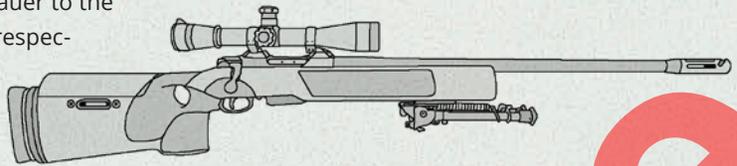


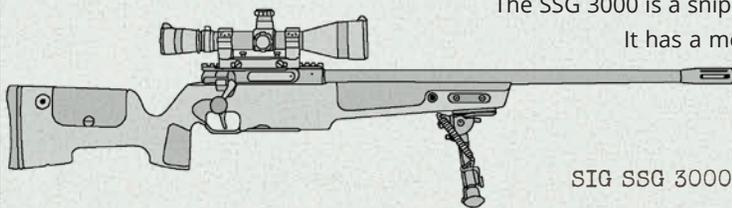
SIG SAUER SSG 2000/3000

The SSG 2000 and 3000 are sister offerings from SIG Sauer to the law enforcement market, released in 1989 and 1992 respectively. Both rifles are common in law enforcement agencies and can be found all over the world.



SIG SSG 2000

The SSG 2000 is based on the Sauer 90 target rifle and is known for its unusual rear-locking bolt design that allows for a very short and quick cycling of the rifle in experienced hands. It also has a highly advanced trigger and an adjustable wooden stock. It can be found in 7.62mm NATO and .300 Winchester Magnum chamberings.



SIG SSG 3000

The SSG 3000 is a sniper version of the SIG Sauer 200 Scandinavian Target Rifle. It has a more conventional locking mechanism and trigger than the SSG 2000 but has a polymer stock with an embedded aluminum bar for strength. It was offered in 7.62mm NATO but could be swapped to 6.5mm Swedish with its innovative quick-change barrel system.

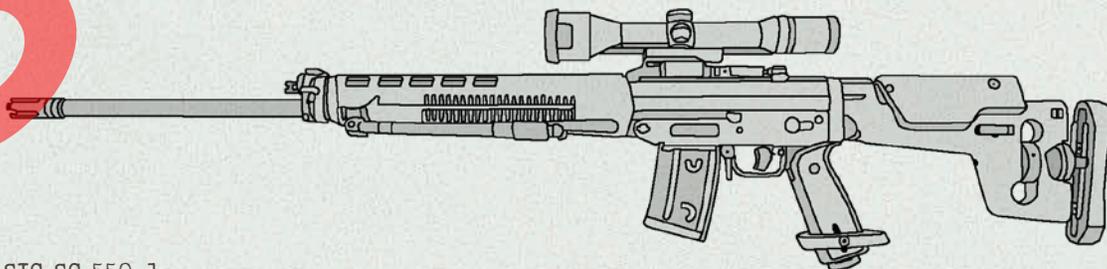
WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
SSG 2000	Sniper	7.62mm NATO	5	2	3	4	12	4	0	-2	2	BP, TLS	680	S/S/S
SSG 2000 Win	Sniper	.300 WinMag	5	1 ⁰	3	3	14	4	0	-2	2	BP, TLS	860	S/S/S
SSG 3000	Sniper	7.62mm NATO	5	1	3	4	12	5	0	-2	2	BP, TLS	675	S/S/S
SSG 3000 Swe	Sniper	6.5mm Swedish	5	1	3	4	13	5	0	-1	2	BP, TLS	685	R/S/R

SIG SG 550-1

Also known as the SG 550 Sniper, this is SIG's sniper variant of the SG 550 service rifle range. It was introduced in 1988, designed on the request of Swiss police and security forces. It has a heavy barrel profile and comes with a side-folding stock that is adjustable for length, cheek height and cant. It has an adjustable palm rest and grip angle and comes with a very nice trigger. It has a proprietary scope mount with either a 10x or 1.5-6x variable Hensoldt telescopic sight, as well as an improved bipod. It is semi-automatic only but can use all SSG 550 magazines.

Although everything about this sniper rifle oozes Swiss quality, it was only ever adapted by the Swiss police. This is partly because of strict weapons exportation rules, a very hefty price tag, and the fact that 5.56mm NATO is not considered to be an effective sniper cartridge. Since this rifle was as expensive as similar rifles in 7.62mm NATO, like the PSG-1, it never found a market outside of Switzerland.

