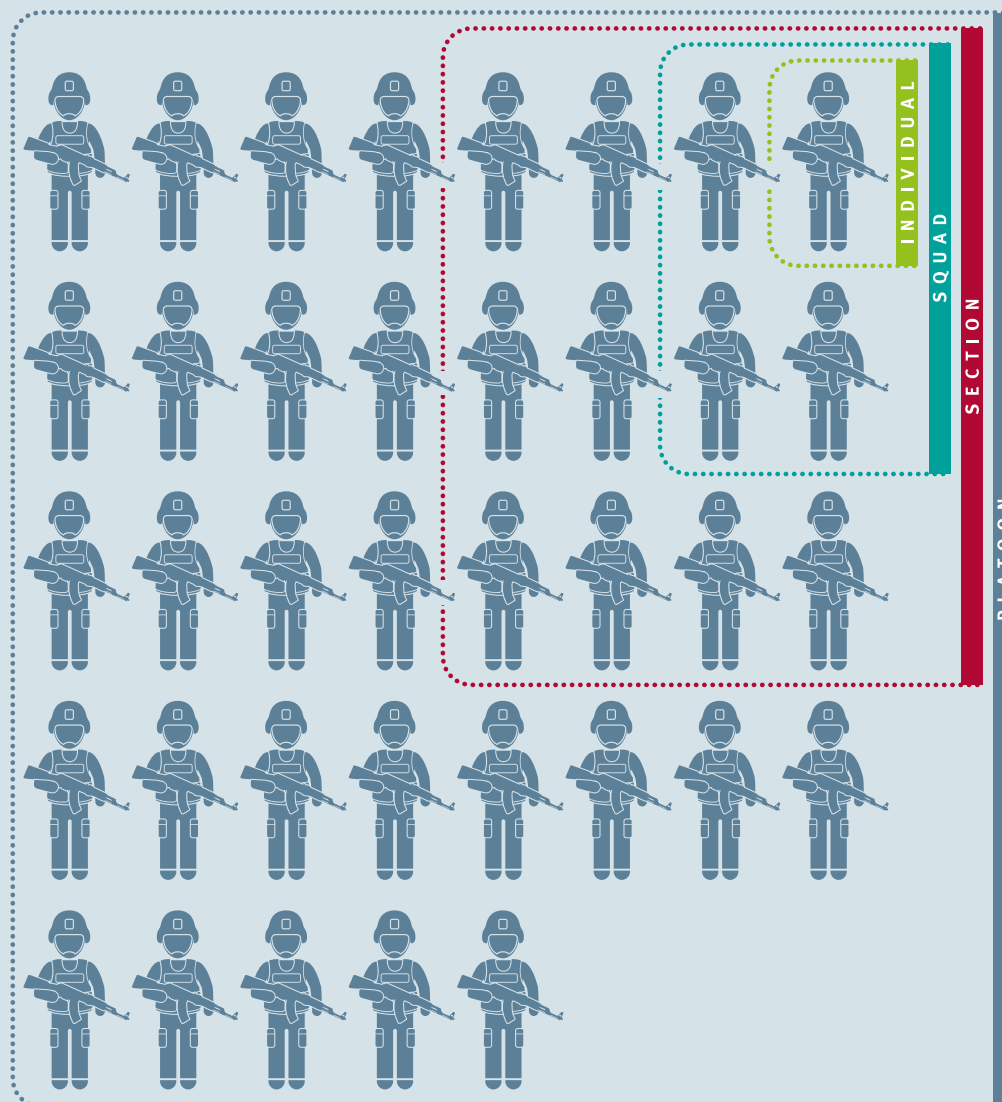


Methodology for estimating losses of arms and ammunition in peace operations: individual, squad, section, and platoon levels

This infographic summarizes the Small Arms Survey's estimates regarding the arms and ammunition typically carried by troops during peace operations. The estimates were developed for use with the Survey's Peace Operations Data Set (PODS), which documents attacks on peacekeepers and other incidents resulting in the loss of arms and ammunition.



Individual: arms and ammunition

1 x 5* x 3 x

* 100–150 rounds, depending on the type of rifle

Squad: arms and ammunition

4 x 20* x 12 x

1 x 8 x

OR

1 x 12 x

* 400–600 rounds, depending on the type of rifle

Section: arms and ammunition

12 x 60* x 36 x

3 x 6 x

2 x 24 x

1 x 12 x

* 1,200–1,800 rounds, depending on the type of rifle

Platoon: arms and ammunition

37 x 185* x 111 x

10 x 20 x

6 x 74 x

4 x 48 x

2 x 36 x

* 3,700–5,550 rounds, depending on the type of rifle

Key

- Service rifle
- Service rifle magazine* (20–30 rounds)
- Pistol
- Pistol magazine* (10 rounds)
- Light mortar system
- Mortar projectile for light mortar systems
- Machine gun
- Machine gun ammunition (100 rounds)
- Anti-tank weapon
- Ammunition for anti-tank weapons
- Hand grenade

* For service rifle ammunition, the Small Arms Survey estimates 20 or 30 rounds per magazine, depending on the rifle.

The estimates are applied to incidents in which the Survey is reasonably confident that arms or ammunition were lost but data on the type and quantity of lost items is not available.

The actual number of weapons and rounds of ammunition carried by a particular unit at any given time will vary significantly depending on a number of issues, including (but not limited to) the authorizing body, the threat environment, the military doctrine(s) of troop/police-contributing countries (TCCs/PCCs), and the mandate of the unit. The events preceding losses of arms or ammunition also affect the quantity of arms and ammunition lost during peace operations. For example, the quantity of ammunition seized from a unit that engages in a purported three-hour firefight before their position is overrun is likely to be lower than if the same unit is immediately disarmed. The Survey takes into consideration these and other contextual factors when examining and estimating losses whenever possible.

The estimates are based on publicly available documentation and interviews with current and former participants in peace operations, and are periodically revised in response to the acquisition of new and better data.

The Survey would like to thank those who have provided inputs to developing and refining this methodology, including the participants of the MPOME regional workshops.

More information about this methodology is available in the background paper *Methodology for Estimating Losses of Arms and Ammunition in Peace Operations*, available on the MPOME project website, which also hosts additional data and analysis on losses of arms and ammunition during peace operations: www.smallarmssurvey.org/mpome



Methodology for estimating losses of arms and ammunition in peace operations: company level

This infographic summarizes the Small Arms Survey's estimates regarding the arms and ammunition typically carried by troops during peace operations. The estimates were developed for use with the Survey's Peace Operations Data Set (PODS), which documents attacks on peacekeepers and other incidents resulting in the loss of arms and ammunition.

