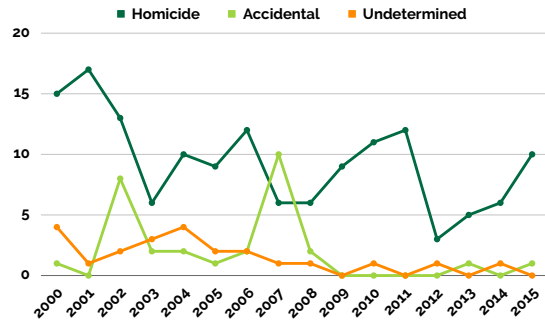
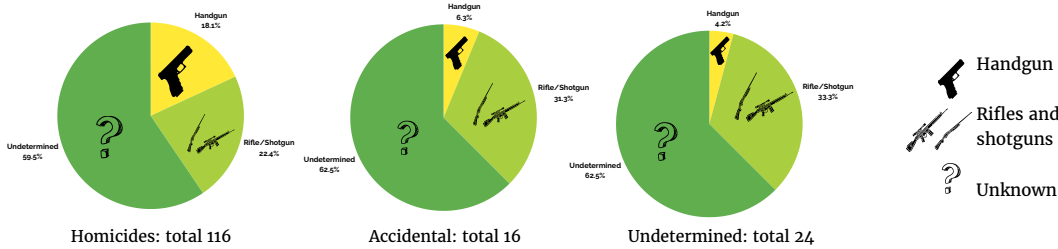


### Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2015)<sup>1</sup>



### Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2015



### Mass Shootings since 2000<sup>2</sup>

#### Copenhagen, March 2015<sup>3-4</sup>






Mass Shooting  
Colt Canada M95 Rifle, 7.65 mm caliber pistol, 9 mm caliber pistol  
Perpetrator shot dead by the police

#### Copenhagen, July 2022<sup>5-6</sup>



Mall Shooting  
Rifle  
Perpetrator arrested



**Legend**  
 Killed  
 Injured  
 Mass shooting

### Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2015

based on medical data<sup>8</sup>

#### Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



### Perpetrators of gun crime

Perpetrators of gun crime data unavailable

1. Data acquired from "World Health Organization, Detailed Mortality Database": [https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality\\_data/en/](https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/), 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. DR, Terrorangreb i København: Gemingsvåben stammer fra et hjemmearbejde. (February 2015).  
 4. Københavns Politi, Sæstede nok om skudattentatet i København. (February 2015).  
 5. NPR, A gunman killed 3 people and wounded others at a Copenhagen mall. (July 2022).  
 6. Københavns Politi, Center med krisetilbud genåbner efter skyderi (July 2022).

7. Map/locations of mass shootings in Denmark.  
 8. Data acquired from "World Health Organization, Detailed Mortality Database": [https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality\\_data/en/](https://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/), last accessed on 15 October 2020.

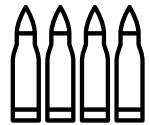


### Seizures 2016, 2017 and 2019<sup>9</sup>



**2,364**

Firearms seized



**441,324**

Rounds of ammunition seized

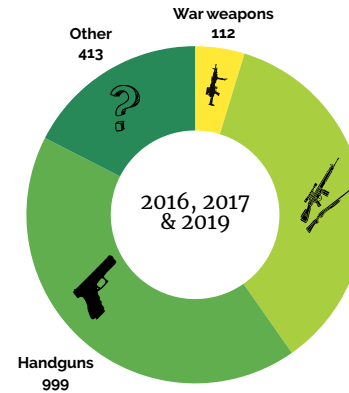


**5,128**

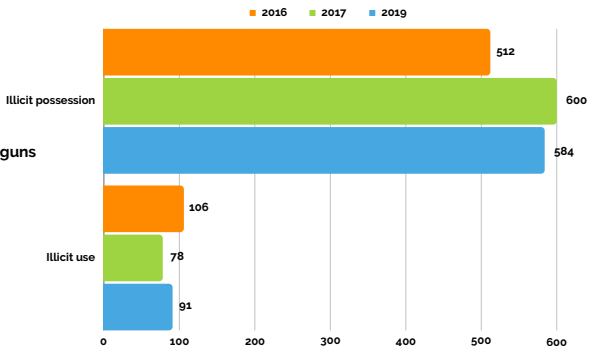
Parts and components seized (2016–2020)

### Seizures<sup>10</sup>

#### Types of firearms seized



#### Context of seizures 2019



### Trafficking



Denmark is a transit country for firearms being trafficked into Sweden: the Öresund bridge between Copenhagen and Malmö is the most common entry point for illicit firearms being trafficked overland into that country.<sup>11</sup>



To a lesser extent, Denmark is also a destination country: in recent years, the country has seen a significant increase in the trafficking of gas and alarm pistols, weapons that would require a license in Denmark and are instead legally purchased in countries with a more lenient firearms legislation. They are then illegally brought to Denmark and converted to fire live ammunition to be sold on the illegal market.<sup>12</sup>

### Possession



Denmark has one of the strictest gun ownership laws in Europe. The only type of weapon that civilians may own without a licence are air rifles of a calibre of 4.5 mm or less. Excluding the firearms that are prohibited, the rest require a licence that can be granted only for sports shooting and hunting purposes.<sup>13</sup>



The Small Arms Survey estimates that, as of 2017, there are 567,000 firearms held by civilians in Denmark. Of those in circulation, 340,000 are registered, while the remaining 227,000 are considered unregistered.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup>. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database": <https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-firearms-arms-seized>, last accessed on 23 May 2023.

<sup>10</sup>. Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>. Grip, *Illegal weapons, gangs, and violent extremism in Denmark*, pg. 158–159, (2018).

<sup>12</sup>. Ibid., pg. 145–146, with reference to Palkvist, J. (2017). *Tullen slog till mot gängens vapensmed*, Sydsvenskan, 19 February, retrieved on 2 October 2020.

<sup>13</sup>. Ibid., p. 125

<sup>14</sup>. Krup, A., *Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annex)*, Small Arms Survey, (2018) [https://web.archive.org/web/20180629102233/http://www.smallarmsurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons\\_and\\_Markets/Tools/Firearms\\_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-firearms-annexe.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20180629102233/http://www.smallarmsurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons_and_Markets/Tools/Firearms_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-firearms-annexe.pdf), last accessed on 6 November 2023.