

Ms Vicky Ford MEP  
Chairman of the Internal Market  
and Consumer Protection  
Committee  
WIB 05M051  
Rue Wiertz, 60  
BE – 1047 Brussels

Brussels, 26. 09. 2016

Dear Chairman,

**Subject: Your request for information concerning firearms.**

You invited the Commission to provide technical facts and figures as regards concrete types of firearms falling under certain categories (automatics converted into semi-automatic firearms, certain semi-automatic firearms) "high-capacity" magazines as well as concrete types of semi-automatic firearms used in the terroristic attacks in the EU Member States in the recent years or used illegally or for criminal purposes.

As this information is not available at aggregated EU level, my services requested the competent authorities in Member States to provide national data, in particular on the basis of their respective national firearms registries.

Since the Commission only received replies from 11 Member States by the deadline set (16 August), a reminder was sent on 31 August with a new deadline set on 7 September.

Finally, 16 Member States and Norway, provided responses to some or all of the questions asked.

To provide a maximum level of detail, you will find attached an overview of the responses received on each of the questions or sub-questions asked.

We are also annexing examples of specific types of weapons provided by Germany (Annex II) and a comprehensive guide on the technical conversion of automatic firearms to semi-automatic firearms provided by Italy (Annex III). With respect to the latter, an Italian version is only available at this point in time.

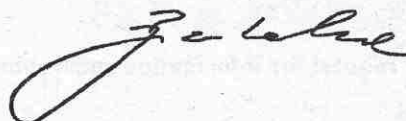
Finally, as regards your request for an update on progress made on the review of the Deactivation Implementing Regulation, please note that at the meeting of the Committee established under the Firearms Directive on 5 July, Member States agreed on setting up a working group with national technical experts on deactivation of firearms from different Member States.

This working group will start its work on 27 September.

The working group will identify possible difficulties with the existing Regulation and will propose modifications where appropriate, taking into account the expertise of all Member States. The Commission will of course review the existing Regulation in light of the proposals of this working group.

We will keep you updated on all further developments on this issue.

Yours sincerely,



Elżbieta Bienkowska

**ANNEX 1: TABLE SUMMARISING THE ANSWERS OF MEMBER STATES PER QUESTION ASKED**

**Q1: Technical facts and, where available figures, concerning concrete types of firearms, registered currently in the territory of the European union, which fall under the following categories:**

**I) automatic firearms which have been converted into semi-automatic firearms**

Croatia	Pursuant to the Weapons Act of the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Official Gazette No 63/07, 146/08 and 59/12), automatic firearms referred to in question i) are weapons and ammunition which, pursuant to Article 6, fall under the Category A firearms – prohibited firearms, and therefore the said firearms are not registered in the Republic of Croatia.
Czech Republic	<p>In the Czech Republic, this category encompasses circa 40.000 individual firearms. However, this figure is <b>only an estimate</b>, since semi-automatic firearms which have been converted cannot be retrieved from the current information system before 2014. To definitely determine whether a firearm was converted or manufactured it would require a piece-by-piece technical inspection of the firearms that would be potentially in question according to their type.</p> <p>The most common semi-automatic firearm converted from an automatic firearm in the Czech Republic is the former standard assault rifle of the Czech (and former Czechoslovak) army – Sa vz. 58. There are several manufacturers who convert and manufacture these firearms. These subjects are under strict control by the police and they have to report every change in status (including its conversion, transfer or sale) of any individual firearm via the on-line information system run by the police within 2 days at the latest. But in some cases the rifles are also produced using both original and newly manufactured parts. The conversions are certified by the Czech Proof House (state authority) which also piece-tests every individual firearm after being converted (or manufactured). From the technical point of view, the standard conversion of a Sa vz. 58 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– removal of the automatic trigger bar,</li> <li>– welding of a massive piece of hardened steel into the receiver, so that the automatic trigger bar cannot be installed again,</li> <li>– removal (by machining off) of the sear protrusions on the striker that ensure the functioning of the automatic trigger,</li> <li>– welding pieces of hardened steel into the receiver and/or the breech block carrier so that an original striker cannot be installed.</li> </ul> <p>In the effect, the reconversion of such converted semi-automatic firearms back to fully automatic firearms requires more effort and more replacement parts than a conversion of another semiautomatic firearm (e. g. pistols) manufactured as semi-automatic from the beginning.</p>

	<p>These and similar firearms are often used for sport shooting (both target and "practical action shooting") and within the framework of state-organized systems of volunteer military training.</p>
Estonia	<p>Estonia does not have statistical overview at this point how many automatic firearms have been converted to semi-automatic firearms. At the moment there are 28 firearms in total that have been converted in some way and have a permit. At this point, it is impossible to specify how many of them have been converted specifically from automatic firearms to semi-automatic firearms. Also there are no statistics how many firearms are converted prior registration or import.</p> <p>Statistically it is likely that the maximum number of automatic firearms that have been converted to semi-automatic firearms can be 28, but it is very unlikely. To be noted that this number represent statistics, the true figure is between 0 and 28.</p>
France	<p>The database concerning the possession of firearms was not built to take into account that type of information, which was not an issue according the terms of the directive modified in 2008. So, the registration take only into account the current mode (automatic, semi-auto, ...) of the firearms. To obtain that kind of information will be too difficult : we will have to identified all the make and model of firearms initially built in automatic mode and ask for each one how many of them are registered in the database ...</p>
Finland	<p>A firearm is added to the firearms register in its present state. Possible modification prior to the registration is not relevant</p>
Germany	<p>The majority of categories you are interested in are taken from different drafts of amendments to the Firearms Directive and are not applicable law. They are therefore not used as a basis for classification or registration of firearms. Thus, there is no possibility to provide any numbers on these weapons.</p>
Greece	<p>Greece did not reply to this question</p>
Hungary	<p>The Hungarian database does not contain information relevant to the questionnaire of the IMCO Committee in the European Parliament. Our database has a different structure, which fully complies with the Firearms Directive, but not with the questions asked. Therefore I cannot provide you any answers, but if the EP wishes to know anything about the firearm's type, make, model, calibre and serial number, as well as the names and addresses of the supplier and the person acquiring or possessing the firearm, HU glad to help.</p>
Italy	<p>Specific technical information about automatic firearms converted into semi-automatic firearms was provided</p>
Latvia	<p>No statistics on registered long automatic firearms. However on short firearms, 9 Stechkin automatic pistols are registered</p>
Lithuania	<p>There are 14 semi-automatic firearms (model SA VZ 58) for sport purposes</p>

