

This report describes the context of **armed violence and weapons flow in Brazil**. The objective is to increase the protection of the **fundamental rights**, bringing the understanding that weapons flows have a direct impact on violence and people's life.

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International References:

- The Arms Trade Treaty - ATT
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



LETHAL VIOLENCE

21.6 VICTIMS PER 100 THOUSAND HABITANTS



45 THOUSAND LIVES WERE LOST IN 2019

Source: Ministry of Health

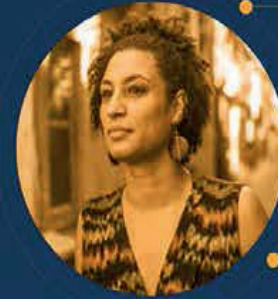
POLICE KILLING VICTIMS IN 2019



Source: The Brazilian Public Safety Yearbook (2020)

EMBLEMATIC CASES

8 emblematic cases of armed violence and weapon diversion are included in the report, for instance, Marielle Franco murder:



Black, Sociologist, LGBTQIA+, city councilwoman with social solid work

Politically motivated murder

Involvement of **vigilante groups** are feasible

Use of german weapon from **Heckler & Koch**, suspected diverted from public arsenals

Case revealed **irregularities in ammunition sales**

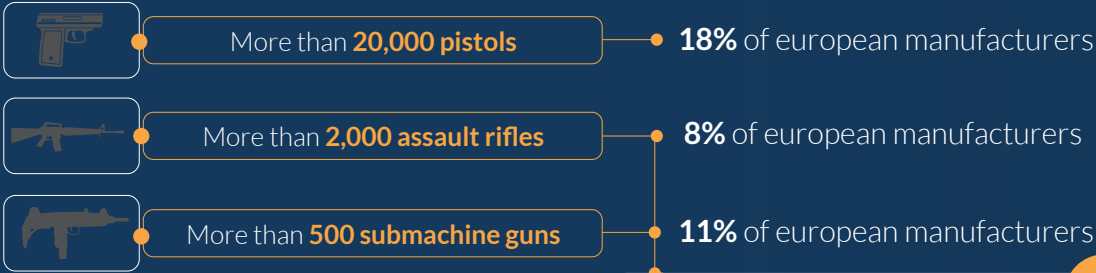


CONTEXT

- **Inequalities and structural discrimination**
- Low clearance rates of homicide's cases **between 11 and 67%**
- Populist language and speech that **encourages the use of lethal force by law enforcement agencies**
- Civil society, free press and democracy **face an increasing level of restriction, intimidation and attacks**

FIREARM SEIZED AND SHARE OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS

2018-2019 DATA FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STATE-LEVEL POLICE



These are **highly lethal weapons, not recommended for highly-dense areas** due to the full automatic feature and because its projectile can pierce walls

(Source: PF, PRF, SSPs from BA, PE, RJ and SP)

MOMENT OF HIGH REGULATORY INSTABILITY (GUN CONTROL)



Since 2019, **more than 30 new regulations** that loosen the access to firearms and ammunition

65% increase in the number of weapons acquired

The weapons and ammunition market management and the actions to tackle firearms trafficking **are fragile and insufficient**

PUBLIC STOCKPILES

- Firearms importation shows a sharp increase** since 2018
- State stockpile management **is poorly conducted and dealt with secrecy**
- Only 6 out of 54 state police owns an adequate ammunition control system **There are agencies still controlling their ammunition in paper books**
- During five years, 4 out of 54 state police had 185 diverted weapons and federal forces, 323 (being 131 or 41% manufactured in Europe) and 18 thousand ammunitions diverted. **In 10 years, 17 thousand firearms were leaked from private security companies and 1,600 from state police in Rio de Janeiro**

RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNMENTS, STATE AGENCIES AND FOREIGN WEAPONS MANUFACTURERS

The transfer of weapons generates legal and moral obligations. In foreign countries, the **government and export agencies are responsible** for the arms trade. They must conduct risk assessments to ensure compliance with international law and human rights. The same standard is applied to companies and other entities. **They must consider:**



- Rate of firearms-related deaths and victims profile
- Gun-control civil regulation
- Rate of police killings
- State capacity to control the weapons circulation
- Rate of homicide cases clearance and other human rights violations
- State control of its arsenal

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT



- Implement a **national homicide reduction policy** with focus on protecting the black and young population
- Reduce civilian access to firearms, **prioritising the public safety policies**
- Implement a national policy to **reduce police lethality**
- Improve the systems designed to control the civilian possession of firearms and **tackle firearms trafficking**
- Improve the **weapons management system** of state agencies (Stockpile management)