IXH TRADING

IXH TRADING · REFERENCE REPORT · OCTOBER 2026

A Comprehensive Comparison of the Top 10 Light Weapons Chambered in 7.62 mm

Technical characteristics · advantages and disadvantages · reference prices · country of manufacture · production volume and sales reach — built on published, verifiable sources, with a full list of links on the final page.



AK-47



FN FAL



Dragunov SVD

Prepared by **IXH TRADING** Version **1.0** Date **15 October 2026**

01 — EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 7.62 mm family at a glance

"7.62 mm" is not one cartridge but three distinct, non-interchangeable rounds, each with its own family of weapons. This report compares the ten most widespread and influential weapons across all three families — from assault rifles to marksman rifles and general-purpose machine guns.

7.62×39

Soviet intermediate round

Lighter rifles, low recoil, shorter range. Used by the AK-47/AKM and AK-103.

7.62×51 NATO

Full-power NATO round

Greater range and penetration, heavier recoil. Used by the FAL, G3, M14, MAG, SCAR-H and HK417.

7.62×54R

Russian rimmed round

Full-power round dating back to 1891. Used by the SVD and the PK/PKM.

~100 M

Kalashnikov-family weapons produced worldwide (estimates range 70–100 million)

7.8 M

H&K G3 rifles built — the second-largest volume in this comparison

90+

Countries that have used the Belgian FN FAL

26,000

Mean rounds between failures for the FN MAG / M240

Key findings

Scale and cost. The Kalashnikov family leads by an enormous margin in output and distribution thanks to simple manufacturing, low cost and reliability in harsh conditions — but it is also the least accurate rifle in the group.

The NATO camp. The FAL and G3 armed Western and developing-world militaries throughout the Cold War. Modern platforms such as the SCAR-H and HK417 have moved into precision and special-forces roles, at far higher prices and in much smaller volumes.

Support weapons. The PKM and FN MAG are the world benchmarks for general-purpose machine guns in the Eastern and Western camps respectively, while the SVD remains the most widespread marksman rifle among Eastern-equipped forces.

Prices. Unit prices range from tens of dollars for surplus or illicit Kalashnikovs to roughly $4,000 for a civilian SCAR 17S; military contract prices are rarely disclosed per unit.

Methodology note. Military weapons are rarely priced per unit in public; contracts bundle spares, training and support. This report therefore shows documented *reference prices* and labels each by type (government contract, civilian retail, illicit-market observation). Production figures are estimates where weapons were built under licence — or copied without one — in many countries. Specifications refer to the most common standard model.

02 — THE LINE-UP

The ten weapons compared



01 · AK-47 / AKM — Soviet Union · 7.62×39



02 · AK-103 — Russia · 7.62×39



03 · FN FAL — Belgium · 7.62×51



04 · Heckler & Koch G3 — West Germany · 7.62×51



05 · M14 — United States · 7.62×51



06 · Dragunov SVD — Soviet Union · 7.62×54R



07 · PK / PKM — Soviet Union · 7.62×54R



08 · FN MAG / M240 — Belgium · 7.62×51



09 · FN SCAR-H (Mk 17) — Belgium · 7.62×51



10 · Heckler & Koch HK417 / G28 — Germany · 7.62×51

Photos: Wikimedia Commons (public-domain and Creative Commons licensed images) — full credits on the final page.

02 — TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Master technical comparison

The table summarises the key published specifications for each weapon. Values vary between sub-models, so the most common standard model has been used throughout.

Weapon	Cartridge	Type	Weight (empty)	Overall length	Rate of fire (rpm)	Muzzle velocity	Effective range	Feed
 **AK-47 / AKM**	7.62×39	Assault rifle	3.47 kg AKM 3.1 kg	880 mm	600	715 m/s	350 m	30 rds
 **AK-103**	7.62×39	Assault rifle	3.4 kg	943 mm	600	—	—	30 rds
 **FN FAL (50.00)**	7.62×51	Battle rifle	4.25 kg	1,090 mm	650–700	840 m/s	1,000 m*	20/30 rds
 **H&K G3 (A3)**	7.62×51	Battle rifle	4.38 kg	1,025 mm	500–600	800 m/s	1,000 m*	20 rds
 **M14**	7.62×51	Battle rifle	5.2 kg	1,181 mm	—	—	—	20 rds
 **Dragunov SVD**	7.62×54R	Marksman / sniper	4.30 kg with scope	1,225 mm	Semi-auto	830 m/s	800 m	10 rds
 **PK / PKM**	7.62×54R	GPMG	7.5 kg PK 9 kg	1,173 mm	650	825 m/s	1,000 m	100–250 belt
 **FN MAG / M240**	7.62×51	GPMG	11.8 kg	1,263 mm	650–1,000	840 m/s	800 m 1,800 m tripod	Belt
 **FN SCAR-H (Mk 17)**	7.62×51	Modern battle rifle	3.58 kg 16" barrel	711–965 mm	600	—	700 m 900 m (LB)	10/20 rds
 **H&K HK417 / G28**	7.62×51	Battle / marksman	3.9–4.2 kg	By barrel 12 / 16 / 20"	—	—	—	10/20 rds

