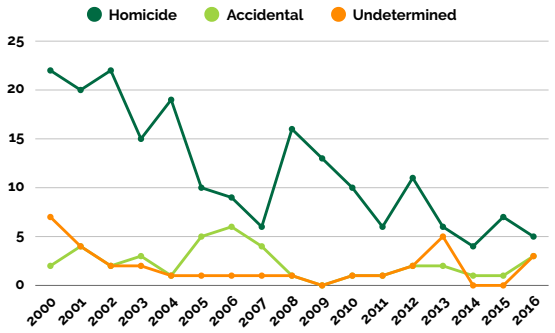
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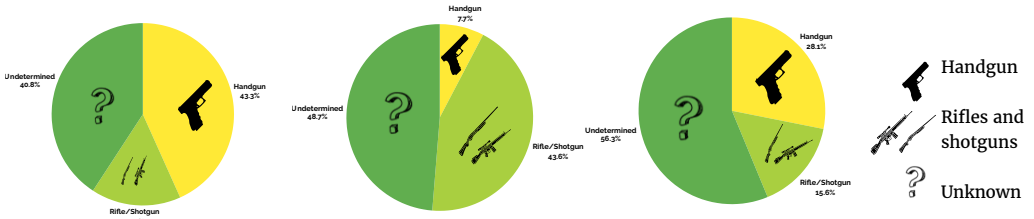
Key Data Gun Violence
Hungary 2023 (1/2)

Project Insight is funded by the European Union's Internal Security Fund — Police and coordinated by the Flemish Peace Institute.
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Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2016)[1]



Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2016



Homicides: total 201 | Accidental: total 39 | Undetermined: total 32

Mass Shootings since 2000[2]

Mór, May 2002 [3]

Bank Robbery
FÉG PA–63, Zastava M84 Skorpion
Perpetrator arrested

Nagycsécs,November 2008 [4]

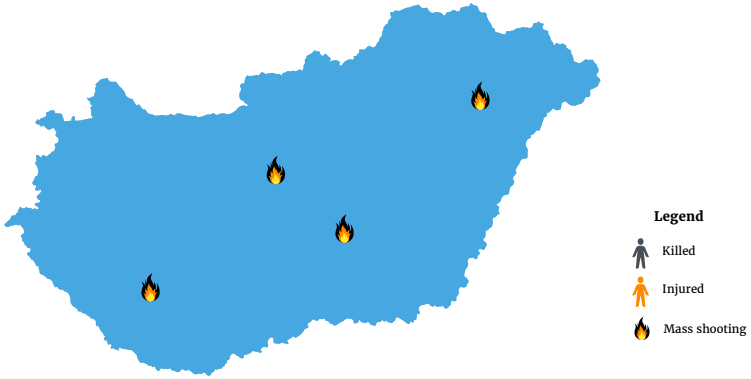
Part of a series of attacks targeting the Romani communities in Hungary
Shotguns
Perpetrators arrested

Tatárszentgyörgy, February 2009 [5]

Part of a series of attacks targeting the Romani communities in Hungary
12x76mm Franchi M610 VSL semi-automatic shotgun
Perpetrators arrested

Pécs, November 2009 [6]

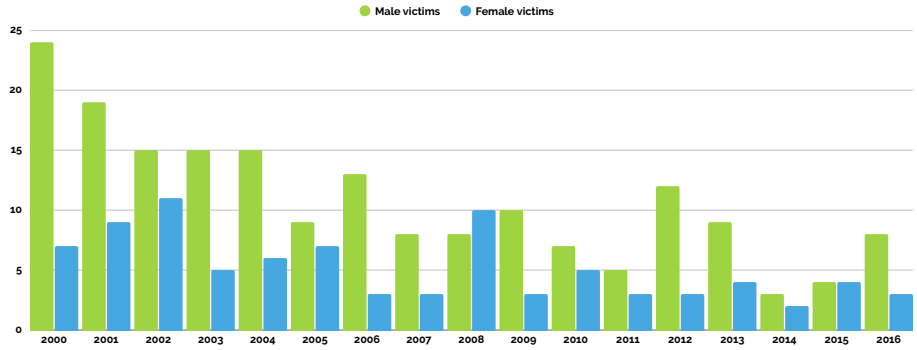
University shooting
9mm czech pistol
Perpetrator arrested



Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2016

based on medical data[7]

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



In comparison to other European states, Hungary has an unusually high female victimisation rate of 33%.[8]

Perpetrators of gun crime

Perpetrators of gun crime data unavailable

Published: December 2023

1. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", 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 Justice¹ vol. 1 no, 19, pg. 4.
3. Magyar Nemzet, Húsz éve történt a móri mészárlás, (May 2022)
4. Index, Semmi szó nélkül csuklottak össze, (June 2010).
5. Index, Egy megdöbbentő gyilkosságsorozat részletei, (March 2011).
6. Irish Times , Student shoots classmate dead and injures three at university in Hungary, (November 2009).
7. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 2 May 2020.
8. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 95, (2022).

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Key Data Gun Violence Hungary 2023 (2/2)

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Seizures 2016-2017 [9]

530

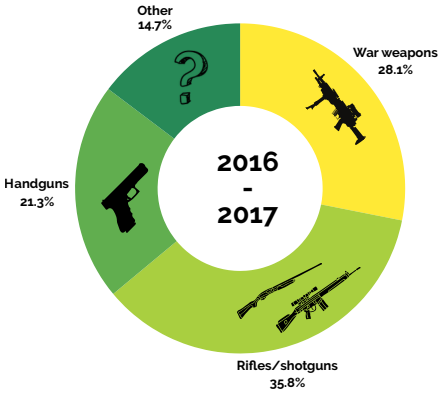
Firearms seized

Rounds of ammunition data not available

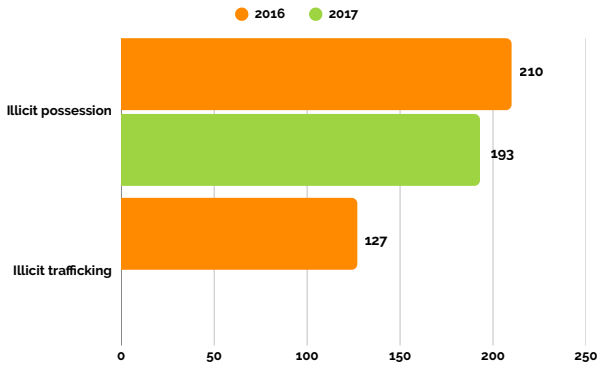
Parts and components data not available

Seizures

Types of firearms seized [10]



Context of seizures 2016-2017 [11]



Trafficking

Hungary is an origin and transit country for illegal firearms and ammunition. However, not much is known about the phenomenon because of a lack of data.[12]

The land route comprising Austria, Slovenia, and Hungary remains a prominent smuggling route from the Western Balkans to Western Europe for firearms traffickers.[13]

The collapse of the Hungarian weapon industry at the end of the Cold War resulted in the large-scale theft and non-regularisation of firearms in Hungary. Firearms of Hungarian origin are usually found in neighboring Romania, while far-right extremist groups are known to facilitate the trafficking across Europe.[14]

Possession

There is limited data on firearms possession in Hungary.

The Small Arms Survey estimates that as of 2017 there are 1,023,000 firearms held by civilians in Hungary. Of those in circulation, 811,700 are unregistered, while the remaining 211,300 are registered. [15]

Although private possession of firearms in Hungary is permitted only with special authorization, light arms, including rubber bullet guns and tear gas pistols can be purchased by anyone who has reached the minimum age. [16-17]

Published: December 2023

9. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed 25 February 2023.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 148, (2022).
13. Ibid. 145.
14. Ibid. 150.
15. Krap, A., Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe), Small Arms Survey, (2018), Find the full report here, last accessed on 6 November 2023.
16. European Parliament, 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; Chapter 2, (2021).
17. CGTN, Hungary's gun industry booming as people panic amid pandemic, (3 April 2020).

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