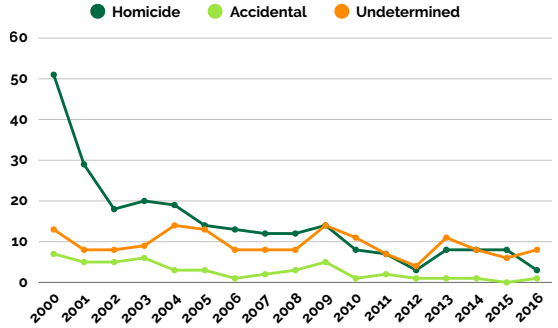
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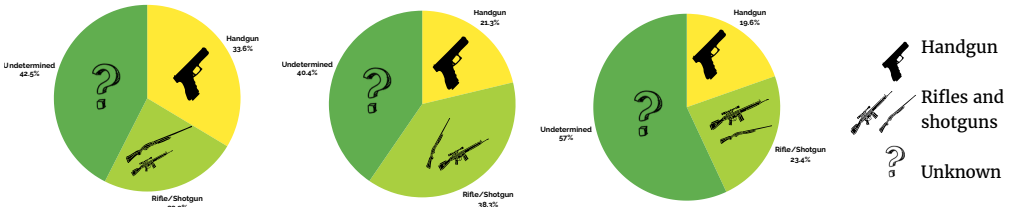
# Key Data Gun Violence
# Lithuania 2023 (1/2)

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 247 | Accidental: total 47 | Undetermined: total 158

## Mass Shootings since 2000[2]

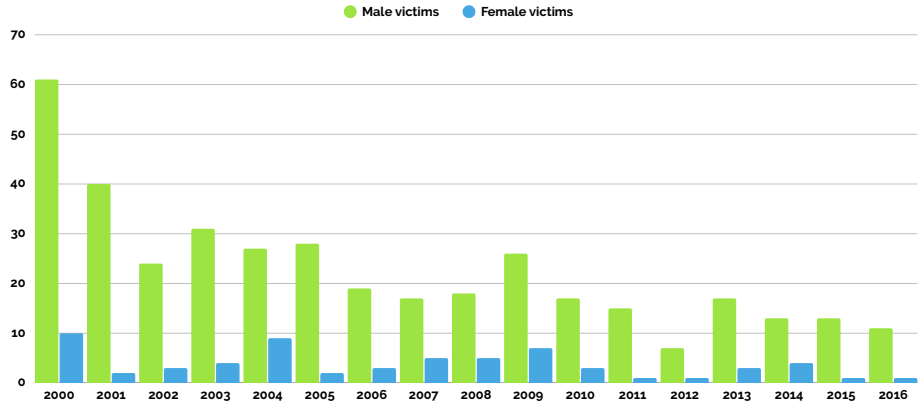


No data available on mass shootings in Lithuania since 2000

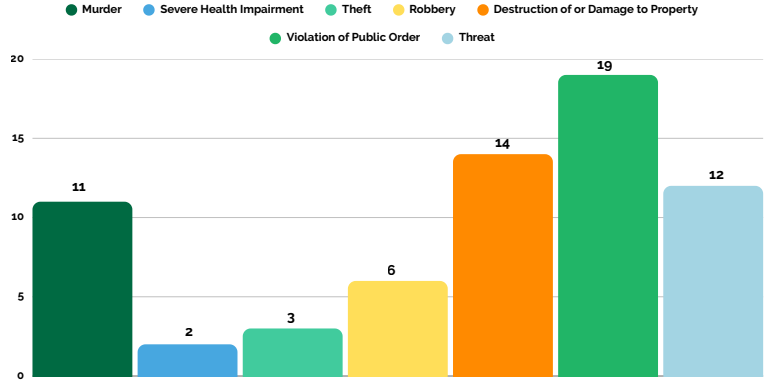
## Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2016

based on medical data[3]

### Lethal Gun Violence by Gender




## Criminal acts commited with the use of firearms (2018-2022)[4]




Out of the total 67 criminal acts that were committed with the use of firearms between 2018 and 2022 and are illustrated in the graph, 7 (or else 10%) are related to domestic violence.