* Maximum firing range as stated by the source, not effective range. "—" = value not available in the verified sources used. SCAR-H length covers stock folded to extended (28–38 in). Weights are without ammunition unless stated.

Reading the numbers

Weight versus power. 7.62×39 rifles are the lightest (about 3.1–3.5 kg) because their cartridge is intermediate, while classic NATO 7.62×51 rifles weigh 4.25–5.2 kg in exchange for more range and penetration. The SCAR-H and HK417 bring weight down to roughly 3.6–4.2 kg using aluminium and polymer construction.

Muzzle velocity. NATO and 7.62×54R rounds leave the muzzle at 800–840 m/s versus 715 m/s for the Kalashnikov round — reflected directly in effective range (350 m for the AK-47 versus 700–900 m for modern heavy rifles).

Operating systems. Long-stroke gas piston (AK, PK, MAG), short-stroke gas piston (FAL, SCAR, HK417) and the G3's distinctive roller-delayed blowback.

03 — WEAPON PROFILES

Advantages & disadvantages

AK-47 / AKM

Soviet Union / Russia · Designer: Mikhail Kalashnikov · In service since 1949

01

Assault rifle



AK-47 Type II (milled receiver)

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	RATE OF FIRE	EFFECTIVE RANGE	PRODUCED	SERVICE LIFE
7.62×39	3.47 kg	600 rpm	350 m	70–100 M	6k–15k rds

ADVANTAGES

+ Exceptional reliability in mud, sand and dust thanks to its long-stroke piston and generous clearances.
+ Very low production cost; the stamped-receiver AKM is fast and simple to mass-produce.
+ Extremely durable steel magazines, backward-compatible across all 7.62×39 AKs.
+ Global availability of parts, ammunition and trained users.

DISADVANTAGES

– Limited accuracy: adequate for a torso-sized target out to roughly 300 m.
– Selector lever forces the shooter to release the pistol grip — poor ergonomics.
– Quality varies widely between producers; most foreign copies are unlicensed.
– Steel magazines are heavier than Western equivalents.

Most common variant: AKM (1959), roughly one-third lighter. A World Bank study estimates 75 million of the ~100 million Kalashnikov-family weapons are AK-47s.

AK-103

Russia · Kalashnikov Concern · Offered for export on 13 March 1993

02

Assault rifle



AK-103 with polymer furniture and side-folding stock

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	RATE OF FIRE	LENGTH	PRODUCED	MAGAZINE
7.62×39	3.4 kg	600 rpm	943 / 700 mm	250,000+	30 rds

ADVANTAGES

+ Modern AK-74M architecture in 7.62×39: less recoil, better accuracy and durability than the AKM.
+ Folding polymer stock and side rail for night-vision and optical sights.
+ Accepts all legacy AK/AKM magazines — easy to integrate with existing stocks.
+ Available for licensed local production (Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, India).

DISADVANTAGES

– Inherits the range and accuracy limits of the 7.62×39 cartridge.
– Modest production volume compared with first-generation Kalashnikovs.
– Russian export deals are exposed to sanctions and political restrictions.
– No official per-unit price has been published.

Key deals: Venezuela, 100,000 rifles (2006) plus a local factory; an emergency Indian Air Force order for 70,000; a production licence for Saudi Arabia in 2017.