	registered
Poland	<p>Under Polish law and the provisions of Directive 91/477 EEC the conversion each of the automatic firearm into the semi-automatic firearm is a produce a new category of firearm which is placed on the market and registered as a semi-automatic firearm in category B.</p> <p>Only the registered and licensed dealers to manufacture firearms can produce firearms including convert firearms into a new category of firearms. In general, the provision applies to military weapons decommissioned and destined for the civilian market.</p> <p>For this reason, <u>we cannot provide specific quantity and types all of the semi-automatic firearms owned in our country which were originally the automatic firearms.</u></p> <p>If this firearms will be classified in category A the costs for its withdraw, destruction or deactivation will be generated for civilian owners this firearms and state administration (many administrative proceedings and compensations).</p> <p>There is no reason for a ban on such semi-automatic firearms possessed in connection with an issued permit.</p> <p>The automatic firearms which have been converted into the semi-automatic firearms should be classified in category B.</p> <p>Criminals and terrorists obtain firearms from illegal sources.</p>
Portugal	Portugal gave examples of make – CETME, models – A, B, C and SPORT
Romania	Romania did not reply to this question
Spain	<p>Spanish national database does not contain any firearms category which can match up with automatic firearms that have been converted into semi-automatic firearms. That is the reason why, it is not possible to know the exact figure for that types of firearms.</p> <p>Our computer system only allow us to make a rough estimate based in known and usual automatic firearm marks which appears in database as semi-automatic firearms, i.e. known automatic firearms which have been converted into semi-automatic firearms to be used in hunting or sport shooting. 5389 firearms is the rough number</p>
Sweden	Most legal semi-auto weapons registered in Sweden are manufactured as semi-auto from the factory. The Swedish register does not indicate whether a semi-automatic has been converted, but it is relatively rare. (NB: many semi-auto firearms could be easily converted to fully automatic)
UK	<p>UK prohibits such weapons and therefore no such records.</p> <p>Examples of such weapons: these tend to be variants of common assault rifles used by the military (e.g. M16s, AK47 family, FN FAL, M14 and sub machine guns. There are civilian versions of these weapons manufactured into semi-auto weapons.</p>

Norway	The type of Semi-automatic Firearms that can be acquired and possessed are regulated in Regulation of. 9th September 2011 nor. 930 regarding prohibited Firearms and approved Semi-automatic firearms. It is prohibited to acquire or possess automatic Firearms. After section 4 of this regulation, only Semi-automatic Firearms which by the Factory are built as Semi-automatic firearms are approved. Automatic Firearms that are later converted to Semi-automatic function and are therefore prohibited. After the Regulation 25th June nr. 904 regarding Firearms, parts of Firearms and Ammunition, the police can in special cases and during strict conditions make exception from the ban of these Firearms, for instance to Collectors and for the protection of commercial Sea- transports in certain areas.
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**II) semi-automatic firearms with centre-fire percussions and loading device with one or more of the following characteristics:**

**a. long firearms (i.e. firearms that are originally intended to be fired from the shoulder) that can be reduced to a length of less than 60cm without losing functionality by means of a folding or telescoping stock**

Croatia	Pursuant to the Weapons Act of the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Official Gazette No 63/07, 146/08 and 59/12), semi-automatic firearms with centrefire percussion are weapons and ammunition which, pursuant to Article 6, fall under the Category A firearms – prohibited firearms, and therefore the said firearms are not registered in the Republic of Croatia.
Czech Republic	<p>The number of these firearms cannot be credibly determined. The definition is void and inapplicable.</p> <p>This characteristic is vague and confused as it depends on contingencies like the construction of a folding stock or the use of a muzzle device (e. g. compensator, flash hider), which can make the firearm formally longer. However, these parts are not essential components and they can be easily acquired and replaced or modified by any firearms holder.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is absolutely unclear, what is meant by the specification "firearms that are originally intended to be fired from the shoulder", especially in the context of the further specification, that even the shortening of the firearm should not cause the losing of functionality of it. It is evident, that those (and particularly military) firearms that can be used even with folded stock were originally intended to be fired from the shoulder (with stock unfolded) <i>as well as</i> from hand or from the hip, especially in combination with an appropriate rifle sling (with either folded or unfolded stock). Firearms with folding stocks that were originally designed solely for firing from the shoulder cannot be usually fired with folded stock (e.g. trigger mechanism is blocked when the stock is folded or the folded stock prevents</p>

	<p>the movement of the breech like in the case of some AK-74 clones).</p> <p>It is also unclear how such firearms should be classified when no stock is attached to them (e. g. when it is completely dismounted).</p> <p>Finally, this subcategory can also overlap with some firearms classified under the previous category (i. e. firearms converted from fully automatic firearms).</p> <p>Thus, the number of firearms which can be subsumed under this subcategory is probably equal to or close to 0 for reasons laying in the definition itself.</p>
Estonia	<p>Estonia does not have statistical overview at this point of how many long firearms have folding or telescopic stock.</p> <p>Statistically it is determined that the maximum number of firearms that could have a folding or telescopic stock is 39205. To be noted that this number represent statistics, the true figure is between 0 and 39205.</p>
France	<p>It's impossible for the same reason given in reply to question no 1. But according the French law, all long firearms with a length less than 80cm is classified in category B. And to measure the length of such firearms the removable or folding stock is not taken into account (the measure will be taken from the top of the barrel to the bottom of the chamber - without the stock).</p>
Finland	<p>Finnish firearm legislation is stricter than the directive when it comes to the lengths of firearms. In FI minimum total length is 840mm and 400mm for the barrel. Firearms that are shorter are registered in a special class with extra requirements for the owner</p>
Germany	<p>The majority of categories you are interested in are taken from different drafts of amendments to the Firearms Directive and are not applicable law. They are therefore not used as a basis for classification or registration of firearms. Thus, there is no possibility to provide any numbers on these weapons.</p>
Greece	<p>Long firearms class B6 under current directive are allowed only for hunting with the length of the barrel being at least 50cm.</p>
Hungary	<p>The Hungarian database does not contain information relevant to the questionnaire of the IMCO Committee in the European Parliament. Our database has a different structure, which fully complies with the Firearms Directive, but not with the questions asked. Therefore I cannot provide you any answers, but if the EP wishes to know anything about the firearm's type, make, model, calibre and serial number, as well as the names and addresses of the supplier and the person acquiring or possessing the firearm, HU glad to help.</p>

