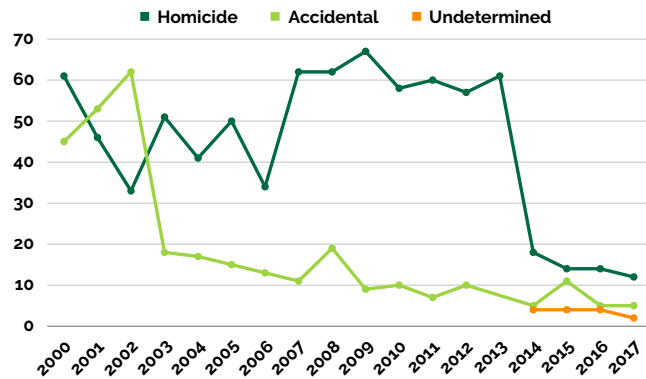


### Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2017)<sup>1-2</sup>




Types of firearms used in fatal incidents between 2000 and 2017 data not available

### Mass Shootings since 2000<sup>3</sup>


#### Thassos, June 2001<sup>5</sup>

  
Property dispute  
9mm Handgun  
Perpetrator arrested

#### Aegium, October 2005<sup>6</sup>

  
The motive is as yet undetermined  
Firearm type unknown  
Perpetrator not arrested


#### Agriinio, November 2006<sup>7</sup>

  
Property dispute  
Hunting weapon  
Perpetrators arrested

#### Athens, May 2008<sup>8</sup>

  
Rival gangs shooting  
Kalashnikov-Type Rifle  
Perpetrators arrested

#### Loutsia, Northern Athens, September 2023<sup>9</sup>

  
Gang related shooting  
9mm Pistol  
Perpetrator not arrested



**Legend**  
 Killed  
 Injured  
 Mass shooting

### Homicide firearm victims: 2014-2017

based on medical data<sup>10</sup>  
**Lethal Gun Violence by Gender**



### Perpetrators of gun crime

Perpetrators of gun crime data unavailable

1. Data retrieved from [GunPolicy.org](http://GunPolicy.org), last accessed on 23 October 2023.  
2. Note that the data for firearms homicides cover the whole period 2000-2017; the data for accidental death related to firearms cover the periods 2000-2012, and then 2014-2017 (no data for 2013); the data reported for undetermined firearms death only refer to the period 2014-2020.  
3. 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.  
4. [Map/locations of mass shootings in Greece.](#)

5. Έθνικ, *Ο δολοφόνος της θάλασσας βρέθηκε έπειτα από 18 χρόνια*, (December 2018).  
6. The Two, *Ταπεινά ενόχηται στον δολοφόνου: Δεν κόλλησε ο φάκελος των δολοφονιών της οικογένειας Ζουμπιτσάκη - Έρωτες και από μυστικές υπηρεσίες*, (March 2022).  
7. Πρώτο θέμα, *Αγρίνιο: Εκδηλώθηκε η οικογένεια του Νικολόπουλου από τα πεταπλά σπονιά*, (January 2023).  
8. TO ΒΗΜΑ, *Τριπλή δολοφονία στον Άγιο Παντελεήμονα*, (September 2008).  
9. NewsIT, *Απίστευτο: Αυτοί είναι οι έξι που δολοφονήθηκαν - Τα ανάμια τους σύμφωνα με τους Τούρκους*, (September 2023).  
10. Data retrieved from [GunPolicy.org](http://GunPolicy.org), last accessed on 23 October 2023.

