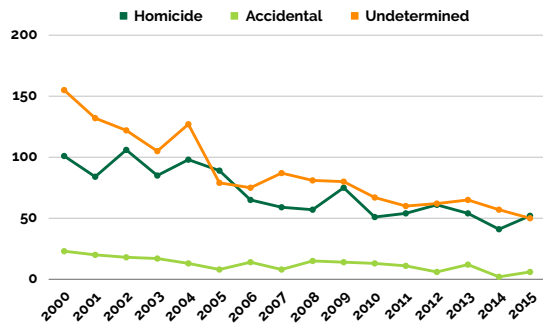
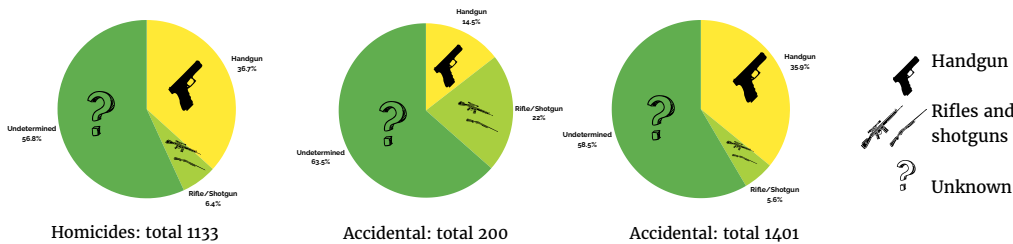


### Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2015)<sup>1</sup>



### Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2015



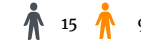
### Mass Shootings since 2000<sup>2</sup>

#### Erfurt, April 2002<sup>3-4</sup>



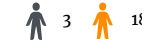
School Shooting  
9mm Glock 17C semiautomatic pistol, Mossberg 590 Mariner 12-gauge pump action shotgun  
Perpetrator committed suicide

#### Winnenden, March 2009<sup>5</sup>



School Shooting  
9mm Beretta 92FS pistol  
Perpetrator committed suicide

#### Lörrach, September 2010<sup>6</sup>



Shooting Rampage  
22-calibre sports pistol and a knife  
Perpetrator was shot dead by special police units

#### Munich, July 2016<sup>7</sup>



Shopping Mall Shooting  
9mm Glock 17 pistol  
Perpetrator committed suicide

#### Rot am See, January 2020<sup>10-11</sup>

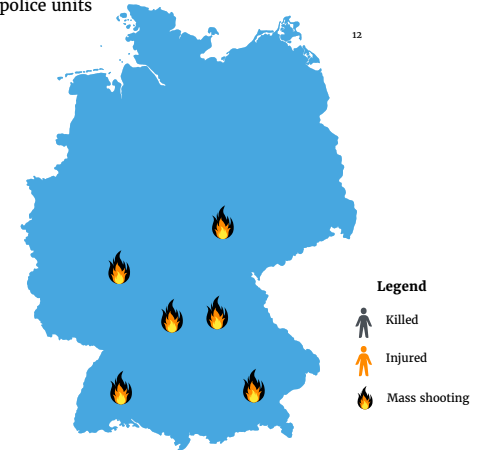


Family Dispute  
9mm semi-automatic pistol  
Perpetrator arrested

#### Hanau, February 2020<sup>8-9</sup>



Extremist and xenophobic motives, mental illness  
Glock 17.9mm Luger pistol  
Perpetrator committed suicide



### Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2015

based on medical data<sup>13</sup>

### 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/](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. The Guardian, *How teacher stopped the school slaughter*, (April 2002).  
4. SPIEGEL Panorama, *Ladehemme verhindert noch größeres Blutbad*, ( May 2002).  
5. BBC, *How German school shooting unfolded*, (March 2009).

6. The Local, *Autopsy reveals Lörrach woman smothered son*, (September 2010).  
7. NTV, *Polizei aktualisiert Verletztenzahlen*, (July 2016).  
8. RND, *Hanau-Attentäter bestellte Tatwaffe in Onlineshop*, (February 2020).  
9. SPIEGEL Panorama, *Psychisch krank – und ein Rassist*, (November 2020).  
10. ABC NEWS, *6 dead, 2 injured after family shooting in Germany, police say*, (January 2020).  
11. DW, *Germany: Shooting in Rot am See, six killed*, (January 2020).  
12. *Map/locations of mass shootings in Germany*.  
13. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Detailed Mortality Database": [https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality\\_data/en/](https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/), last accessed on 2 May 2020.

