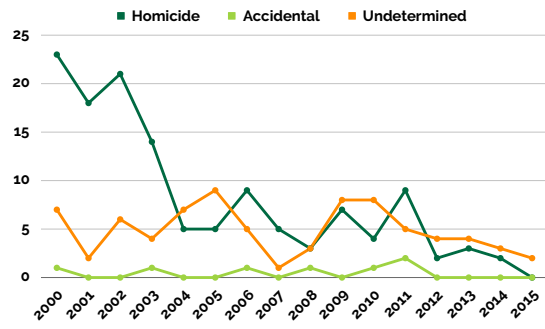
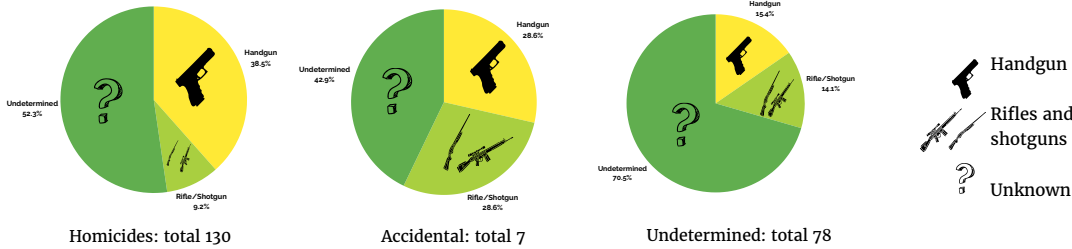


Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2015)¹



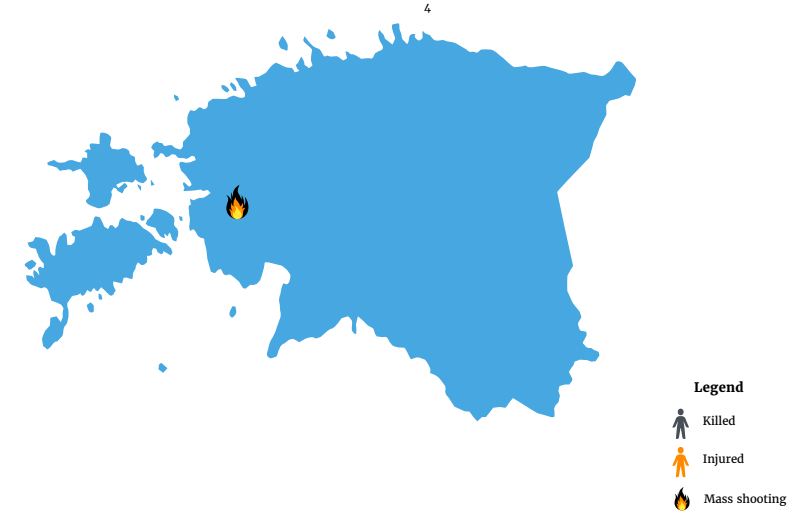
Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2015



Mass Shootings since 2000²

Lihula, June 2020³

-      Drive-by shooting
-     Firearm legally owned
-  Perpetrator arrested



Legend

-  Killed
-  Injured
-  Mass shooting

Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2015

based on medical data⁵

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



Perpetrators of gun crime

Perpetrators of gun crime data unavailable

¹ Data acquired from "World Health Organization, Detailed Mortality Database": https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/, 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 EER, Kurjatepaja tulistas Lihula lähistel inimesi, kaks sai surma, (June 2020).

⁴ Map/locations of mass shootings in Estonia.
⁵ Data acquired from "World Health Organization, Detailed Mortality Database": https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/, last accessed on 2 May 2020.

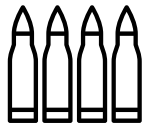


Seizures 2014-2020⁶⁻⁷



95

Firearms seized



2,320

Rounds of ammunition seized



20

Parts and components seized (2016-2020)

Seizures

No data available regarding the types of firearms seized and the context of seizures

Trafficking



In the early 1990s, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and its return to independence, Estonia became an important source of and transit country for firearms trafficking in the region: not only an important centre for the black market in firearms and other illicit goods, Estonia represented also a major supplier of illegal firearms to both East and West-European countries.⁸



This trend was reversed in the mid-1990s, when the Estonian authorities were able to strengthen their efforts at combating illicit firearms trafficking.⁹ As the country rebuilt its institutions and codified new firearms legislation and regulations, the trafficking in firearms is no longer a significant problem.¹⁰

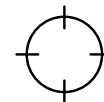
Possession



The Small Arms Survey estimates that, as of 2017, there are 65,000 firearms held by civilians in Estonia. Of those in circulation, 47,000 are registered, while the remaining 18,000 are considered unregistered.¹¹



At the end of 2020, a background check conducted on 90 percent of gun owners by the Police and Border Guard Board (PPA) has shown that there were close to 26,000 legal gun owners holding more than 50,000 firearms.¹²



Illegally held firearms in Estonia are largely a legacy of the Second World War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, when firearms proliferated rapidly from Soviet military personnel.¹³

6. Only seizures operated by the Estonian Tax and Customs Board, between 2014 and the first half of 2020.
7. James, P. & Hillier, D., **Firearm-related violence and trafficking in Estonia**, in: Duquet, N. (ed), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 112, (2022).
8. Holtom, P., **Estonia, Arms Transit Trade in the Baltic Region**, Saferworld, pg. 8, (2003).
9. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., **Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe**, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 168, (2022).
10. James, P. & Hillier, D., **Firearm-related violence and trafficking in Estonia**, in: Duquet, N. (ed), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 119, (2022).

11. Krup, A., **Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe)**, Small Arms Survey, (2018) https://web.archive.org/web/20180629102233/http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons_and_Markets/Tools/Firearms_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-firearms-annexe.pdf, last accessed on 6 November 2023.
12. ERR, **Police has checked backgrounds of 90 percent of gun owners**, (January 2021).
13. James, P. & Hillier, D., **Firearm-related violence and trafficking in Estonia**, in: Duquet, N. (ed), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 110, (2022).