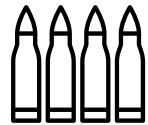


### Seizures 2016-2020 <sup>11</sup>



**18,683**

Firearms seized



**1,066,017**

Rounds of ammunition seized

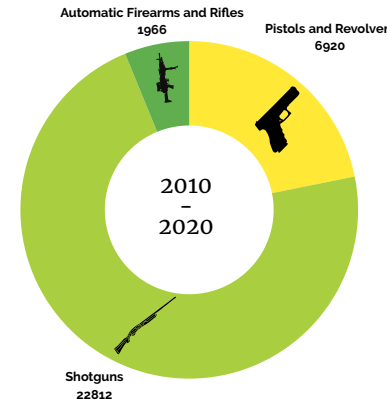


**4,175**

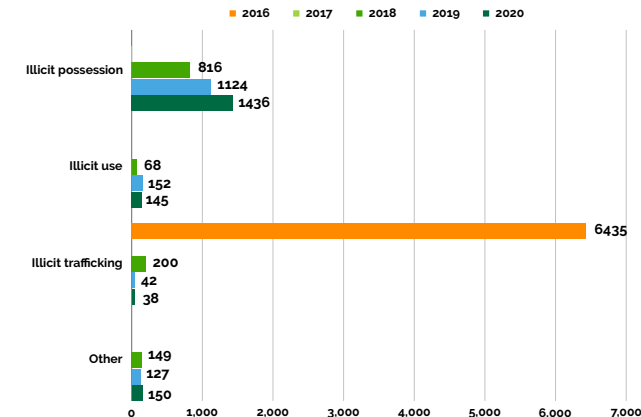
Parts and components seized

### Seizures

#### Types of firearms seized <sup>12-13</sup>



#### Context of seizures <sup>14</sup>



### Trafficking



Greece plays a key role in firearms trafficking from the Western Balkans to the rest of Europe. It constitutes part of an old hybrid land/sea smuggling route where weapons arrive through Albania or North Macedonia to Greece, and from there to the rest of Europe or North Africa. <sup>15</sup>



According to the 2017 annual report of the Hellenic Police, Greece, due to its geographical position, is both a destination and a transit country. Weapons coming from neighboring countries like Albania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, and Montenegro are smuggled into Greece to meet domestic needs, while it serves as a transit point for countries like Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Libya. <sup>16</sup>

### Possession



In Greece, civilians can acquire a gun owner's license only if they establish a genuine reason to possess a firearm, like personal protection, security, or hunting.<sup>17</sup> For the unlawful possession of a firearm, the maximum penalty is a year in prison. <sup>18</sup>



With regard to the theft of registered firearms, Greece has the highest rate in the EU (433 in every 100,000 registered firearms get stolen). An important factor for these high numbers is the lax legal framework regarding storage measures for law enforcement agents, as they are allowed to keep their firearms at home, granting that they store them in a secured space, an obligation rarely fulfilled. <sup>19</sup>

11. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database": <https://dataunodc.un.org/dp--firearms--arms--seized>, last accessed on 3 October 2023.

12. Ibid.

13. Hellenic Police, ΕΚΒΕΗ ΠΑ ΤΟ ΣΟΒΑΡΟ & ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΟ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΤΟΥΣ 2015 - Report on serious and organized crime in Greece - Year 2015, pg. 84, (2016), [https://www.astynomia.gr/file/2013/05/2015-ekthesi\\_org.pdf](https://www.astynomia.gr/file/2013/05/2015-ekthesi_org.pdf), last accessed on 3 October 2023.

14. Note that the UNODC Firearms Trafficking database does not provide any data on the context of seizures for 2016 and 2017, except for illicit trafficking in 2016 and illicit possession in 2017.

15. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Tackling gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 145, (2022).

16. Hellenic Police, ΕΚΒΕΗ ΠΑ ΤΟ ΣΟΒΑΡΟ & ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΟ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΤΟΥΣ 2017 - Report on serious and organized crime in Greece - Year 2017, pg. 96., (2018), [https://www.astynomia.gr/file/2013/05/2017-ekthesi\\_organomenou\\_egklimatos.pdf](https://www.astynomia.gr/file/2013/05/2017-ekthesi_organomenou_egklimatos.pdf), last accessed on 3 October 2023.

17. European Parliament, 'Article 6.' Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (codification), (2021).

18. Greece, Article 7(3) Possession Penalty (Άρθρο 7 Κεφάλαιο 3), Act No 2153(1991), Official Gazette 147, (1993).

19. De Labbey, Q., Duquet, N., Smets, L., Project DIVERT - Stealing precious steel: Firearms theft in the European Union, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 18, (2021).