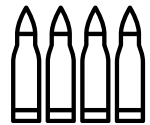


## Seizures 2014-2022<sup>14-17</sup>



**28,438**

Firearms seized



**3,227,733**

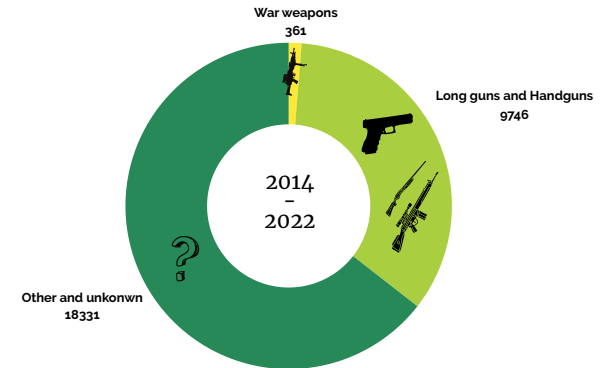
Rounds of ammunition seized



Parts and components data not available

## Seizures

Types of firearms seized<sup>14-17</sup>



## Trafficking



Due to its geographical position in between Eastern and Western Europe, Germany is a focal point for arms trade, representing both a main transit and destination country for illicit gun trafficking. Germany also represents a country of origin for illicit firearms, as a UNODC study on global firearms trafficking lists it among the main countries of manufacture of seized firearms.<sup>18</sup>



According to the Federal Police (BKA), arms trade from the Western Balkans continues to be a major issue, due to the availability of such weapons, the expertise in arms manufacturing, and the significantly higher prices that can be asked for those firearms in Germany.<sup>19</sup>



Similarly, blank firing guns from Turkiye represent another focal issue: due to their relatively low prices and high quality, these weapons are particularly suitable for illegal conversion into fully functional lethal firearms.<sup>20</sup>

## Possession



According to the Small Arms Survey, in 2017 in Germany there were 5,830,000 registered firearms against 9,992,000 unregistered ones. In Germany, the Federal National Weapons Register (Nationale Waffenregister-NWR) has been collecting data on legal private gun ownership since 2013.<sup>21</sup> As of 2018, the NWR had on file:

- around 960,000 gun owners with at least one gun in their possession;
- around 2,7 million valid firearms licenses;
- around 6,1 million weapons and weapons parts, of which approximately 2,5 belonged to hunters.<sup>22</sup>

14. Bundesministerium der Finanzen, *Die Bundeszollverwaltung Jahresstatistik 2015*, pg. 11., (2016), file:///C:/Users/kaamp/Downloads/jahresstatistik\_2016\_gesamt%20(9).pdf, last accessed on 26 October 2023.  
15. Bundesministerium der Finanzen, *Die Bundeszollverwaltung Jahresstatistik 2016*, pg. 11., (2017), [https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/04/2018-04-17-ZPK-Anl-1.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=3](https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Pressemitteilungen/Finanzpolitik/2018/04/2018-04-17-ZPK-Anl-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3), last accessed on 26 October 2023.  
16. Bundesministerium der Finanzen, *Die Bundeszollverwaltung Jahresstatistik 2010*, pg. 11., (2020), file:///C:/Users/kaamp/Downloads/jahresstatistik\_2020\_gesamt%20(3).pdf, last accessed on 26 October 2023.  
17. Bundesministerium der Finanzen, *Die Bundeszollverwaltung Jahresstatistik 2022*, pg. 11., (2022), [https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Broschueren\\_Bestellservice/zolljahresstatistik-2022.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=3](https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Broschueren_Bestellservice/zolljahresstatistik-2022.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3), last accessed on 26 October 2023.

18. Savona Ernesto U., and Mancuso, M. (Eds.), *Eighting Illicit Firearms Trafficking Routes and Actors at European Level. Final Report of Project FIRE*, Transcrime - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, pg. 57-58, (2017).  
19. Bundeskriminalamt, *Waffenkriminalität Bundeslagebild 2021*, pg. 9, (2022), <https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/JahresberichteUndLagebilder/Waffenkriminalitaet/waffenkriminalitaetBundeslagebild2022.html?nn=28062>, last accessed on 26 October 2023.  
20. *Ibid.*, p. 10.  
21. Krapp A., *Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe)*, Small Arms Survey, (2018) [https://web.archive.org/web/20180629102333/http://www.smallarmsurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons\\_and\\_Markets/Tools/Firearms\\_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-November-2023](https://web.archive.org/web/20180629102333/http://www.smallarmsurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons_and_Markets/Tools/Firearms_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-November-2023).  
22. Bundesministerium des Inneren, *fuer Bau und Heimat, Der Ausbaudes Nationalen Waffenregisters*, (2019).