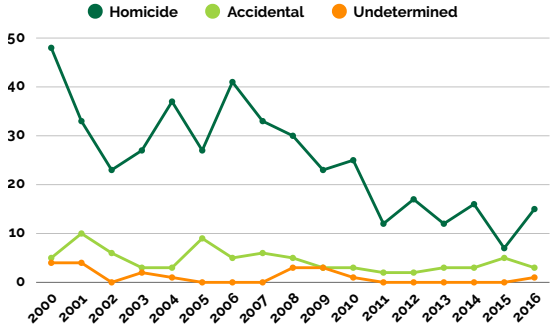
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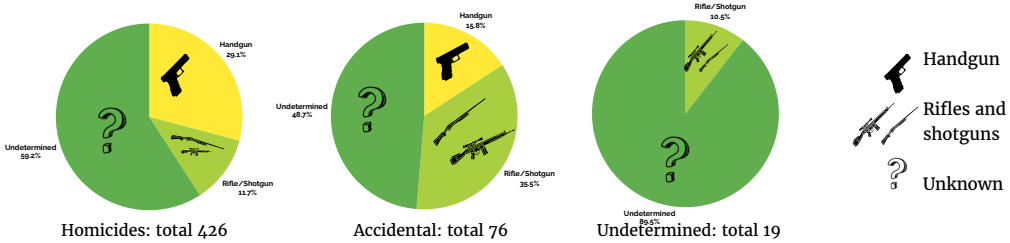
Key Data Gun Violence
Croatia 2023 (1/2)

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Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2016)[1]



Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2016



Homicides: total 426 | Accidental: total 76 | Undetermined: total 19

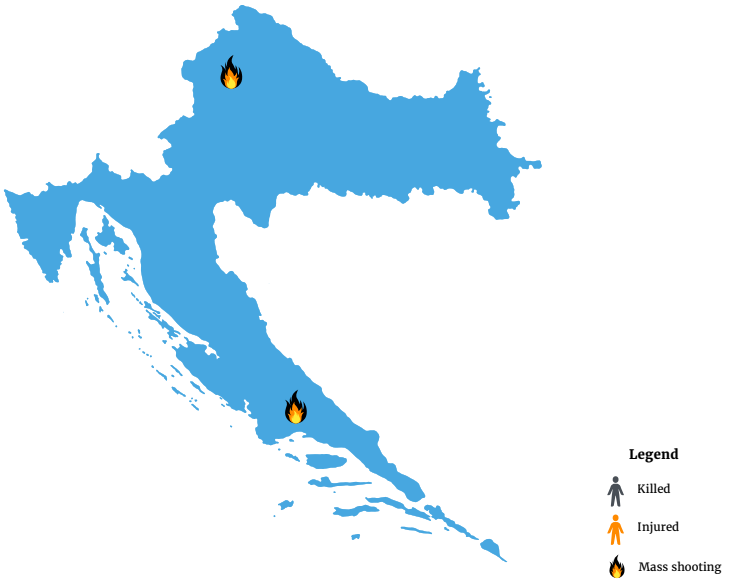
Mass Shootings since 2000[2]

Zagreb, August 2019[3]

The motive remains unknown
(probably family dispute)
AK-47
Perpetrator committed suicide

Split, January 2020[4]

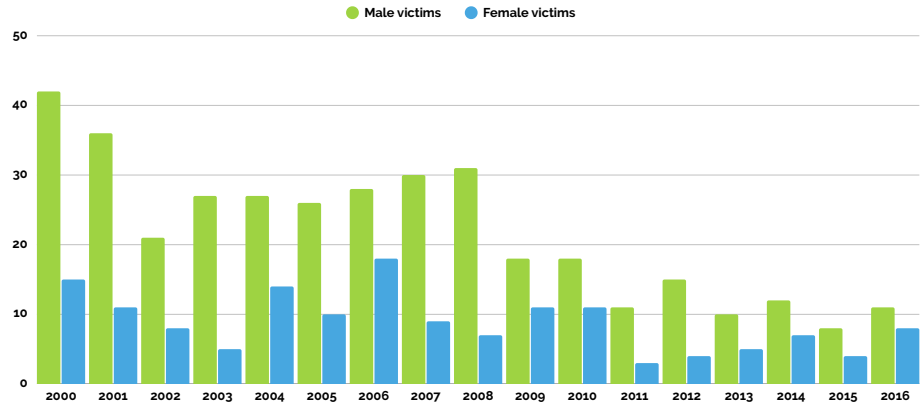
Drug-related dispute
Kalashnikov-Type Rifle
Perpetrator arrested



Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2016

based on medical data[5]