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
SIG 550-1	Sniper	5.56mm NATO	5	2	2	3	8	5 ⁴	0	0	1	BP, TLS	605	R/R/R



SIG SG 550-1

STEYR AUG HBAR-T

The heavy-barrel, telescopic sight version of the Steyr AUG, was designed as a designated marksman rifle. It uses the heavy 24" LMG barrel with integrated bipod. It also replaces the integrated 1.5x sight with a proprietary optics mount. It is usually fitted with a Kahles ZF69 6x telescopic sight.

The HBAR-T model is in use with Austria, Ireland, and Australia, nations that are already using the AUG as a standard service rifle. The limited power and range of the 5.56mm NATO cartridge, the lack of adjustability features, heavy trigger, and generally poor accuracy of the rifle made it less than appealing for other nations to adopt.

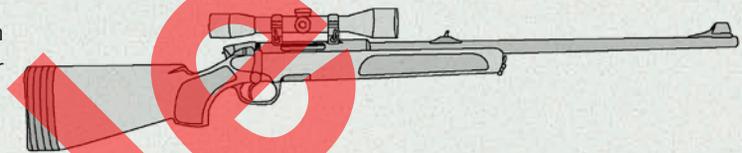


Steyr AUG HBAR-T
w/ ZF69 Scope

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
Steyr AUG HBAR-T	Sniper	5.56mm NATO	5	5 ⁴	2	3	7	30 ^S	0	0	1	BP, TLS	615	S/R/R

STEYR SSG 69

The SSG 69 is a traditional bolt-action sniper rifle in 7.62mm NATO. It was designed as the standard sniper rifle for the Austrian army and adopted in 1969.



Steyr SSG 69 w/ ZF69 Scope

For its age, it has some modern features that were ahead of their times. It has a synthetic stock and cold hammer-forged barrel. It uses 5- and 10-round magazines with transparent polymer backs to see rounds remaining. In Austrian service it was fitted with the Kahles ZF69 6x telescopic sight, or the Kahles ZF84 10x telescopic sight.

It is still a popular sniper rifle in elite law enforcement units around the world like the Austrian EKO Cobra, Irish Garda ERU and the Tactical Unit of the United States Border Patrol (BORTAC). It was also in use by the Dutch Marine Corps but has now been mostly replaced by the Arctic Warfare.

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
Steyr SSG 69	Sniper	7.62mm NATO	5	1	3	4	12	5 ^{IN}	0	-2	1.75	TLS	665	C/S/S

U.S.S.R SNIPER TRAINING

The Soviet Union has had a continuous sniper training program since 1932, when they acquired and adopted the Wehrmacht sniper training program for the Red Army. Marksmanship was also established as a state sponsored activity for Soviet citizens. Shooting clubs and target ranges were abundant, even in high schools. Military conscripts would be evaluated and selected for sniper training early in their service, and once chosen would serve as a sniper for the remainder of their service.

As early as World War II the Red Army embraced the semi-automatic sniper rifle, seeing it as a good fit for their sniper doctrine. They adapted the SVT-38 and SVT-40 semi-automatic battle rifles for the sniper role, alongside their Mosin-Nagant M1891/30.

In the early 1960s the semi-automatic SVD would be chosen as their new sniper weapon system, and every motorized infantry platoon had a sniper with an SVD rifle.

In the 1980s this would be expanded to two snipers per platoon. One attached to the Platoon HQ, and one being a member of one of the three rifle squads in the unit.

Although Soviet sniper training involves some field craft techniques like camouflage, their

emphasis is on the sniper operating with their infantry platoons as a force multiplier, much like the designated marksmen of other nations. So even though the Soviet terminology for this role is “sniper”, it is probably more correct to consider the Soviet sniper a well-trained designated marksman.