FN FAL

Belgium · FN Herstal · Designer: Dieudonné Saive · “The right arm of the free world”

03

Battle rifle



FN FAL 50.00, Belgian production

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	RATE OF FIRE	MUZZLE VEL.	PRODUCED	USERS
7.62×51	4.25 kg	650–700	840 m/s	~7 M	90+ countries

ADVANTAGES

+ Adjustable gas regulator tames recoil and makes the rifle tolerant of different ammunition.
+ Relatively light recoil compared with contemporary full-power NATO rifles.
+ High penetration through cover and brush from the 7.62×51 round.
+ Licence-built in 15 countries, so spare parts are plentiful.

DISADVANTAGES

– Fully automatic fire is barely controllable because of recoil and muzzle climb.
– Long and heavy; awkward inside vehicles.
– Jamming reported in very dusty desert conditions (Israeli experience).
– FN's own production ended in 1988.

Reach: Adopted by most NATO members except the United States; still produced by licensees such as Brazil's IMBEL.

Heckler & Koch G3

West Germany · H&K with Spain's CETME · In service since 1959

04

Battle rifle



H&K G3 with polymer furniture

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	RATE OF FIRE	MUZZLE VEL.	PRODUCED	USERS
7.62×51	4.38 kg	500–600	800 m/s	~7.8 M	70+ countries

ADVANTAGES

+ Roller-delayed blowback action — simple and robust, no gas piston.
+ Modular design with fixed or retractable stocks and several fire-control groups.
+ Basis of an entire weapon family (MP5, PSG-1).
+ Licence-built in at least 15 countries (Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Portugal…).

DISADVANTAGES

– Relatively heavy (4.4–4.7 kg) with sharp recoil.
– Forward charging handle and violent case ejection are frequent criticisms.
– Replaced by the G36 in German service from the 1990s.
– Safety/selector is not ambidextrous without modification.

Note: The second most widespread Western battle rifle after the FAL, and the highest-volume NATO rifle in this comparison.

M14

United States · Springfield Armory and contractors · Standard US service rifle 1957–1964

05

Battle rifle



M14 rifle (US Marine Corps photo)

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	BARREL	PRODUCED	UNIT COST
7.62×51	5.2 kg	1,181 mm	559 mm	1,376,031	~$104

ADVANTAGES

+ Accurate enough to live on as a designated marksman and match rifle (Mk 14 EBR).
+ Evolution of the proven M1 Garand with a self-compensating gas system.
+ Plentiful parts and accessories; popular civilian version (M1A).

DISADVANTAGES

– The heaviest and longest rifle in this comparison — tiring in jungle terrain (Vietnam).
– Fully automatic fire is hard to control with the full-power round.
– Wooden stocks tended to swell in humidity.
– The shortest-serving standard rifle in US Army history.

Historical price: Springfield records show 1.38 million rifles bought for just over $143 million (1960s dollars) — about $104 per rifle.

Dragunov SVD

Soviet Union / Russia · Designer: Yevgeny Dragunov · Adopted July 1963

06

Designated marksman / sniper rifle



SVD with PSO-1 optical sight

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	ACTION	MUZZLE VEL.	EFFECTIVE RANGE	MAGAZINE
7.62×54R	4.30 kg	Semi-auto	830 m/s	800 m	10 rds

ADVANTAGES

+ Very light by sniper-rifle standards; issued with a 4× PSO-1 sight.
+ Designed to give every infantry squad precise long-range fire.
+ Chrome-lined barrel resists corrosion; AK-like manual of arms.
+ Copies produced in China and several other countries.

DISADVANTAGES

– Unsophisticated trigger compared with Western precision rifles.
– Thin barrel profile (to save weight) limits accuracy during sustained fire.
– Russia is gradually replacing it with the Chukavin SVCh (series production 2023).
– No official total production figure is available.

