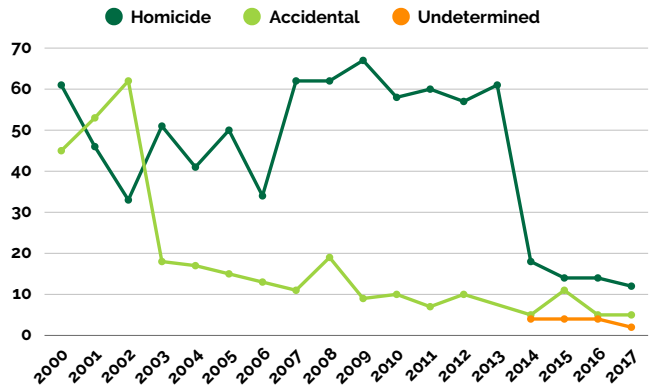
GUNVIOLENCE.EU
Online knowledge platform by Project Insight

Key Data Gun Violence
Greece 2023 (1/2)

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Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2017)[1-2]



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

Mass Shootings since 2000[3]

Thassos, June 2001[4]

Property dispute
9mm Handgun
Perpetrator arrested

Aegium, October 2005[5]

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

Agrinio, November 2006[6]

Property dispute
Hunting weapon
Perpetrators arrested

Loutsa, Northern Athens, September 2023[7]

Gang related shooting
9mm Pistol
Perpetrator not arrested



Homicide firearm victims: 2014-2017

based on medical data[8]

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



Perpetrators of gun crime

Perpetrators of gun crime data unavailable

Published: December 2023

1. Data retrieved from 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. Έθνος, Ο δολοφόνος της Θάσου βρέθηκε έπειτα από 18 χρόνια, (December 2018).
5. The Toc, Τριπλό έγκλημα στον Λάγγο: Δεν κλείνει ο φάκελος των δολοφονιών της οικογένειας Ζουμπατλή – Έρευνες και από μυστικές υπηρεσίες, (March 2022).
6. Πρώτο Θέμα, Αγρίνιο: Ξεκληρίστηκε η οικογένεια του Νικολόπουλου από το πενταπλό φονικό, (January 2023).
7. NewsIT, Λούτσα: Αυτοί είναι οι έξι που δολοφονήθηκαν – Τα ονόματά τους σύμφωνα με τους Τούρκους, (September 2023).
8. Data retrieved from GunPolicy.org, last accessed on 23 October 2023.

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Seizures 2016-2020 [9]

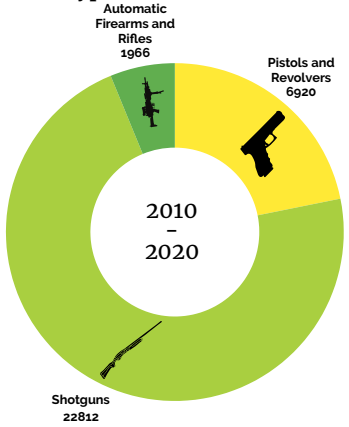
18,683
Firearms seized

1,066,017
Rounds of ammunition seized

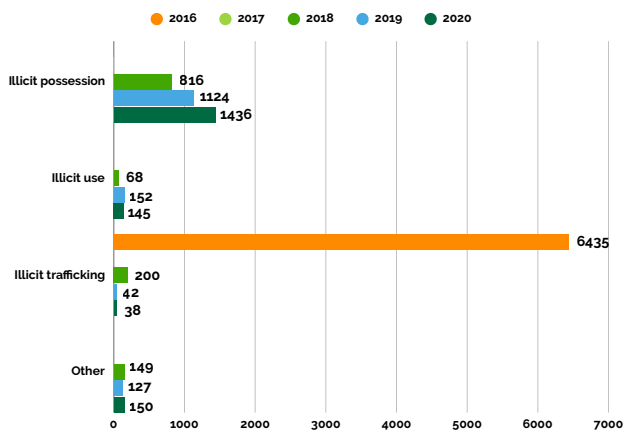
4,175
Parts and components seized

Seizures

Types of firearms seized [10–11]



Context of seizures [12]



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. [13]

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. [14]

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.[15] For the unlawful possession of a firearm, the maximum penalty is a year in prison. [16]

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. [17]

Published: December 2023

9. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 3 October 2023.
10. Ibid.,
11. Hellenic Police, ΕΚΘΕΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΣΟΒΑΡΟ & ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΟ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΤΟΥΣ 2015– Report on serious and organized crime in Greece – Year 2015, pg. 84, (2016), last accessed on 3 October 2023.
12. 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 posession in 2017.
13. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 145, (2022).
14. Hellenic Police, ΕΚΘΕΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΣΟΒΑΡΟ & ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΟ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΤΟΥΣ 2017 – Report on serious and organized crime in Greece – Year 2017, pg. 96., (2018), last accessed on 3 October 2023.
15. 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).
16. Greece, Article 7(8) Possession. Penalty (Άρθρο 7 Κατοχή).' Act No 2168/1993, Official Gazette 147, (1993).
17. De Labbey, Q., Duquet, N., Smets, L., Project DIVERT – Stealing precious steel: Firearms theft in the European Union, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 18, (2021).

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