Latvia	According to the <i>Law On the Handling of Weapons and Special Means</i> "long firearm is a firearm with a barrel not exceeding 300 millimeters or with the overall length exceeding 600 millimeters". Hence, there cannot be long firearms of a length less than 60 centimeters (for civil use) in LV.
Lithuania	No one long firearm that can be reduced to a length of less than 60cm is registered in Lithuania
Poland	<p>These laws are irrational and difficult to implement:</p> <p>1. firearms with rimfire percussion are comparably efficient as firearms with centre-fire percussion.</p> <p>If this provision will be maintained, words:" centre-fire percussion" should be deleted.</p> <p>2. Implement a provision of the letter "a" requires knowledge of the history of a given type of firearm to be able to clearly determine whether any firearms are the intended originally to be fired from the shoulder.</p> <p>Therefore this provision is difficult to an uniform application by the Member States.</p> <p>The Commission indicated that this provision is intended to eliminate the firearms of Kalashnikov AK-47 and other models of this firearms for civilian purposes, which in combination with the provision of "i" and other provisions of the Annex 1 has no meaning.</p> <p>The automatic / semi-automatic firearms of Kalashnikov AK-47 and other models of this firearms is enormous and easily available on the illicit market..</p> <p>This fact will not change because of these provisions.</p>
Portugal	Portugal gave examples of make – IZMASH, Model - TIGR
Romania	Romania did not reply to this question
Spain	None, because those firearms are prohibited in Spain. Only firearms whose total length is more than 60 cm (please note that muzzle break is excluded of that measuring) are considered (and therefore permitted) long firearms.
Sweden	Several semi-automatic rifle models can be relatively easily changed by stock/barrel exchange so that they become shorter and easier to conceal. In particular, the modular weapons based on military design. Some models have folding/collapsible stock from the beginning, when they are marketed in Sweden, other models have fixed stock from the beginning but by buying original accessories or different aftermarket products, they can be relatively easily changed with or in some cases without the use of common tools so that they receive folding/collapsible stock etc.
UK	<p>UK prohibits such weapons, as such no records.</p> <p><u>Examples of such weapons:</u> variants of the above civilian versions of assault rifles and include some of the short barrelled telescoping stock versions of</p>



	AR15, folding stock versions of the AK47 family (e.g. civilian Chinese Model 56)
Norway	According to the Regulation 25th June nr. 904 regarding Firearms, parts of Firearms and Ammunition, it is prohibited to acquire or possess long-firearms that are shorter than 84 cm. The Police can in special cases and during strict conditions make exception from the ban of these Firearms.

**b. firearms which allow the firing of more than 21 rounds without reloading, if a loading device with a capacity exceeding 20 rounds is part of the firearm or is inserted into it**

Croatia	Pursuant to the Weapons Act of the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Official Gazette No 63/07, 146/08 and 59/12), automatic firearms referred to in question b are weapons and ammunition which, pursuant to Article 6, fall under the Category A firearms – prohibited firearms, and therefore the said firearms are not registered in the Republic of Croatia.
Czech Republic	<p>The number of these firearms cannot be credibly determined. The definition is void and the application thereof is highly questionable.</p> <p>This definition depends not on the construction of the firearms that it seeks to define, but on a magazine that is eventually attached to them. The definition itself states that it applies only when such magazine is inserted into a firearm. However, it is apparent, that a Member State cannot be practically informed of whether a particular magazine is inserted into a semi-automatic firearm in a particular point of time somewhere within its jurisdiction.</p> <p>A magazine with capacity over 20 rounds can be attached to most semi-automatic firearms. This possibility does not even depend on the fact whether the producer of the firearm itself standardly produces magazines with capacity over 20 rounds. Such magazines can be and are manufactured also by a number of “aftermarket” manufacturers different from the manufacturer of a particular firearm. These magazines can be even produced individually, e. g. by using parts of more magazines with lower original capacity.</p> <p>The approach to this definition can be twofold. First, it can stick to its narrow wording. In such case, only the actual combination of a semi-automatic firearm and a magazine with capacity over 20 rounds is prohibited. However, it is implausible that such prohibition would be enforceable at all and the purport of this measure will be actually only the ban on the respective magazines, not firearms. Second, a broader interpretation can be considered. In that case, already the (technical) possibility of use of a high-capacity magazine in a semi-automatic firearm alone would constitute a reason to include that firearm in this category. But in that case, a vast majority of all</p>