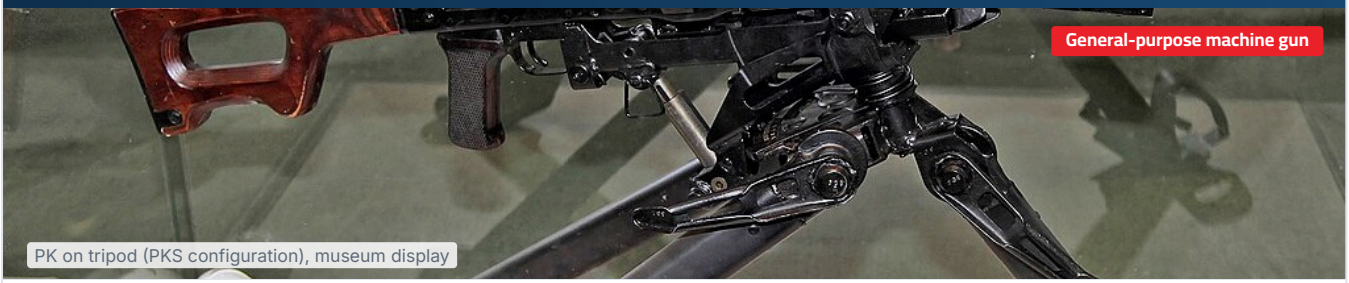
Status: Still in production and service as of 2026; the standard marksman rifle across the former Warsaw Pact.

PK / PKM

07

Soviet Union / Russia · PK introduced 1961 · Improved PKM introduced 1969

General-purpose machine gun



PK on tripod (PKS configuration), museum display

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT (PKM)	RATE OF FIRE	MUZZLE VEL.	EFFECTIVE RANGE	FEED
7.62×54R	**7.5 kg**	**650 rpm**	**825 m/s**	**1,000 m**	**100–250 belt**

ADVANTAGES

+ Exceptionally light for a GPMG (7.5 kg vs 11.8 kg for the FN MAG).
+ Fires from an open bolt — better cooling and no cook-off risk.
+ Quick-change chrome-lined barrel.
+ Copies built in Bulgaria, China, Iran, Poland and Serbia.

DISADVANTAGES

– Rimmed cartridge requires a more complex feed mechanism.
– Not compatible with NATO logistics (except 7.62×51 conversions).
– Being supplanted by the PKP Pecheneg in Russian service.

Versions: PK (bipod), PKS (tripod), PKT (tank coaxial) and PKB (armoured-vehicle pintle mount).

FN MAG / M240

08

Belgium · FN Herstal · Designer: Ernest Vervier · In service since 1958

General-purpose machine gun



FN MAG general-purpose machine gun (photo: FN Herstal)

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	RATE OF FIRE	RANGE (TRIPOD)	PRODUCED	USERS
7.62×51	**11.8 kg**	**650–1,000**	**1,800 m**	**200,000+**	**80+ countries**

ADVANTAGES

+ Benchmark reliability: 26,000 mean rounds between failures (MRBF).
+ Interchangeable components across infantry, coaxial and aircraft versions.
+ Licence-built in Argentina, Canada, Egypt, India and the United Kingdom.
+ Standard GPMG of the US (M240B) and British (L7) armies.

DISADVANTAGES

– Heaviest weapon in this comparison — a burden for infantry crews.
– High cyclic rate consumes ammunition quickly.
– Considerably more expensive than its Eastern counterpart, the PKM.

Recent contracts: FN America won a $9.9 M contract for M240B guns for the US Army and Navy in March 2026, after a $92.1 M award in 2021.

FN SCAR-H (Mk 17)

Belgium / United States · FN Herstal & FN America · Developed for US Special Operations Command

09

Modern battle rifle



FN SCAR family — SCAR-H pictured (US DTIC photo)

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	RATE OF FIRE	EFFECTIVE RANGE	BARREL LIFE	CIVILIAN 17S
7.62×51	**3.58 kg**	**600 rpm**	**700–900 m**	**16,000+ rds**	**$3,999**

ADVANTAGES

+ Modular: barrel change in under 5 minutes with < 1 MOA shift in zero.
+ Monolithic aluminium receiver with MIL-STD-1913 rails at four positions.
+ Telescoping, side-folding stock — can be fired while folded.
+ Nearly all maintenance can be done at operator or unit-armourer level.

DISADVANTAGES

– Very high price compared with classic battle rifles.
– Military versions are sold to militaries only, with pricing on request.
– No production figures have been published.

Reference price: FN America lists an MSRP of $3,999 for the semi-automatic civilian SCAR 17S.

Heckler & Koch HK417 / G28

Germany · Heckler & Koch · The 7.62 mm member of the HK416 family

10

Battle / marksman rifle



G27 — the Bundeswehr's HK417 variant

CARTRIDGE	WEIGHT	OPERATION	BARRELS	GERMAN SERVICE	MAGAZINE
7.62×51	**3.9–4.2 kg**	**Short-stroke**	**12 / 16 / 20"**	**G27 / G28**	**10 / 20 rds**

ADVANTAGES

+ Short-stroke piston system (G36-style) — cleaner and more reliable than direct impingement.
+ Cold hammer-forged, chrome-lined barrels.
+ Three barrel lengths cover assault, reconnaissance and sniper roles.
+ G28 shares ~75 % of parts with the HK417 and uses Schmidt & Bender optics.

