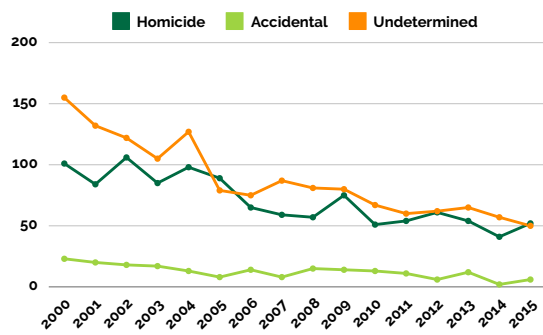
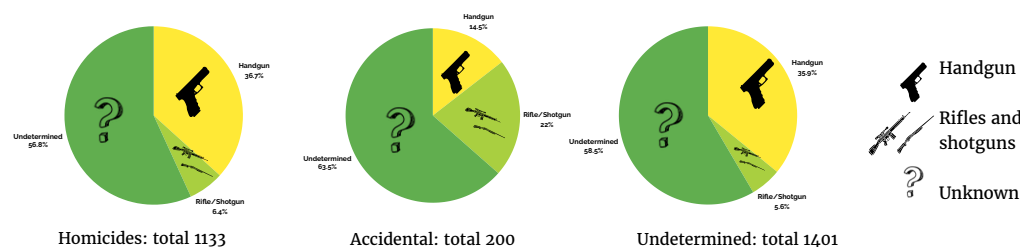


Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2015)¹



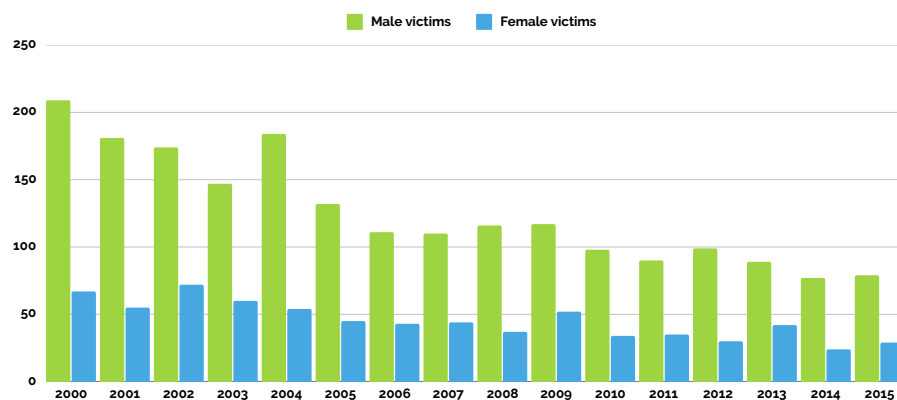
Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2015



Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2015

based on medical data¹³

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



Mass Shootings since 2000²

Erfurt, April 2002³⁻⁴

16 Killed, 2 Injured

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

Winnenden, March 2009⁵

15 Killed, 9 Injured

School Shooting
9mm Beretta 92FS pistol
Perpetrator committed suicide

Lörrach, September 2010⁶

3 Killed, 18 Injured

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

Munich, July 2016⁷

9 Killed, 35 Injured

Shoopping Mall Shooting
9mm Glock 17 pistol
Perpetrator committed suicide

Rot am See, January 2020⁸⁻¹¹

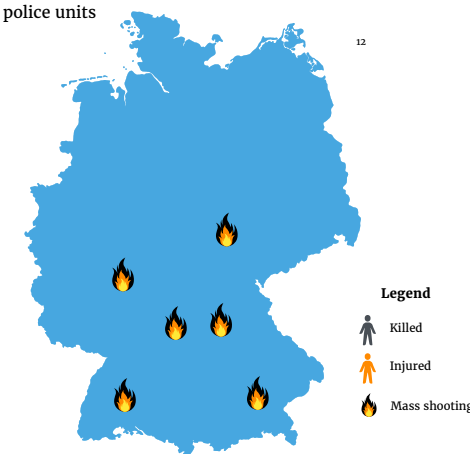
10 Killed, 11 Injured

Family Dispute
9mm semi-automatic
pistol
Perpetrator arrested

Hanau, February 2020⁸⁻⁹

10 Killed, 11 Injured

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



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; and UNdata | record view | Deaths by sex and urban/rural residence. (2024).
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, *Ladehemmung verhinderte 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/, last accessed on 2 May 2020; and UNdata | record view | Deaths by sex and urban/rural residence. (2024).

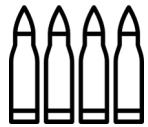


Annual customs statistics 2014-2022¹⁴⁻¹⁷



28,438

Firearms seized by German customs authorities, no police data available
(18,331 out of 28,438 are other weapons, mainly air pressure-/CO₂/ and softair weapons)



3,227,733

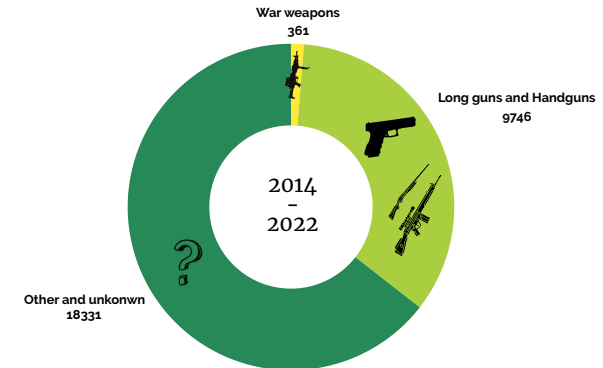
Rounds of ammunition seized by German customs authorities, no police data available



Parts and components data not available

Seizures

Types of firearms seized by German customs authorities¹⁴⁻¹⁷



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.¹⁸



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.¹⁹



Similarly, blank firing guns from Türkiye 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.²⁰

Possession



According to the Small Arms Survey, in 2017 in Germany there were an estimated 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 2013.²¹ 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 million²² weapons and weapons parts, of which approximately 2,5 belonged to hunters.

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-ZJPK-Anl-1.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3, last accessed on 26 October 2023.
16. Bundesministerium der Finanzen, *Die Bundeszollverwaltung Jahresstatistik 2019*, 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, last accessed on 26 October 2023.

18. Global study on firearms trafficking 2020
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. Karp, A., *Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annex)*, 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.
22. Bundesministerium des Inneren, *Innerer, Bau und Heimat, Der Ausbau des Nationalen Waffenregisters*, (2019).