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 Justice' vol. 1 no, 19, pg. 4.
3. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 2 May 2020.
4. Official data provided to the Flemish Peace Institute.

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# Key Data Gun Violence
# Lithuania 2023 (2/2)

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## Seizures 2010-2020[5]

**2,081**

Firearms seized

**26,932**

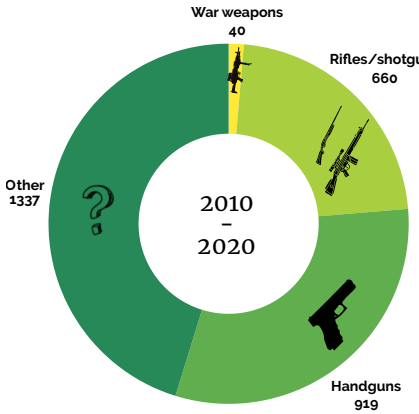
Rounds of ammunition seized **(2016-2019)**

**725**

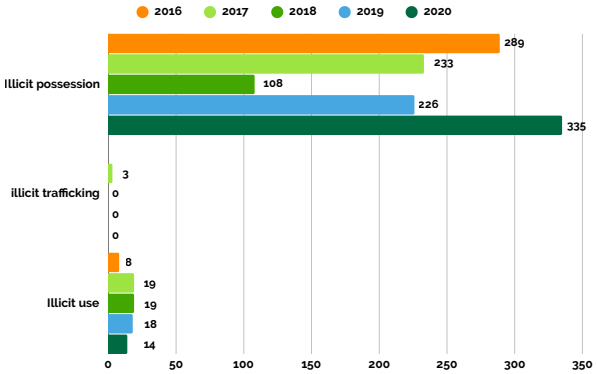
Parts and components seized **(2016-2019)**

## Seizures

### Types of firearms seized[6]




### Context of seizures 2016-2020[7]




## Trafficking

Lithuania is considered to be one of the major source and transit areas of reactivated and modified firearms. Before the 2017 amendment to the EU Firearms Directive blank fring weapons could be purchased legally in many European countries without the need for registration. On top of that, until 2011 in Lithuania the registration of gas and alarm pistols was not mandatory. However, even after the change of the law the flow of converted firearms smuggled from and through Lithuania has not decreased. [8]

Lithuania has recognised the trafficking of illegally assembled and modified firearms as a serious security issue. Based on the 2020 UNODC study, the country has one of the highest numbers globally on assembled firearms seizures, and is well above average in seizures of reactivated and modified firearms. According to the data on firearm seizures for 2017, 91% of them involved converted or assembled firearms. [9]

Old firearms, like those from the two world wars, are also quite popular in Lithuania and are available at low prices on the illicit market. [10]

## Possession

The Small Arms Survey estimates that, as of 2017, there are 385,000 firearms held by civilians in Lithuania. Of those in circulation, 127,984 are registered, while the remaining 257,016 are considered unregistered. [11]

In Lithuania, alcohol intoxication is believed to be a contributing factor in 58% of firearm incidents. [12]

It is believed that the ongoing conflict in Ukraine has led to an increase in the purchase of legal firearms among civilians. However, this potentially can make the owners turn to illicit sources because of the limited supplies from authorized retailers. [13]

Published: December 2023

5. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 26 September 2023.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg.153, (2022).
9. UNODC., Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts, Components and Ammunition to, from and across the European Union., pg. 47–48, (2020).
10. Global Organized Crime Index, Lithuania, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, (2023).
11. Krap, A., Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe), Small Arms Survey, (2018), Find the full report here, last accessed on 6 November 2023.
12. Chmieliauskas, S., Laima, S., Fomin, D., Jurolaic, E., Jasulaitis, A., Stasiuniene, J., Characiejus, D. & Utkus, A., Homicide victims and mechanisms in Luthiania from 2004 to 2016, Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine, (2019).
13. Global Organized Crime Index, Lithuania, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, (2023).

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