DISADVANTAGES

– Among the most expensive rifles in its class; contract prices are not published.
– Usually bought as a complementary weapon rather than a general-issue rifle.
– No production figures have been published.

Use: The German Army fields the 16-inch HK417 as the G27 and the G28 (marketed as HK241) as its designated marksman rifle.

04 — PRICES

Price comparison & reference prices

Direct price comparison of military weapons is difficult: government contracts bundle the weapon with spares, training and technical support, and vary by quantity and buyer. Each documented price below is shown with its type and year, and should not be compared literally.

Weapon	Reference price	Price type	Context & source	Cost tier
AK-47 / AKM	**$30 – $125**	Illicit market	Prices observed in Somalia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Congo and Tanzania; pushed down by mass counterfeiting	Very low
AK-47 (Europe)	**~$1,135**	Illicit market	Average price in Belgium per Global Financial Integrity (via Statista)	—
AK-103	Not disclosed	Government contracts	Sold through state deals (Venezuela 100k, India 70k) without published unit prices	Low–medium
FN FAL	**$90 – $250**	Military surplus kits	Surplus parts kits sold to US hobbyists for rebuilding as semi-automatic rifles	Low (surplus)
H&K G3	Not disclosed	Contracts / licence	After 1977, H&K paid the German government a 4 Deutsche Mark royalty per rifle	Medium
M14	**~$104**	Gov. contract (1960s)	1.38 million rifles for just over $143 million — not adjusted for inflation	Medium
Dragunov SVD	Not disclosed	Government contracts	No official published price in the verified sources	Medium
PK / PKM	Not disclosed	Government contracts	No official published price in the verified sources	Medium
FN MAG / M240B	**$9.9 M** contract	Gov. contract 2026	FN America award for the US Army and Navy (quantity undisclosed); a $92.1 M award in 2021	High
FN SCAR-H	**$3,999**	Civilian MSRP	Semi-automatic SCAR 17S; military versions “pricing on request”	Very high
H&K HK417 / G28	Not disclosed	Government contracts	Sold to militaries and law enforcement under unpublished contracts	Very high

“Cost tier” is a relative analytical estimate by IXH TRADING based on manufacturing complexity, materials, production volume and published prices — not an official price.

What drives the price?

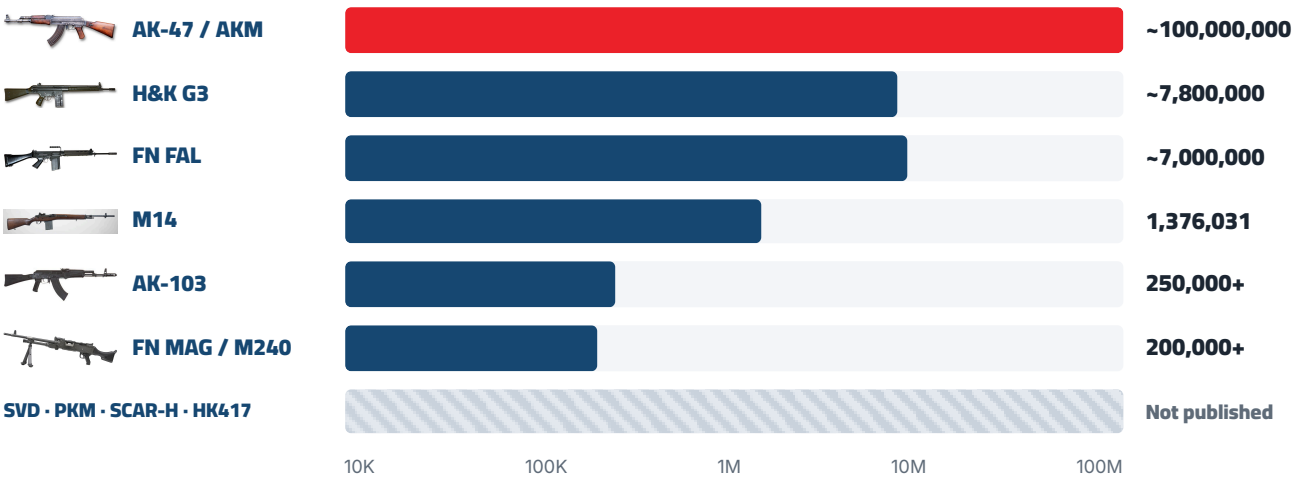
Supply and regulation. Small Arms Survey and World Bank research show that Kalashnikov prices respond strongly to local supply, conflict legacy and enforcement: better enforcement raises prices, while surplus stocks push them down. In Afghanistan, for example, the price of an AK-47 tripled during 2012 as the withdrawal of international forces approached.