SVD DRAGUNOV

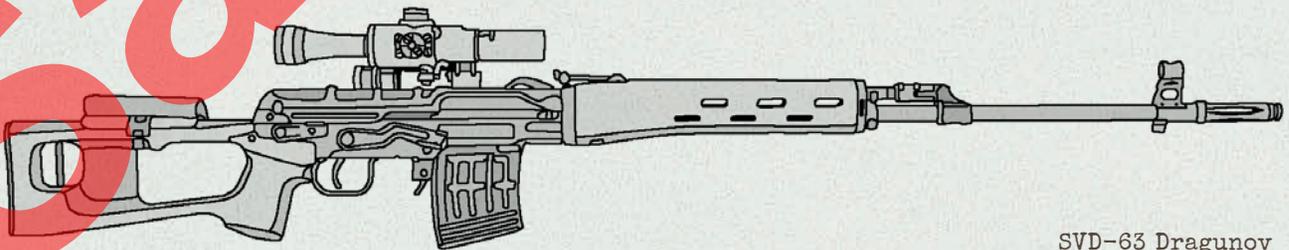
The SVD-63, or Dragunov sniper rifle, has been the standard marksman rifle of the Red Army, and several other ComBloc countries, since the 1960's. It was designed by Yevgeny Dragunov in 1963, winning the competition to become the standard sniper weapon against competition from designers Simonov and Konstantinov. This iconic rifle is sometimes erroneously described as an AK sniper variant, but despite some minor similarities it is mechanically different from the AK.

It is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in 7.62x54mmR Russian, fed from a 10-round detachable box magazine. Although it is officially called a sniper rifle, in Soviet military doctrine it is primarily used as a designated marksman rifle. It is not the most accurate or powerful rifle in the world, but its reputation stems from its remarkable suitability to this role. Lightweight, robust, and well-balanced, as well as cheap and easy to mass produce, the SVD is one of the most prolific sniper rifles in history,

The SVD has a Warsaw Pact optics rail and comes with the PSO-1 4x sniper scope as standard. There is also a folding stock variant with polymer furniture, mostly intended for paratroopers, called the SVDS. Both variants also have an “N” model that comes with the 1PN51 night vision scope instead of the PSO-1.

The SVD has been in service in the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland (known as the 7.62 TKIV Dragunov), Hungary, Poland (locally produced as SWD) and Slovakia. There have also been civilian variants available on the market since the 1970's, like the Tigr produced by the Kalashnikov Concern in Izhevsk. It was also reverse engineered and produced without a license by China (Type 79 and Type 85) and Iran (Nakhjir 3).

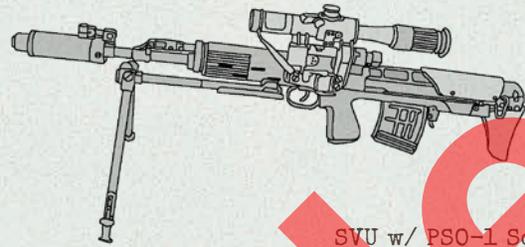
WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
SVD	Sniper	7.62mm Russian	5	2	3	4	10	10 ^{AK}	0	-2	1.75	TLS, WPR	640	C/C/S
SVDN	Sniper	7.62mm Russian	5	2	3	4	10	10 ^{AK}	0	-2	1.75	NVS, WPR	740	S/S/R
SVDS	Sniper	7.62mm Russian	5	2	3	4	10	10 ^{AK}	0	-2	1.25	TLS, WPR	670	S/S/R
SVDSN	Sniper	7.62mm Russian	5	2	3	4	10	10 ^{AK}	0	-2	1.25	NVS, WPR	770	S/S/R



SVD-63 Dragunov

SVU

The SVU, also designated OTs-03, is a bullpup variant of the SVD designed for special units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the early 1990's. It is functionally very similar to the SVD, but it comes with a bipod as standard and has a large muzzle device that is said to lower recoil by 40% and reduces the report of the rifle while firing. Like the SVD it uses the PSO-1 sniper scope.



SVU w/ PSO-1 Scope

It has only seen service with the paramilitary units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, such as OMON (the Special Purpose Mobile Unit), a rapid response security force.

