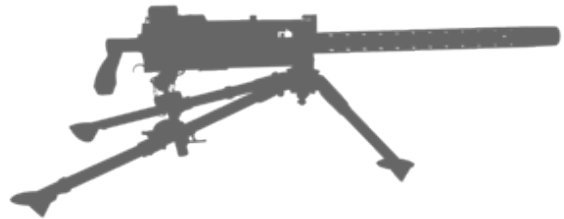
9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



M1919 Browning

The M1919 is still used by many countries as a vehicle gun, but it is no longer produced in the US. It was originally used as a fixed gun in tanks during the Second World War, but it was also mounted on a tripod and used by infantry. The name affix of the M1919 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer. Variants of the M1919 are the A1; A2; A3; A4; A5; A6; M37 and AN/M2.



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

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

.30-06 M1

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



7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

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



M60

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



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

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

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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



M79

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



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

Length	731 mm
Feeding	breech-loaded

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

40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	-
Case length	-
Overall length	-



Milkor MRGL

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



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

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

40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	-
Case length	-
Overall length	-



MP UZI

The UZI and the Czechoslovakian series Sa 23 to Sa 26 were the first weapons to use a telescoping bolt design, in which the bolt wraps around the breech end of the barrel. This allows the barrel to be moved far back into the receiver and the magazine to be housed in the pistol grip, allowing for a heavier, slower-firing bolt in a shorter, better-balanced weapon. The pistol grip is fitted with a grip safety, making it difficult to fire accidentally. It was built in Belgium under license for export to Germany and Iran. Croatia manufactured unlicensed copies of the Uzi and Micro-Uzi called the ERO and Mini ERO respectively. Mini- and Micro-Uzi submachine guns are produced either in open-bolt or closed-bolt versions.



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

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

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



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.



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

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

12-gauge

Bullet diameter	18.53 mm
Case length	-
Overall length	-



Saab AT4

The Saab Bofors Dynamics AT4 entered into production in Sweden in the early 1980s and is still being produced today. It is a single-shot recoilless weapon and one of the most common light anti-tank weapons in the world. It is preloaded and after firing, the AT4 cannot be reloaded. The AT4's main disadvantage is that it creates a considerable back blast.



Category	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems</i>
Operating system	recoilless, one-man-portable
Cartridge	

The following ammunition can be used by the **Saab AT4**:

Steyr AUG

The rifle is fully ambidextrous. It can be configured for use by left-handed shooters by simply changing the bolt for a left-handed one with the extractor and ejector on opposite sides, and moving a blanking cap from the left ejection opening to the right. The housing of the AUG rifles, integral with the pistol handle and trigger guard, is



made from the high impact-resistant polymer, and is usually of green or black color. The Australian Army's modified version of the Steyr AUG A1 is called F88 Austeyr. It is also used by the Falklands Defense Forces.

Category	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
Operating system	Gas operated, rotating bolt
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	790 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Steyr AUG**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 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*.

Contact

**Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn -
Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) GmbH**

Lars Wirkus
Head of Data & Geomatics
Pfarrer-Byns-Str. 1
53121 Bonn

Germany

E-Mail: wirkus@bicc.de

Internet: www.bicc.de

**Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr
Verification Center (BwVC)**

Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division

Captain Laurentius Wedeniwski

Selfkant-Kaserne

Rue de Quimperle 100

52511 Geilenkirchen

E-Mail: LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org

Overall project coordination

Lars Wirkus

Head of Data & Geomatics

Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

Responsible for all content (including photos):

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center.

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

Responsible for design, editorial and technical implementation:

Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn - Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC) GmbH.

Technical management: Lars Wirkus

Programming: Rolf Alberth