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.

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
- 70% of the victims were killed by a firearm

**POLICE KILLING VICTIMS IN 2019**

- 6,375 victims of police killings in 2019
- 99% men
- 79% black people
- 50% young (20-29 years old)
- 24% children and teenagers (1 to 19 years old)

**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

**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
Less guns, more youth: armed violence, police violence and the arms trade in Brazil

Executive Summary and Recommendations

Since 2019, more than 30 new regulations that loosen the access to firearms and ammunition. 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
- Rate of police killings
- Rate of homicide cases clearance and other human rights violations
- State capacity to control the weapons circulation
- 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)

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

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.

FIREARM SEIZED AND SHARE OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS

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

- More than 20,000 pistols: 18% of European manufacturers
- More than 2,000 assault rifles: 8% of European manufacturers
- More than 500 submachine guns: 11% of European manufacturers

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