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
SVU	Sniper	7.62mm Russian	5	2	3	4	10	10	0	-2	1.25	BP, TLS, WPR	695	S/R/R

VSS VINTOREZ

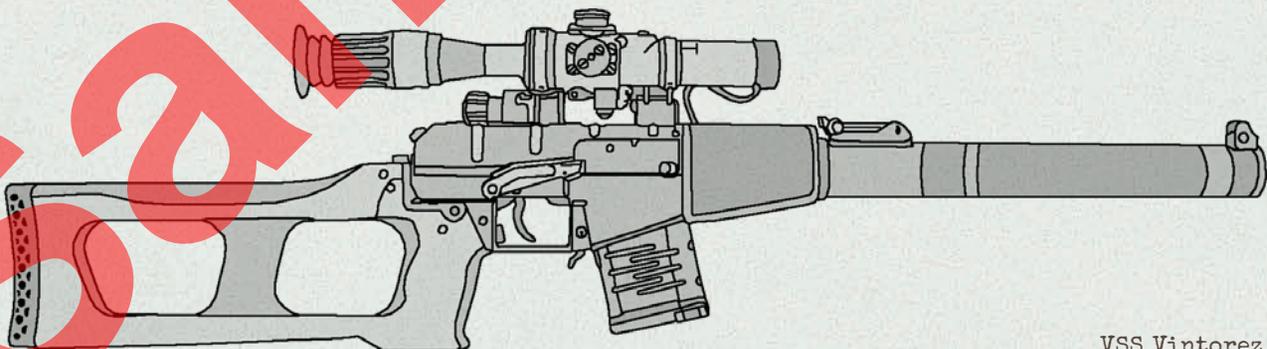
This integrally suppressed sniper rifle was developed in tandem with the AS Val carbine and was designed to complement the AS Val in clandestine operations. The gas operating system resembles the AK-series of rifles, but it is striker fired for less mechanical noise, and it has more stable, AR-15 style locking lugs on the bolt.

It fires the specially designed 9mm Silent cartridge and uses the same magazines as the AS Val. It has a Warsaw Pact rail for optics which is normally fitted with a specially designed variant of the PSO-1, the PSO1M2-1, which is calibrated for the 9mm Silent's bullet drop. It can also use the 1PN51 night vision sight.

Although the Vintorez' fire selector allows for full-auto fire, it is only intended for emergency situations, as it is prone to malfunctions during automatic fire, and it causes excessive wear on the components.

The Vintorez has been in use with various Spetsnaz units of the Soviet military, special units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, like OMON, as well as the KGB and GRU.

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
VSS Vintorez	Sniper	9mm Silent	5	5 ²	2	3	4	10 ^{AK 4}	+1	-1	0.75	TLS, SPR	745	R/R/R



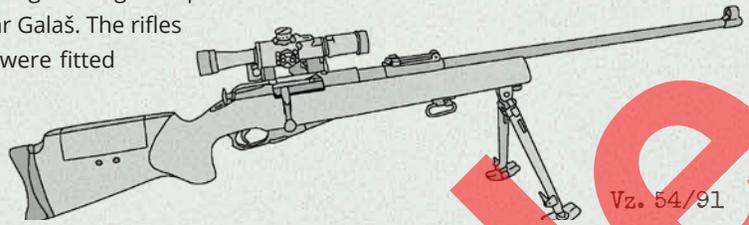
VSS Vintorez

VZ. 54/91

Czechoslovakia made their Vz.54 sniper rifles by converting existing stockpiles of Mosin-Nagant rifles, after a design by designer Otakar Galaš. The rifles had their stock, barrel and sights upgraded and they were fitted with side-mounted PU-style telescopic sights.

The CZ factory in Uherský Brod produced this rifle from 1956 to 1958 and it served as the main Czechoslovakian sniper rifle until the SVD replaced it in the 1970s. A

modernized variant, the Vz.54/91, was reintroduced into police service in 1990. This featured a competition style stock and an adjustable bipod. It also replaced the older PU telescopic sight with the PSO-1 scope from the SVD Dragunov.

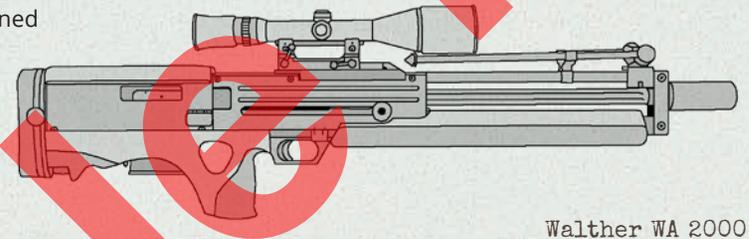


Vz. 54/91

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
Vz. 54/91	Sniper	7.62mm Russian	5	1	3	4	12	5 ^N	0	-2	2	BP, TLS, WPR	685	S/R/S