	<p>semi-automatic firearms would fall under this definition.</p> <p>Therefore, this definition encompasses – depending on the interpretation – either no semi-automatic firearms at all, or any semi-automatic firearm whatsoever. Thus, in the case of the Czech Republic, this definition would probably cover either 0 or approximately 400,000 individual firearms.</p>
Estonia	<p>Estonia does not have statistical overview at this point of how many firearms allow the firing of more than 21 rounds without reloading, if a loading device with a capacity exceeding 20 rounds is part of the firearm or is inserted into it.</p> <p>Statistically it is likely that the maximum number of firearms that have these attributes is 31586. To be noted that this number represent statistics, the true figure is between 0 and 31586.</p>
France	No information given by France
Finland	Into this category fall all pistols, many hunting rifles and almost all sporting rifles. Number of long firearms only, is tens of thousands. Number of pistols is several hundreds of thousands
Germany	The majority of categories you are interested in are taken from different drafts of amendments to the Firearms Directive and are not applicable law. They are therefore not used as a basis for classification or registration of firearms. Thus, there is no possibility to provide any numbers on these weapons.
Greece	Greece did not reply to this question
Hungary	The Hungarian database does not contain information relevant to the questionnaire of the IMCO Committee in the European Parliament. Our database has a different structure, which fully complies with the Firearms Directive, but not with the questions asked. Therefore I cannot provide you any answers, but if the EP wishes to know anything about the firearm's type, make, model, calibre and serial number, as well as the names and addresses of the supplier and the person acquiring or possessing the firearm, HU glad to help.
Latvia	<p>Since in LV firearms are not registered by the criteria "allowance of firing" (including those of more than 21 rounds without reloading), there are no precise figures available.</p> <p>Additional information on registered firearms (as for August 2016);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 78 firearms in category B7 (semi-automatic firearms which are not military firearms and resemble automatic firearms);</li> <li>- 11 357 firearms in category B1 (semi-automatic or non-automatic short firearms);</li> <li>- pistols of more than 21 rounds: Glock17 (387 units), Glock19 (275 units), Glock26 (37 units) and Glock34 (35 units).</li> </ul>

Lithuania	There are registered up to 2900 semiautomatic pistols (mostly GLOCK, also such as BUL M5, STI 2011, SVI Infinity and others), up to 900 semiautomatic rifles (such as Saiga, Tigr, Vepr, Astra Arms STG4, STI, S.D.G., Heckler & Koch (MR308, MR223, SL7, SL8, SLB2000), SSD Dietrich, Proarms Armory PAR Mk3, AR15 Vytis Mk01, Steyr AUG A3, CZ 858 Tactical and others), up to 200 semiautomatic shotguns (mostly Saiga). All of these semiautomatic firearms can be completed with loading devices with a capacity exceeding 20 rounds.
Poland	The provision prohibits the use of magazines with a capacity of more than 20 rounds. Therefore this provision applies to every firearms with loading device with a capacity exceeding 20 rounds is part of the firearm or is inserted into it, including: repeating firearms and deactivation firearms.
Portugal	Portugal gave examples of make – CETME, Model c – SPORT; - Armalite, Model – AR10
Romania	Romania did not reply to this question
Spain	None because such firearms are prohibited in Spain. Only long firearms for hunting with firepower up to 3 rounds and sport shooting with firepower up to 5 rounds are permitted .  An exception is made concerning rounds limit for rimfire percussion firearms (centrefire are excluded) that can fire calibres 5,62 mm or 22 American when they are used for sport shooting.
Sweden	Sweden only provided examples to this question:  <b>Guns :</b> Glock 17/19/26/34 (33/50 clips); Beretta 92FS(3), Cz 75B (32 clip); Colt 1911 (28 clip).  <b>Rifles:</b> FN P90 (50 clip), H&K G3 + varianter (30 clip); Steyr AUG A3M1 (30 clip), H&K MP5 (30 clip).
UK	All of these type of weapons (mentioned in IIa)) would have either factory or aftermarket magazines that would have capacities greater than 21 rounds
Norway	According to the Regulation of. 9 th September 2011 nr. 930 regarding prohibited Firearms and approved Semi-automatic Firearms, it is prohibited to acquire or possess Semi-automatic or pump-action <i>Shotguns</i> which can hold more than six cartridges or are equipped with a detachable Magazine. The Police can in special cases and during strict conditions make exception from the ban on these Firearms.  For other Shotguns or Rifles with repeating mechanism and Semi-automatic Pistols there are no formal restrictions on Magazine capacity. The Firearms-legislation allows the acquisition and possession of Firearms that are approved by the Shooting- organizations for Sport- shooting or that meets the requirements for Firearms in the Hunting- legislation. The Hunting-legislation restricts the number of Cartridges used in Shotguns, so that only Shotguns loaded with two Cartridges can be used for Hunting.

	<p>Regulation of. 9 th September 2011 nr. 930 on prohibited Firearms and approved Semi-automatic Firearms restricts which Semi-automatic Firearm that can be acquired and possessed for Hunting or Sport- shooting. There are no formal restrictions on Magazine capacity, but the hunting-legislation only allows Semi-automatic Firearms that holds up to four Cartridges for Hunting. All of the approved Semi-automatic rifles are equipped with detachable Magazine.</p> <p>Semi-automatic rifles approved for sport-shooting: Colt AR-15 H-bar; SIG SG 550 SP; Steyr Aug; Valmet M76/78A2; Galil AR; HK-94; Bushmaster mod. XM15; Olympic Arms 15; Izmash Saiga sport 520; Izmash Saiga sport 555; Tiger mod. 03; DPMS Panther mod LR-308; Armalite AR 10; Armalite AR 10T; Arsenal SAR-M1; Heckler &amp; Koch MR 223; Heckler &amp; Koch MR 308; JP Enterprise CTR-02; Armalite M-15; STAG 15; Smith &amp; Wesson M&amp;P-15; JP Enterprise LRP-07</p> <p>Semi-automatic Rifles approved for hunting: Winchester M/100; Browning BAR (with exception from BAR model 1918); Remington Model four; Remington model 7400; Remington 742 Woodmaster; Remington 750; Ruger Mini 14; Ruger Mini 30; Heckler &amp; Koch model 2000; Heckler &amp; Koch model 770; Marlin model 45; Marlin model 9 camp carabine; Valmet Petra; Valmet Hunter; Voere model 2185; Vepr Super; Vepr Pioneer; Vepr Hunter; Benelli Argo; Sauer modell 303; Carl Gustav 2000 light; Carl Gustav 2000 Classic Vapen; Merkel SR 1</p>
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**c. Loading devices which can hold more than 20 rounds**