Technology and materials. Modern platforms (SCAR-H, HK417) rely on machined aluminium receivers, cold hammer-forged barrels and strict military quality standards, putting them at many times the price of first-generation stamped-steel designs.

05 — PRODUCTION & SALES

Production volume & sales reach

The chart shows published total production figures. Because the Kalashnikov family dwarfs everything else, a **logarithmic scale** is used (each step is ten times the previous) so that lower-volume weapons remain visible.



Sales reach & countries of manufacture

Weapon	Country of origin	User countries	Main licensed producers / copies
AK-47 / AKM	Soviet Union	80+	China (Type 56), Egypt, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, North Korea, Pakistan, Nigeria, Iraq, Iran — most unlicensed, per Kalashnikov Concern
AK-103	Russia	Limited	Venezuela (CAVIM), Saudi Arabia (2017 licence), Ethiopia, India
FN FAL	Belgium	90+	15 licensees incl. UK & Australia (L1A1), Canada (C1), Brazil (IMBEL), Argentina, South Africa (R1), Israel, Austria, Mexico, Venezuela, Nigeria
H&K G3	West Germany	70+	At least 15 countries: Pakistan (POF), Iran, Turkey, Portugal, Norway (AG-3), Mexico, Saudi Arabia
M14	United States	~14	Used by Greece, Israel, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Turkey and the Baltic states
Dragunov SVD	Soviet Union	Dozens	Copies made in China and several former Warsaw Pact states
PK / PKM	Soviet Union	Dozens	Bulgaria, China, Iran, Poland, Serbia
FN MAG / M240	Belgium	80+	Argentina, Canada (C6), Egypt, India, UK (L7), USA (FN America)
FN SCAR-H	Belgium / USA	Special forces	FN America (USA) — US special operations and numerous special units
H&K HK417 / G28	Germany	Multiple	German Army (G27/G28), plus special units and law enforcement in several countries

06 — COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

Scoring matrix & conclusions

The matrix rates each weapon on five criteria on a 1–5 scale, based on the technical, price and production data in this report. It is a relative analytical assessment within this group, not an official ranking.

Weapon	Reliability	Accuracy & range	Portability	Low cost	Reach & support
 AK-47 / AKM	●●●●●	●●○○○	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
 AK-103	●●●●●	●●●○○	●●●●●	●●●●○	●●●○○
 FN FAL	●●●●○	●●●●○	●●●○○	●●●●○	●●●●○
 Heckler & Koch G3	●●●●○	●●●●○	●●○○○	●●●●○	●●●●○
 M14	●●●○○	●●●●○	●○○○○	●●●○○	●●○○○
 Dragunov SVD	●●●●○	●●●●○	●●●○○	●●●○○	●●●●○
 PK / PKM	●●●●●	●●●●○	●●●○○	●●●○○	●●●●○
 FN MAG / M240	●●●●●	●●●●●	●○○○○	●●○○○	●●●●●
 FN SCAR-H (Mk 17)	●●●●○	●●●●●	●●●●○	●○○○○	●●●○○
 Heckler & Koch HK417 / G28	●●●●○	●●●●●	●●●●○	●○○○○	●●●○○

Best by use case



Best value for money
AK-47 / AKM — cheapest, most widespread and most robust, at the cost of accuracy and range.



Best modern 7.62×39 rifle
AK-103 — the Kalashnikov ecosystem with current-generation improvements.



Best classic battle rifle
FN FAL / H&K G3 — NATO-round power and range, huge output and plentiful spares.



Best modern precision platform
FN SCAR-H / HK417 — modularity and accuracy at the highest cost.