WALTHER WA 2000

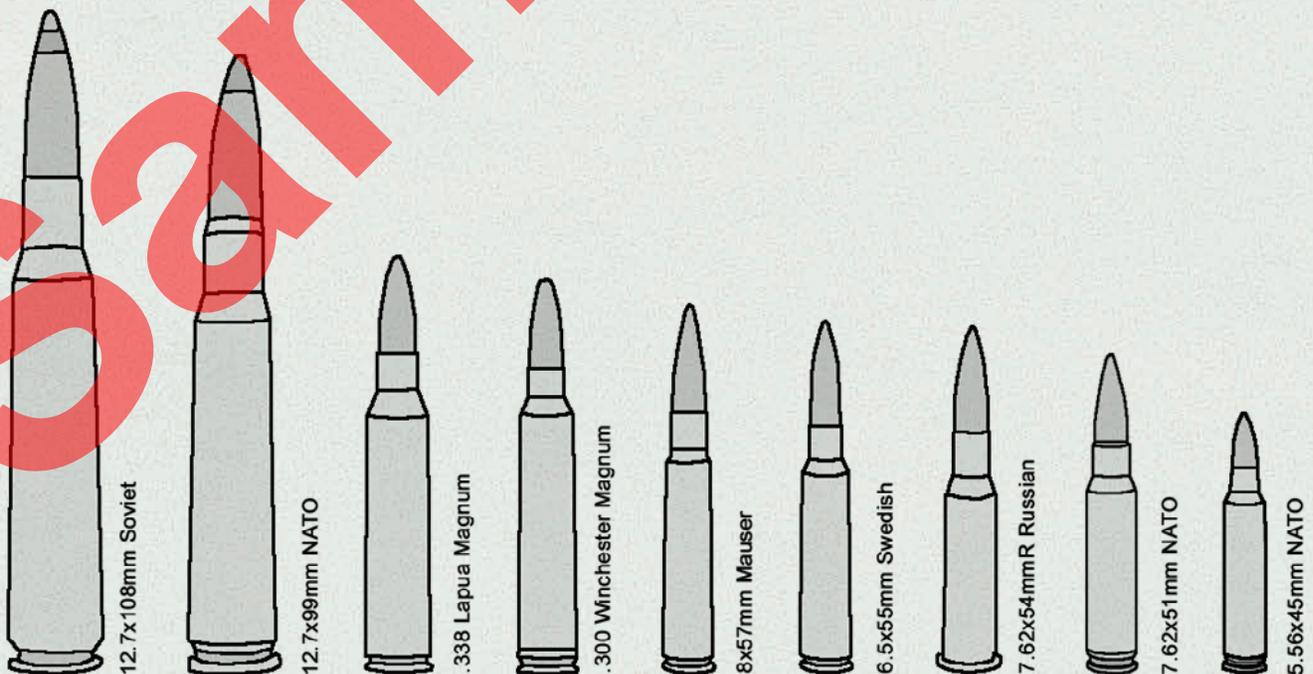
The Walther WA 2000 is another rifle that was designed after the Munich Massacre in 1972 and was intended for use with anti-terrorist police units. It is a semi-automatic bullpup rifle, mainly produced in .300 Winchester Magnum with a 6-round detachable box magazine. It was introduced in 1982, but production was stopped in 1988 with only 176 rifles ever made.



Walther WA 2000

It has an adjustable stock and palm rest, and an excellent trigger, as well as an integrated bipod. It comes with a Schmidt and Bender 2.5-10x variable powered scope as standard. It is an over-engineered German masterpiece for its time, which was also ultimately its downfall, as its production cost made it even more expensive than the PSG-1. In the end, it was not considered robust enough for military use and it was too expensive for most potential users. It was mainly sold to German police forces.