Croatia	<p>Pursuant to the Weapons Act of the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Official Gazette No 63/07, 146/08 and 59/12), loading devices which can hold more than 20 rounds referred to in question ii) c. are weapons and ammunition which, pursuant to Article 6, fall under the Category A firearms – prohibited firearms, and therefore the said firearms are not registered in the Republic of Croatia.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>The number of these devices cannot be credibly determined. There is no registry of these objects currently held within the general public and the possession is even not necessarily limited to the holders of the respective firearms. Therefore, any enforcement of prohibitions on these loading devices will be enormously problematic and inefficient.</p> <p>A specifically unclear issue is how to classify ammunition belts. These “loading devices” can often be easily connected together or, on the other hand, shortened or even taken apart to individual ammunition links. Therefore, it needs to be clarified how a capacity of an ammunition belt should be assessed. Although there are not many semi-automatic firearms fed from ammunition belts possessed by persons subject to the Firearms Directive, there is a significant number of these belts held by reenactors or by other individuals that are used for e. g. purely decorative purposes.</p> <p>For the Czech Republic, a very crude, but still conservative estimated number</p>

	of loading devices which can hold more than 20 rounds is around 1 million.
Estonia	<p>Estonia does not have statistical overview at this point of how many loading devices (that belong to semi-automatic firearms) are in Estonia which can hold more than 20 rounds. Since acquisition or possession of loading devices is not regulated and does not require a permit or a registration in Estonia, there is no overview of how many of them are.</p> <p>Although, if it is presumed that each one firearm comes with approximately 2 loading devices average, the maximum number of loading devices in civilian use can be 107468. To be noted that this number represent statistics, the true figure is between 0 and 107468.</p>
France	<p>In France it's prohibited to possess magazine for long firearms which allow to fire more than 30 rounds. As magazine are not considered as essential parts, those parts are not registered in the database. So it's impossible to say how many magazine allowing to fire between 21 and 30 rounds. For short firearms the magazine cannot allow to fire more 21 rounds (20 in the magazine, 1 in the chamber).</p> <p>Only special services are allowed to possess high capacity magazine (e.g. National defense, Police, Gendarmerie, Museums, ...).</p>
Finland	<p>Most likely there are millions of these in circulation in Finland alone. Most of the people owning semi-automatic rifle or pistol are likely to have plenty of magazines for their firearms. Sports shooters generally have several, even dozens of magazines for each semi-automatic firearm. Reason for such high estimate is that these eventually wear out to some extent and become unreliable, but as there has been no requirement to register these, it is not known if they get rid of these when new ones are purchased. Most likely not, as they can still be used for practice. When estimating the number of this type of loading devices, the Finnish Defence Forces estimates that it alone has sold well over 1 million magazines to individual buyers as well as to businesses that have been selling them to general public during the last 10-15 years. This includes at least tens of thousands of AK-47 magazines, but mostly magazines for WWII weapons. Approximately same amount has been sold to dealers inside EU doing business with general public. All of these magazines are such that they can be used (with or without minor modifications) in a firearm, but some are generally bit outdated for government use. Hence they are likely to have been sold to individual buyers for different purposes, most likely to be either used in a sporting weapon or just as a decorative item etc. This information comes from the official surplus dealer of the Finnish Defence Forces. Also it is known that one batch of at least 300 000 AK-47 magazines have been imported to Finland for private markets, in addition to smaller quantities imported by individual persons and businesses in the aftermath of sales from former GDR stocks. It is likely that even more was sold elsewhere in Europe.</p> <p>As these items have not been under licensing before, there are thousands sold and given to persons who don't have any firearms. Many of them have been sold together with deactivated firearms as present to persons who otherwise do not hold a firearms license. Also many have been acquired as</p>

	<p>souvenirs etc. as plenty of shop connected to museums, historical sites etc. have sold these.</p> <p>For example, a price for an old Finnish sub-machinegun 32 round magazine was 2-3 Euros few years ago. Hence, it has been quite popular item. Price of an AK-47 magazine has on lowest been around 5-10 euros.</p>
Germany	Acquisition and possession of magazines are not subject to German weapons law (only the use of certain magazine sized for sport shooters and hunters is subject to restrictions). Magazines are not registered and we do not possess information on the number of magazines in circulation.
Greece	These are normally magazines with about 30 rounds capacity and magazines mainly for pistols with a maximum capacity of 33 rounds which tended to be manufactured in the Czech Republic.
Hungary	The Hungarian database does not contain information relevant to the questionnaire of the IMCO Committee in the European Parliament. Our database has a different structure, which fully complies with the Firearms Directive, but not with the questions asked. Therefore I cannot provide you any answers, but if the EP wishes to know anything about the firearm's type, make, model, calibre and serial number, as well as the names and addresses of the supplier and the person acquiring or possessing the firearm, HU glad to help.
Latvia	It is not required to register loading devices and as such, no figures available.
Lithuania	High capacity magazines are not registered in Lithuania. According to the Firearms dealers data up to 300 magazines which can hold more than 20 rounds were sold, mostly for sport purposes.
Poland	The number of loading devices owned by civilians is unknown as not subject to registration
Portugal	Portugal gave examples of make – Kalashnikov, Models – AK 47, Type 56, AKM
Spain	Spain replied that they have no data concerning magazines
Romania	Semi-automatic firearms produced in Romania derived from AK47: GP / WASR 10/63, WUM 1 DRACO, SAR 1: 2648
Sweden	<p>All weapons, firearms magazines, regardless of their capacity, type and calibre can be freely purchased and held in Sweden. You can buy/possess a magazine, even if you do not have a firearm licence.</p> <p>Magazine/clips can be made of metal or plastic. Example given in reply. In SE, about 1,500 permits have been issued for possession of semi-automatic rifles for target shooting purposes. In excess of 30,000 permits have been issued for possession of a semi-automatic rifle for hunting purposes. Additionally, more than 30,000 permits have been issued for</p>

	possession of a semi-automatic shotgun for hunting purposes. The semi-automatic hunting rifles available with permits are rarely of such design that they can be used with large magazines/clips (e.g. Sauer 303, Merkel SR, Browning BAR MkIII).
UK	All of these type of weapons (mentioned in IIa)) would have either factory or aftermarket magazines that would have capacities greater than 21 rounds. For example, there are AR15 aftermarket drum magazines that have a capacity of 100 rounds. In respect of handguns, again although most standard magazines will contain 8-18 rounds of ammunition there are aftermarket magazines with higher capacities. Glock, a well-known manufacturer and recent supplier to the UK armed forces sells factory magazines for its pistols that hold over 30 rounds.
Norway	Detachable Magazine are not considered as an registered Firearms part, and therefore Norway does not have a register over such Magazines