Best lightweight GPMG
PK / PKM — very low weight and proven reliability.



Best sustained-fire machine gun
FN MAG / M240 — benchmark reliability and 1,800 m on a tripod.

Legal notice. This report is a reference document for research and general knowledge. The manufacture, brokering and trade of weapons and ammunition are subject to strict government licensing and export controls in the countries of origin, transit and destination (e.g. the Arms Trade Treaty and end-use certification), and may only be conducted through licensed entities.

07 — REFERENCES

Sources & links

1 **Wikipedia — AK-47.** Specifications, production, manufacturers, illicit-market prices · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AK-47

2 **World Bank — Killicoat (2007), "Weaponomics: The Global Market for Rifles".** · https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/1f28c849-b76d-5b70-8749-748c5c27f3ac/content

3 **Small Arms Survey 2007 — "What Price the Kalashnikov?"** · https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/sites/default/files/resources/Small-Arms-Survey-2007-Chapter-08-EN.pdf

4 **Small Arms Survey 2013 — "Price Watch: Arms and Ammunition at Illicit Markets".** · https://smallarmssurvey.org/sites/default/files/resources/Small-Arms-Survey-2013-Chapter-11-EN.pdf

5 **Statista — "The Cost of an AK-47 on the Black Market".** · https://www.statista.com/chart/8759/the-cost-of-an-ak-47-on-the-black-market/

6 **Wikipedia — AK-103.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AK-103

7 **Modern Firearms — Kalashnikov AK-103.** · https://modernfirearms.net/assault/rus/ak-103-e.html

8 **Wikipedia — FN FAL.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FN_FAL

9 **Wikipedia — Heckler & Koch G3.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heckler_%26_Koch_G3

10 **Small Arms Survey — Weapons Identification Sheet: H&K G3.** · https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/sites/default/files/SAS-weapons-rifles-Heckler-Koch-G3.pdf

11 **Wikipedia — M14 rifle.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M14_rifle

12 **DTIC — M14 Rifle Cost Analysis Report.** · https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD0677383.pdf

13 **Wikipedia — SVD (rifle).** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SVD_(rifle)

14 **Wikipedia — PK machine gun.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PK_machine_gun

15 **Modern Firearms — Kalashnikov PK / PKM.** · https://modernfirearms.net/machine/rus/kalashnikov-pk-pkm-e.html

16 **Wikipedia — FN MAG.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FN_MAG

17 **Wikipedia — M240 machine gun.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M240_machine_gun

18 **The Defense Post — "FN America Wins $9.9M US Machine Gun Contract" (2026).** · https://thedefensepost.com/2026/03/09/fn-m240b-us-contract/

19 **FN America — FN MK 17 / MK 17 LB official specifications.** · https://fnamerica.com/products/rifles/fn-mk-17-lb/

20 **FN America — FN SCAR 17S (MSRP).** · https://fnamerica.com/products/rifles/fn-scar-17s/

21 **Wikipedia — Heckler & Koch HK417.** · https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heckler_%26_Koch_HK417

Photo credits (Wikimedia Commons)

AK-47 — Nemo5576, CC BY-SA 4.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AK-47_type_II_noBG.png

AK-103 — Russian Spetsnaz (en.wikipedia), public domain · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AK103.jpg

FN FAL — Esquerroa, CC BY-SA 3.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FN-FAL_belgian.jpeg

H&K G3 — Harald Hansen, CC BY-SA 4.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Heckler_&_Koch_G3_Kunststoffschaft_Display_noBG.png

M14 — U.S. Marine Corps / Sgt. James Stanfield, public domain · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:M14_rifle.jpg

Dragunov SVD — Hokos, CC BY-SA 4.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SVD_Dragunov.jpg

PK — Vitaly V. Kuzmin, CC BY-SA 4.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SpB-Museum-artillery-114.jpg

FN MAG — FN Herstal, CC BY-SA 2.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FN_MAG_Machine_Gun_Left.jpg

FN SCAR — Defense Technical Information Center, public domain · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ScarSandiaPix.JPG

HK417 (G27) — Wald-Burger8, CC BY-SA 3.0 · commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Combater_G27_noBG.png

All sources accessed 15 October 2026. Photos cropped and resized; CC BY-SA images remain under their original licences. Prices and production figures may change over time.