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
WA 2000	Sniper	7.62mm NATO	5	2	3	4	12	6	0	-2	1.5	BP, TLS	725	R/R/R
WA 2000 Win	Sniper	.300 WinMag	5	2 ⁰	3	3	14	6	0	-2	1.5	BP, TLS	905	R/R/R



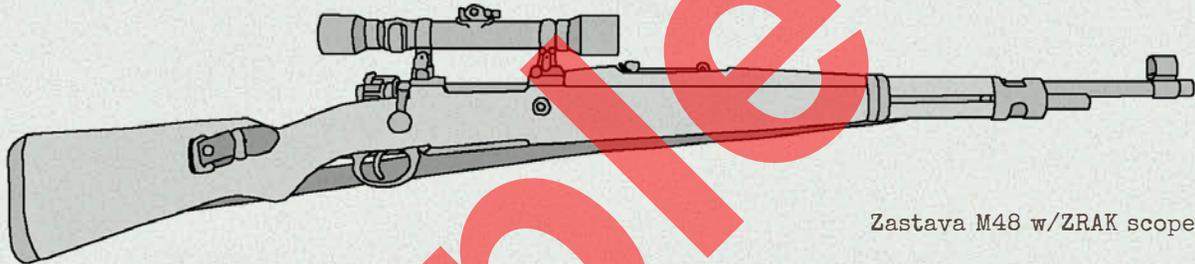
ZASTAVA M48

The Zastava M48 is a local variant of the Mauser Kar98k that served as Yugoslavia's main battle rifle until 1964. A reported 4000 of accurized M48s were fitted with the ZRAK 4x32 telescopic sight and used as a marksman rifle. In addition, Yugoslavia had large stocks of Mosin-Nagant M91/30 sniper rifles fitted with PU sniper sights. The scope mounts from these rifles were fitted to M48s and equipped with a locally produced copy of the Soviet PU-scope, calibrated for the 8mm Mauser cartridge. Zastava made around 4500 of these conversions, called M52.

Zastava later also produced a modernized variant of the M48, with a new stock and scope mount fitted with a ZRAK ON-2 4x scope. Soon after production started of these M69 rifles, Yugoslavia started looking at moving to a semi-automatic sniper rifle, so the production run was very limited. Zastava also produced the M48/63, a shortened sporting version for the civilian market. For the purposes of these rules these all have the same stats.

As with many older battle rifles the M48 variants are popular among civilian survivors, as they are accurate, robust, and reliable, equally suited for hunting and self-defense.

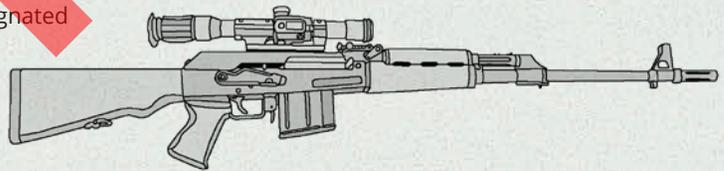
WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
Zastava M48	Sniper	8mm Mauser	5	1	3	4	11	5 ^{IN}	0	-2	1.75	TLS	635	S/R/S



Zastava M48 w/ZRAK scope

ZASTAVA M76

Like its cousin, the Romanian PSL, this Yugoslavian designed marksman rifle was made to have similar specifications and applications to the SVD Dragunov. The M76 is also basically a semi-automatic, upscaled AKM, but it is chambered in 8mm Mauser, which was Yugoslavia's main military cartridge until the 1980s.



Zastava M76 w/ON-M76 scope

It has a side mounted optics rail, similar to the Warsaw Pact rail, but it is proprietary to the Zastava M76. It is fitted with a 4x ON-M76 rifle sight, that is very similar to the Soviet PSO-1. The ON-M76 features an IR detector system. It doesn't allow the user night vision capabilities, but it can spot IR light sources at night, potentially identifying approaching enemies. Unlike the SVD and PSL, the M76 has a setting on its gas port that makes it able to comfortable use with a suppressor, which is supplied as an optional accessory.

The Zastava M76 was adopted by Yugoslavia in 1976. It has since been replaced by the M91 in general service, but the M76 is still used by second line troops, militias, and paramilitary units as 8mm Mauser ammunition is still in relatively good supply. A substantial number of rifles have also been sold on the commercial market after the introduction of the M91.

WEAPON	TYPE	AMMO	REL	ROF	DAM	CRIT	RNG	MAG	ARM	INC	ENC	NOTES	COST	AVAIL
Zastava M76	Sniper	8mm Mauser	5	2	3	4	10	10	0	-2	1.75	TLS	640	S/R/S