**Q2: Technical facts and, where available figures, on 'high-capacity' magazines over 20 rounds available in the EU used for civilian purposes**

Croatia	Pursuant to the Weapons Act of the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Official Gazette No 63/07, 146/08 and 59/12), technical information and figures on "high-capacity" magazines referred to in question 2 are weapons and ammunition which, pursuant to Article 6, fall under the Category A firearms – prohibited firearms, and therefore the said firearms are not registered in the Republic of Croatia.
Czech Republic	<p>Magazines for semi-automatic firearms are usually detachable and as such are separate objects. A firearm itself typically does not influence or even preclude any maximum possible capacity of a magazine that can be inserted into it. Firearms can generally accept any magazine with appropriate shape and size of its section that is inserted into the body of the firearm and that possesses "compatible catching interface" (usually a set of lugs or ports in the upper part of the magazine body, that enables the magazine catch to hold the magazine inside the firearm).</p> <p>There are magazines with capacity higher than 20 rounds (usually between 25 and 35 rounds) available for most contemporary semi-automatic pistols and rifles designed for the use of double-stack magazines (i. e. magazines in which the cartridges are stored in two parallel rows). Magazines which can hold more than circa 35 rounds are rather exceptional and usually are too clumsy and heavy when loaded. E. g. a loaded 75-rounds drum magazine for RPD machine guns that can be attached to most AK-47 rifles weights 2,1 kg which represents more than 60% of the weight of the unloaded firearm itself (3,47 kg).</p> <p>From a technical point of view, a standard box magazine is a very simple</p>

	<p>device. It generally contains only a minimum number of parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a spring,</li> <li>- a body – which can be usually made either from a sheet of metal or plastic,</li> <li>- a follower – which transmits the pressing force of the spring to the cartridges loaded in the magazine, and</li> <li>- a base plate – which closes the magazine at its bottom.</li> </ul> <p>The capacity of the magazine is determined by the length and construction of its body and spring. Neither of these components is specifically complicated to manufacture (in comparison to essential components of firearms). Individual holders of firearms sometimes even make their own “fancy” high-capacity magazines, typically using adapted sections of bodies of several standard-capacity magazines, connecting them together by welding, rivets or high-strength adhesives.</p>
Estonia	<p>Estonia does not have statistical overview at this point of how many loading devices are in Estonia which can hold more than 20 rounds. Since acquisition or possession of loading devices is not regulated and does not require a permit, there is no overview of how many of them are in Estonia. Although, if it is presumed that each one firearm comes with approximately 2 loading devices average, the maximum number of loading devices in civilian use can be 107468. To be noted that this number represent statistics, the true figure is between 0 and 107468.</p> <p>In Estonia, loading devices that can hold more than 20 rounds are available in firearm stores and can be purchased without any permit. Therefore law enforcement agencies have no statistics how many of these loading devices have been purchased and are in civilian use at this point.</p>
France	<p>In France it's prohibited to possess magazine for long firearms which allow to fire more than 30 rounds. As magazine are not considered as essential parts, those parts are not registered in the database. So it's impossible to say how many magazine allowing to fire between 21 and 30 rounds. For short firearms the magazine cannot allow to fire more 21 rounds (20 in the magazine, 1 in the chamber).</p> <p>Only special services are allowed to possess high capacity magazine (e.g. National defense, Police, Gendarmerie, Museums, ...).</p>
Finland	<p>Finland replied to refer to the reply given in question 1 iic)</p>
Germany	<p>Acquisition and possession of magazines are not subject to German weapons law. As such, no information of magazines in circulation is available. A rough</p>



	estimate would be around 10-30 million magazines.
Greece	These are normally magazines with about 30 rounds capacity and magazines mainly for pistols with a maximum capacity of 33 rounds which tended to be manufactured in the Czech Republic.
Hungary	The Hungarian database does not contain information relevant to the questionnaire of the IMCO Committee in the European Parliament. Our database has a different structure, which fully complies with the Firearms Directive, but not with the questions asked. Therefore I cannot provide you any answers, but if the EP wishes to know anything about the firearm's type, make, model, calibre and serial number, as well as the names and addresses of the supplier and the person acquiring or possessing the firearm, HU glad to help.
Latvia	Latvia replied N/A
Lithuania	"High capacity" magazines are not registered in Lithuania. According to Firearms dealers data, up to 300 magazines which can hold more than 20 rounds were sold.
Poland	Poland replied that they have no such data
Portugal	In Portugal since the new law n.º 5/2006, 23 February - are prohibited for civilian the automatic firearms, firearms appearance of an automatic with some technical features, such as high-capacity charger, shot selector with several possibilities, telescopic stock, folding stock or retractable stock. Its current owners retain the right to keep from having safety. The heirs will have to deactivated the firearms.
Romania	Charger for firearms may store more than 20 bullets. Such firearms are only sold in Romania for collection or "utilitarian" purposes. Otherwise, storage capacity of charger of firearms with central percussion is limited to bullets under national law.
Spain	Spain replied that they have no data concerning magazines
Sweden	All weapons, firearms magazines, regardless of their capacity, type and calibre can be freely purchased and held in Sweden. You can buy/possess a magazine, even if you do not have a firearm licence.  Magazine/clips can be made of metal or plastic. In SE, about 1,500 permits have been issued for possession of semi-automatic rifles for target shooting purposes. In excess of 30,000 permits have been issued for possession of a semi-automatic rifle for hunting purposes. Additionally, more than 30,000 permits have been issued for possession of a semi-automatic shotgun for hunting purposes. The semi-automatic hunting rifles available with permits are rarely of such design that they can be used with large magazines/clips (e.g. Sauer 303, Merkel SR, Browning BAR MkIII).
UK	Basically any rifle or handgun that has a detachable magazine can have a

	magazine made for it that will be greater than 20 rounds
Norway	Do not register detachable magazines. Only a small percentage of around 300,000 active members of approved shooting organisations participate in competitions that require detachable magazines with a capacity greater than 20 rounds.

