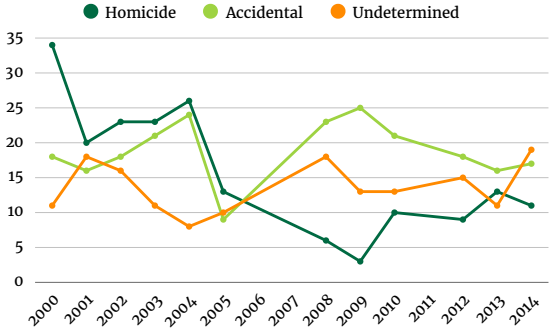
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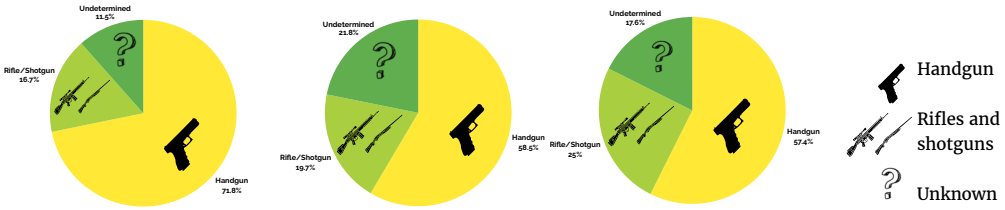
# Key Data Gun Violence
# Slovakia 2023 (1/2)

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 (2000-2014)[1]




### Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2014




Homicides: total 156 | Accidental: total 229 | Undetermined: total 176

## Mass Shootings since 2000[2]

<u>Bratislava, August 2010</u>[3]

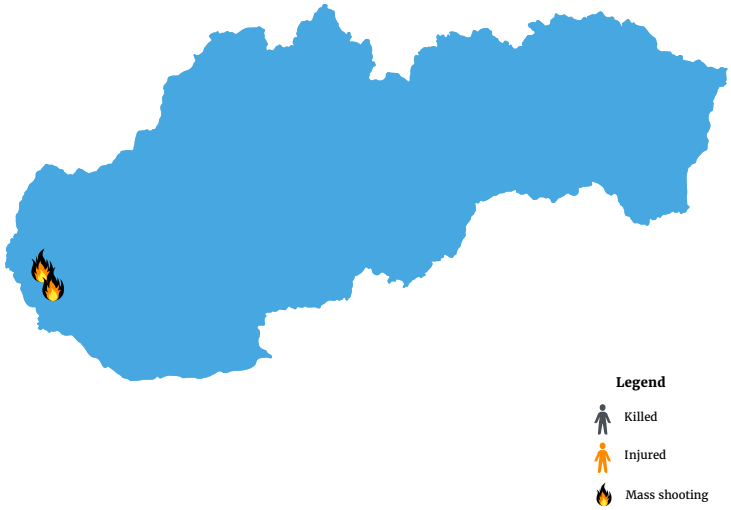


Shooting rampage (possible racist motivation)
Vz. 58 semi-automatic rifle, CZ 85 Combat pistol, CZ 75 Compact pistol
Perpetrator committed suicide

<u>Bratislava, October 2022</u>[4]



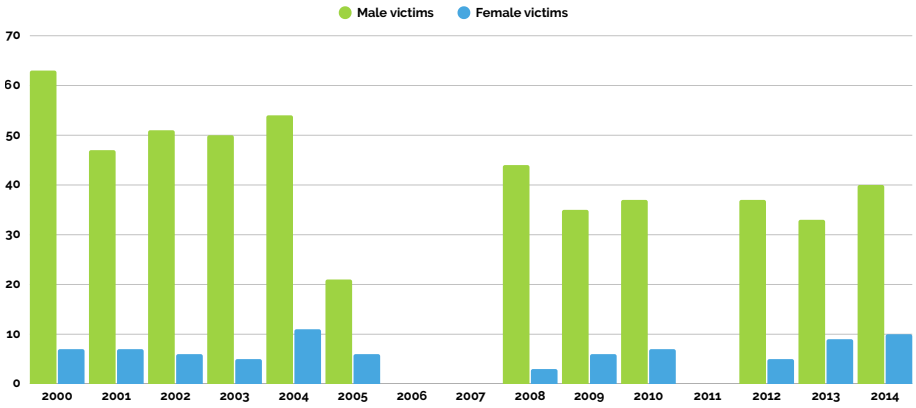
Anti-LGBT hate crime
Pistol with laser sight
Perpetrator was found dead




## Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2014

based on medical data[5]

### 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 1 September 2026. There are no available data for the years 2006, 2007 and 2011.
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 Slovak Spectator, Shooting massacre shakes Slovakia, (September 2010).
4. BBC News, Slovakia: Two dead after shooting outside LGBT bar, (October 2022).
5. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 2 May 2020.

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

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## Seizures 2014-2020[6-7]

**6,473**

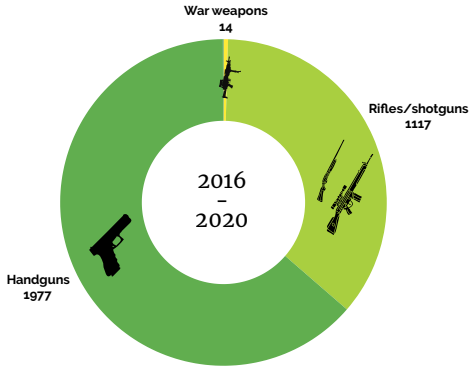
Firearms seized

Rounds of ammunition data not available

Parts and components data not available

## Seizures

Types of firearms seized[8]




Although Slovakia serves as a hotspot for firearms trafficking, the levels of firearm seizures remain low. In fact, from 2009 to 2018 a downward trend on cases of firearm seizure was observed (from 526 to 328 cases), while in contrast to other European countries, there are no reported seizures of converted gas pistols of Italian or Turkish origin.[9]

## Trafficking

Slovakia represents a focal source and transit area of illicit arms trade. It holds an important role in intra-European firearms trafficking, while it is a major source of easy-to-reactivate deactivated firearms and easy-to-reconvert AEW on illicit gun markets across Europe and an important manufacturer of Flobert calibre firearms. [10]

In the past several poorly deactivated firearms and AEW were legally sold in significant quantities to persons without licences by Slovakian companies.[11] According to Europol by 2014 around 10,000 of these deactivated firearms were brought onto the European illegal market, and several were used in terrorist attacks. It was only when the EU issued common deactivation guidelines that the flow of these easy-to-reactivate firearms eventually stoped. [12]

The so-called 'southerly direction', meaning Czechia and Slovakia serving as the predominant source countries of illicit firearms, has been established as a feature of the geography of arms and ammunition smuggling routes. [13]

## Possession

After the chaos followed the break-up of the USSR, significant quantities of firearms diverted into civilian hands in Slovakia, as well as in other Central European countries. [14]

In Slovakia flobert guns, while technically firearms, can be acquired with a license by anyone above the age of 18. Because of their small calibre they are not considered by the authorities to be dangerous firearms. However, because it is fairly easy to reactivate or convert them into higher-calibre , the EU pressurised Slovakia to amend its firearm laws. [15]

The Small Arms Survey estimates that, as of 2017, there are 355,000 firearms held by civilians in Slovakia. Of those in circulation, 280,000 are registered, while the remaining 75,000 are considered unregistered. [16]

Published: December 2023

6. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 26 September 2023.
7. Palko, P & Repčík, D. , Importance of weapons amnesties in Slovakia. Security Dimensions 19: 106–113; TASR., Zbraňová amnestia dala polícii do rúk aj kuriózne pušky, (2017), last accessed on 16 November 2023.
8. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 26 September 2023.
9. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D. (2022), Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg.148, (2021).
10. Ibid.
11. The Slovak Spectator, Poles, Swedes rid Europe of Slovak arms, (March 2017).
12. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg.148, (2022).
13. Duquet, N., Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Flemish Peace Institute, pg.237, (2022).
14. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg.147, (2022).
15. Duquet, N., Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Flemish Peace Institute, pg.37, (2022).
16. Krap, A., Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe), Small Arms Survey, (2018), last accessed on 6 November 2023.

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