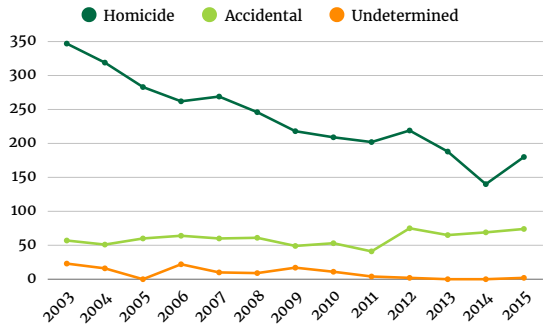
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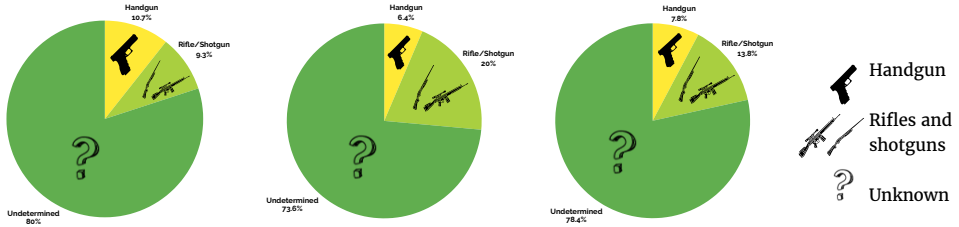
Key Data Gun Violence
Italy 2023 (1/2)

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Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2003-2015) [1]



Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2003-2015



Homicides: total 3,078 | Accidental: total 779 | Undetermined: total 116

Mass Shootings since 2000 [2]

Castel Volturno, September 2008 [3]

Mafia related shooting
AK-47 Rifle and Calibre 9mm Pistols
Perpetrators arrested

Naples, May 2015 [4]

Domestic/family related dispute
9mm Beretta Pistol, Rifle and a
Pump-action shotgun[5]
Perpetrator arrested

Ardea, June 2021 [6]

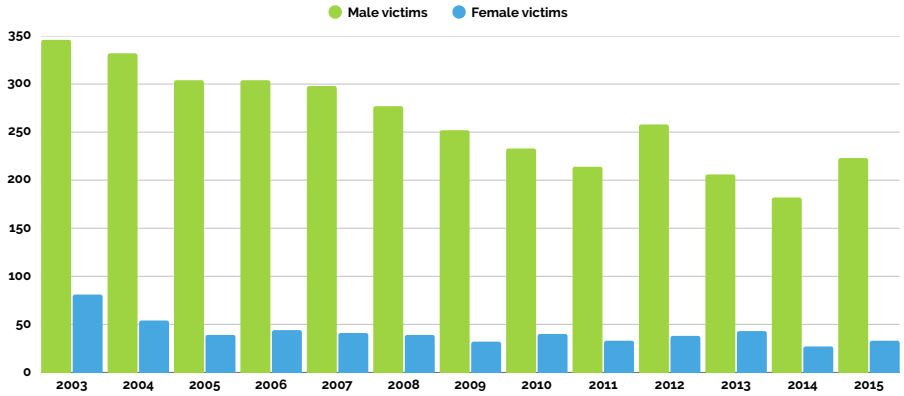
Mental illness
7.65mm Beretta 81 pistol
Perpetrator committed suicide



Homicide firearm victims: 2003-2015

based on medical data [7]

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



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 18 October 2022.
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 Irish Times, Neapolitan mafia blamed for killing six immigrants (September 2008).
4. Duquet, N. et. al., Armed To Kill A comprehensive analysis of the guns used in public mass shootings in Europe between 2009 and 2018, Flemish Peace Institute, (2019).
5. Media reports have stated that the perpetrator was armed with up to the mentioned three firearms. However, it remains unclear which firearms were used in the shooting.
6. Reuters, Two children and an old man killed in shooting incident near Rome (June 2021).
7. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 18 October 2022.