**Q3: Technical information and, where available figures, concerning concrete types of semi-automatic firearms registered within the EU which were used in the terrorist attacks in the EU Member States in recent years**

Croatia	In recent years, we have not registered any security-related incidents that could be connected to terrorist activities and therefore we do not have the requested information.
Czech Republic	There were no terrorist attacks (involving any firearms) in the Czech Republic over the recent two decades.
Estonia	Currently there have not been a terrorist attack in Estonia.
France	France did not reply to this question
Finland	In Finland, the firearms register lists are according to make, model, calibre, serial number, firing mechanism etc. No descriptive data, such as AK47 type is stored in firearms register
Germany	All terrorist attacks by Baader-Meinhoff-Bande/Rote Arme Fraktion or other terrorist groups were carried out with illegally possessed (usually stolen or robbed) civilian firearms or restricted war material (assault rifles, sub machine guns etc).
Greece	Greece did not reply to this question
Hungary	Hungary did not reply to this question
Latvia	Latvia replied N/A
Lithuania	Lithuania gave a NIL reply to this question
Poland	In 2014, 325 crimes were committed using 'firearm's – no specific information on type of firearm and no distinction between terrorist or other crimes
Portugal	Portugal replied that they do not have this information
Romania	No firearms of Romanian origin have been used during terrorist attacks
Spain	Spain did not reply to this question
Sweden	There have been no such crimes reported in Sweden. There is no such information

UK	UK did not reply to this question
Norway	As far as we know, the terrorist in France used Kalashnikov-type firearm. The AK47, AKM, Ak74, AKS 74U and later versions of the Kalashnikov rifle is prohibited for sport shooting and hunting.

**Q4: Technical information and, where available figures, concerning concrete types of semi-automatic weapons mostly used illegally or for criminal purposes**

Croatia	In 2014, we registered 31 criminal offences in which firearms were used and in 2015, there were 20 incidents with firearms. We do not have detailed statistical data on types of firearms used in these criminal offences. However these were mostly firearms produced in former Yugoslavia by "crvena zastava", namely the PAP M59/66 semi-automatic firearm, 7.62x39 calibre and the AP70 rifle in different varieties, 7.62x39 calibre
Czech Republic	<p>An absolute majority of semi-automatic firearms involved in criminal activities in the Czech Republic are illegal firearms, mostly illicitly trafficked from states outside EU (former USSR, the Balkans). In some cases, converted acoustic firearms are detected. These are mostly acoustic firearms insufficiently adapted from real firearms. Such acoustic weapons have been banned in the Czech Republic for more than 15 years (regardless of the original category of the firearm before the conversion), and they are illegally transferred to the Czech Republic from other Member States. Also weapons from the Second World War or the communist era are seized sometimes.</p> <p>Generally, the spectrum of illegally held firearms involve all types of firearms, not predominantly (or even exclusively) semi-automatic firearms, but also different types of shotguns, bolt action rifles, revolvers etc.</p> <p>The most usual semi-automatic firearms involved in illegal activities are semi-automatic pistols. However, these firearms often never entered the legal market in the EU. Typically, they have leaked from government stockpiles or military weaponry in the above-mentioned areas outside EU or have entered the illegal sphere in former times (especially between 1930s and 1990s). On the other hand, semi-automatic long firearms are infrequent in the criminal environment in the Czech Republic and illicitly trafficked long firearms are almost exclusively original military firearms, predominantly (fully) automatic firearms.</p>
Estonia	<p>Estonia does not have statistical overview at this point of how many crimes have been committed using semi-automatic firearms. Estonia has at this point statistics only of how many crimes are committed using a firearm.</p> <p>Therefore statistically it is likely that the number of crimes which has been committed using semi-automatic firearm falls in the range of 0 -104 during the period of years 2010 up to 2016 first half. In the year 2016 there has been 5 crimes in total in Estonia, where a firearm has been used but none of them has been a semi-automatic firearm.</p>