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



Perpetrators of gun crime

Perpetrators of gun crime data unavailable

Published: December 2023

1. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 2 May 2020.
2. Literature offers no generally accepted definition of a "public mass shooting". For data collection purposes Sarah Watson's definition will be basis of categorisation for a mass shooting. However, the scope will be further widened to include multiple perpetrators, "shootings that occur in the public and/or semi-public space, perpetrated by one offender and resulting in three or more randomly selected victims, with at least one fatality. The term victim refers to those fatally shot and those injured; however, it does not include the perpetrator". Watson, S., (2022), Mass shootings, fatality thresholds and defining by numbers: Political and social consequences, Criminology & Criminal Justice, vol. 1 no, 19, pg. 4.
3. Deutsche Welle, Croatia: 6 shot dead in Zagreb house, (February 2019).
4. Slobodna Dalmacija, Osumnjičeni za krvavi pohod u Splitu je 25-godišnji Filip Zavadlav: nema veze s narko miljeom, planirao je smaknuti još dvije osobe, ali nije uspio, (January 2020).
5. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 2 May 2020.

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Seizures 2007-2017

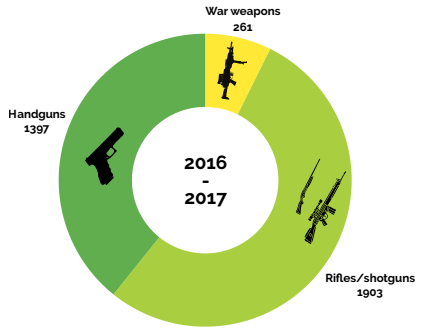
65,599 [6-7]
Firearms seized

1,331 [8]
Rounds of ammunition seized **(2016-2017)**

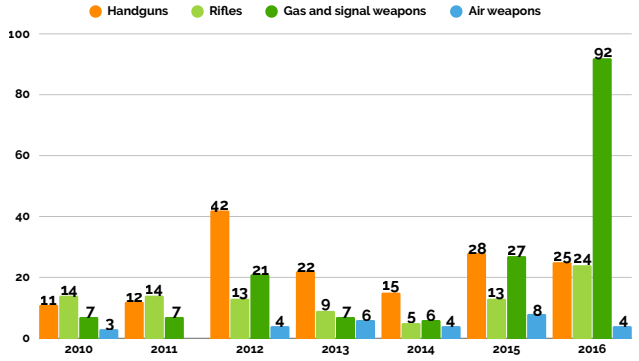
267 [9]
Parts and components seized **(2016-2017)**

Seizures

Types of firearms seized [10]



The number of firearms seized at state borders 2010-2016 [11]



While, the general firearms seizure data indicate a decrease in the number of seized firearms , an increase in the number of firearms seizures at the country's borders can be observed.

Trafficking

Although Croatia holds the reputation of being a source and destination country for illegal firearms trafficking, the lack of sufficient data impedes a clear intelligence picture on the matter. [12]

In the years that followed the Homeland War, Croatia had to deal with a surplus of weapons that were no longer needed in such large quantities. According to sources, by 2012 Croatia had exported weapons and ammunition worth €126 million to Saudi Arabia and €44 million to Jordan. [13]

Following reports based on which many planeloads of weapons from Croatia were illegally diverted to war zones, the national authorities stated that Croatia has never sold weapons to crisis areas. However, the country claimed that they do not have control over the further sale or transfer of the purchased weapons. As a result, these weapons can very easily come into the possession of combatants from either side of a conflict and then end up on the illegal market. They could even be smuggled back into Europe. [14]

Possession

The Small Arms Survey estimates that, as of 2017, there are 576,000 firearms held by civilians in Bulgaria. Of those in circulation, 390,000 are registered, while the remaining 186,000 are considered unregistered. [15]

The widespread availability of illicit firearms in Croatia due to a number of historical and (geo)political factors, such as the legacy of the Homeland War, the geographical location of the country on the Balkan route, corruption, and organized crime, has made illegal possession of guns a considerable national problem. Interestingly, the local illicit market of firearms is relatively small. That is due to the big interest of Croatians to own guns for individual use rather than trade them. [16]

Published: December 2023

6. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 26 September 2023.
7. Dragović, F., James, P., Mamić, K., & Mikac, R., Availability of illegal weapons: connecting the dots Case study of the Republic of Croatia, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 81, (2018).
8. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database": https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-firearms-arms-seized, last accessed on 26 September 2023.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Dragović, F., James, P., Mamić, K., & Mikac, R., Availability of illegal weapons: connecting the dots Case study of the Republic of Croatia, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 105, (2018).
12. Ibid.
13. Express, Hrvatska zarađuje milijune na ratu u Siriji, (February 2017).
14. The New York Times, Saudis Step Up Help for Rebels in Syria With Croatian Arms, (February 2013).
15. Krap, A., Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe), Small Arms Survey, (2018); Karp, A., Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Report), Small Arms Survey, (2018).
16. Dragović, F., James, P., Mamić, K., & Mikac, R., Availability of illegal weapons: connecting the dots Case study of the Republic of Croatia, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 101, (2018).