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Seizures 2016-2019[8]

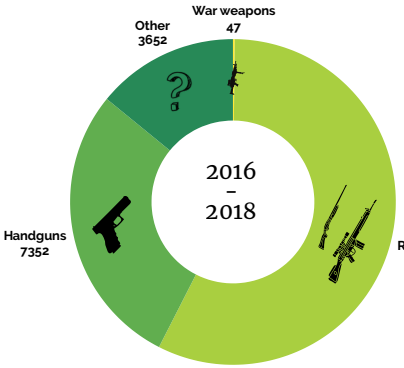
29,080
Firearms seized

Rounds of ammunition data not available

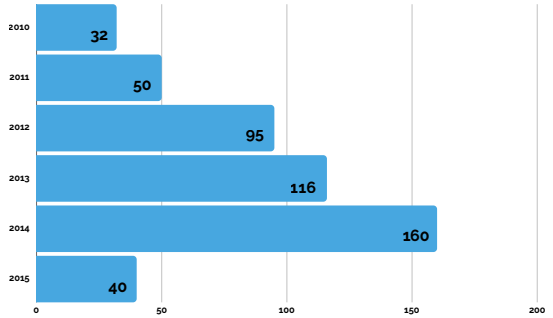
Parts and components data not available

Seizures

Types of firearms seized[9]



Number of cases of firearm seizures 2010-2015[10]



Trafficking

Italy is an origin, transit and destination country for illegal firearms. Italian criminal organisations have been able to penetrate the 'wholesale' sector of international arms trafficking. [11-12]

The main protagonists in the illicit supply of firearms in Italy are organised criminal groups. Mafia groups not only purchase firearms to commit crimes but to sell on to others. This is most notable with the 'Ndrangheta— who appear to be active as traffickers, buyers, and intermediaries in the international firearms trade.[13-15]

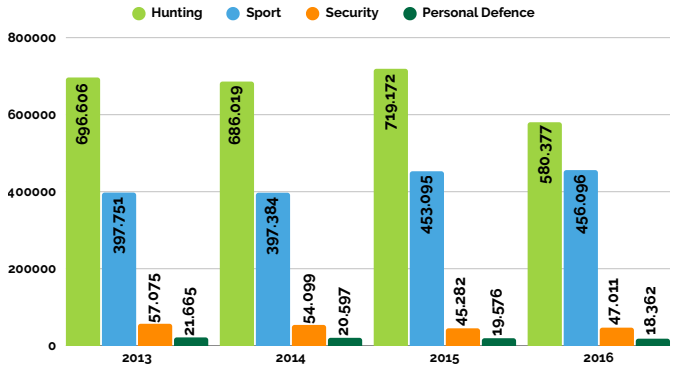
Italy has emerged among the principal European countries of manufacture for firearms. In most cases the trafficked firearms are legally manufactured in the country of origin and divert to the black market after the first border crossing. [16]

The major source of illicit arms in Italy arrive from Albania. According to Italian law enforcement agencies, Albanian organised criminal groups are the sole foreign criminal groups acting as firearms suppliers in Italy. [17]

Possession

Most firearm licences in Italy are granted for hunting purposes followed by sport shooting. A small portion of licences are also granted for security personnel and personal defence reasons respectively. [18]

Number of licences issued between 2013 and 2016 by type of nationally valid licences to carry firearms



Published: December 2023

8. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 15 February 2023.
ç. Ibid.
10. Savona, E. & Mancuso, M. (eds.), Fighting Illicit Firearms Trafficking Routes and Actors at European Level. Methodological Appendix of Project Fire. Milano: Transcrime, pg. 35, , (2017).
11. Strazzari, F. & Zampagni, F., Between organised crime and terrorism: Illicit firearms actors and market dynamics in Italy, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 257, (2018).
12. Paoli, L., The integration of the Italian crime scene, in Albrecth H.J and A. Klip (eds.) Crime, criminal law and criminal justice in Europe, Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff publishers, pg. 27,(2013).
13. Strazzari, F. & Zampagni, F., Between organised crime and terrorism: Illicit firearms actors and market dynamics in Italy, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 257, (2018).
14. Adamoli, S., Di Nicola, A., Savona, E. & Zoffi, P., Organised Crime Around the World, Helsinki, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), pg. 45, (1998).
15. Small Arms Survey, Guns in the Family Mafia violence in Italy, Cambridge University Press, (2013).
16. UNODC research, Global Study on Firearms Trafficking 2020, pg. 53, (2020), last accessed on 26 September 2023.
17. Strazzari, F. & Zampagni, F., Between organised crime and terrorism: Illicit firearms actors and market dynamics in Italy, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 258, (2018).
18. Ibid.

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