France	France did not reply to this question																																																
Finland	Firearms are not the typical means of homicides in Finland, like knives and other edged weapons are. Those which are used for homicides tend to be stolen pistols most likely manufactured before or just after WWII. Also there are some stolen semi-automatic hunting and sporting rifles of various types, reactivate weapons and most importantly converted blank firing/gas pistols.																																																
Germany	Germany did not reply to this question																																																
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Latvia	<p>There are no figures available on how many semi-automatic weapons have been used illegally or for criminal purposes.</p> <p>However, with regard to year 2015, in total 327 criminal proceedings on the ground of Article 233 of the <i>Criminal Law</i> (Unauthorised Manufacture, Repair, Acquisition, Storage, Carrying, Transportation, Forwarding and Sale of Firearms, Firearm Ammunition, High-powered Pneumatic Weapons, Explosives and Explosive Devices, and Violation of Selling Regulations) have been commenced. Also, in the context of illegal movement of firearms, in total 723 units have been removed.</p>																																																
Lithuania	For criminal purposes, mostly converted gas alarm pistols (IZH-79-8 Baikal) were used																																																
Poland	<p>Usually illegal short firearms are used in crime</p> <p>In 2014, 325 crimes were committed using 'firearm's – no specific information on type of firearm and no distinction between terrorist or other crimes.</p>																																																
Portugal	<p>List in use in Portugal which contains specific marks and models considered prohibited and cannot be held by civilians/transferred or imported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Make</th> <th>Model</th> <th>Calibre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Heckler &amp; Koch</td> <td>SL8-5</td> <td>223 Rem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AMP</td> <td>DSRno1 Police</td> <td>338 Lapua Magnum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walther</td> <td>G22</td> <td>.22LR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colt</td> <td>AR15 e demais variants (M16)</td> <td>.223</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amalite</td> <td>AR10</td> <td>7.62nato</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FN Herstal</td> <td>F.A.S</td> <td>7.62nato</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sterling</td> <td>Mark 4</td> <td>9mm nato</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escort by Hatsan Arms</td> <td>Escort</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sig sauer</td> <td>SSG 3000</td> <td>0.308</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heckler &amp; Koch</td> <td>G36</td> <td>7.62x51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heckler &amp; Koch</td> <td>G3</td> <td>7.62x51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sig sauer</td> <td>SG 552 Commando</td> <td>5.56mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VEPR</td> <td>VEPR</td> <td>.308Win</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Franchi SPA</td> <td>SPAS 15</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saiga</td> <td>M3</td> <td>7.62x39mm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Make	Model	Calibre	Heckler & Koch	SL8-5	223 Rem	AMP	DSRno1 Police	338 Lapua Magnum	Walther	G22	.22LR	Colt	AR15 e demais variants (M16)	.223	Amalite	AR10	7.62nato	FN Herstal	F.A.S	7.62nato	Sterling	Mark 4	9mm nato	Escort by Hatsan Arms	Escort	12	Sig sauer	SSG 3000	0.308	Heckler & Koch	G36	7.62x51	Heckler & Koch	G3	7.62x51	Sig sauer	SG 552 Commando	5.56mm	VEPR	VEPR	.308Win	Franchi SPA	SPAS 15	12	Saiga	M3	7.62x39mm
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	Saiga (Izmash)	Mk	7.62x39mm							
Romania	There are no records of such cases									
Spain	Types of semi-automatic firearms used for illicit aims:									
	<b>Firearm type</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>					
	Pistol	1565	1355	1181	875					
	Machine pistol	0	2	0	1					
	Assault Rifle	15	13	39	17					
	Sub mach Gun	14	18	36	11					
	Rifle	617	583	552	443					
TOTAL	2211	1971	1808	1347						
Sweden	Semi-automatics confiscated/seized weapons in Sweden during the period 2010-2016 –									
	Percentages of semi-automatic firearms among confiscated firearms given.									
	<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016 (jan-july)</b>		
	All semi auto firearms	5,6	12,2	13,6	20,9	29,9	31,1	39,1		
	Semi auto pistols excluded	0,4	1,3	2	1,4	1,1	1,6	1,4		
	Confiscated/Seized firearms (total)	839	840	810	687	909	893	488		
UK	UK did not reply to this question									
Norway	The Firearms most used in Criminal Activities are illegal Firearms that are either smuggled in to the Country or stolen from its legal owners. In the table below there is an overview of Semi-automatic Firearms which has been delivered for forensic investigation.									
		Automatic rifles		Sub-machine gun		Semi-automatic rifles		Semi-automatic pistols		
	Weapons investigated	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
	2013	283	1	0,4	22	7,8	3	1,1	83	29,3
	2014	232	2	0,9	16	6,9	16	6,9	54	23,3
	2015	179	1	0,6	7	3,9	3	1,7	67	37,4
	2016	150	0	0,0	16	10,7	4	2,7	52	34,7

## ANNEX II: EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF WEAPONS PROVIDED BY GERMANY

The regulations of weapons and firearms are different from member state to member state as well as neighboring states like Switzerland and Norway. Due to different regulations, the total number of citizens, owning firearms and the amount of firearms in private possession differ as well, reaching from almost none to nearly unlimited.

Except for the Federal Republic of Germany (DEU), none of the member states has installed a centralized firearms database. That means, based on numbers of DEU, the total amount of legally possessed firearms with in the MS is more or less estimation.

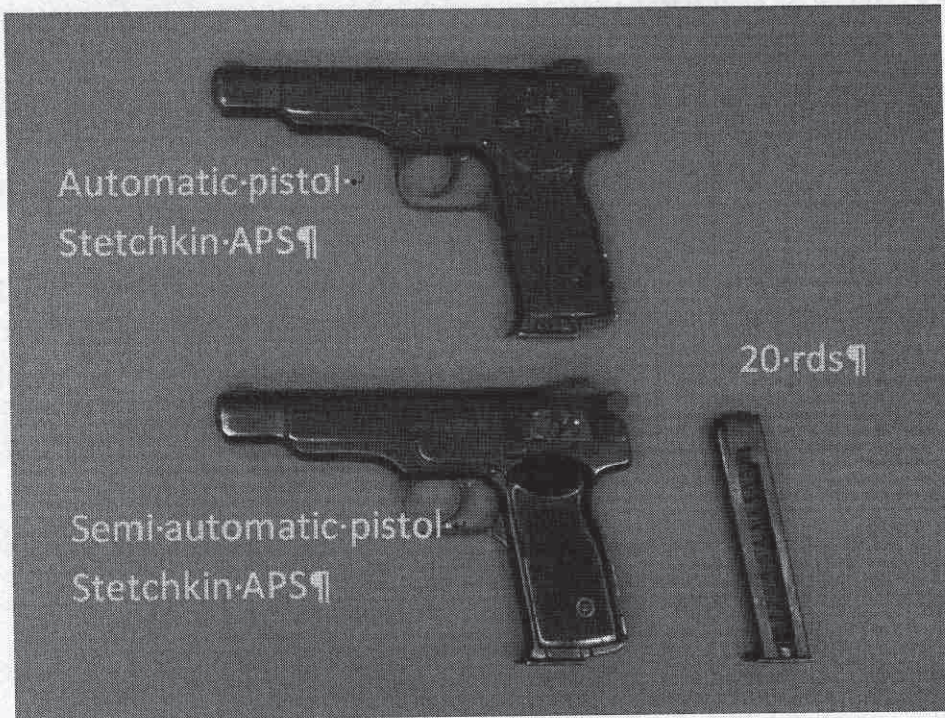
In DEU, 1.57 million citizens own firearms, the total number of legally possessed firearms in private property is 5.82 million firearms.

Due to change in the weapons act in DEU, on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008, it is prohibited to modify and possess firearms Cat. A, I. Examples are shown in the pictures below:

1. I) Examples automatic firearms which have been converted into semi-automatic firearms:



**Pic. 1: Semi-automatic rifle Tokarev SWT 1940, modified from full-automatic rifle Tokarev AWT 1940, cal. 7,62mm x 54 R**



**Pic. 2: Semi-automatic pistol Stetchkin-APS, modified from full-automatic pistol Stetchkin-APS, cal. 9mm x 18 (9mm-M) ¶**



**Pic. 5: Semi-automatic rifle MPI-KM, modified from full-automatic rifle AK-47/MPI-KM, former GDR, cal. 7.62mm x 39 ¶**