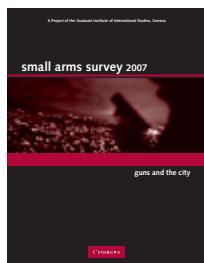


Small Arms Survey 2007

GUNS AND THE CITY



The *Small Arms Survey 2007: Guns and the City* offers new and updated information on small arms production, stockpiles, transfers, and measures, including a special focus on transfer controls. In view of the declaration that more than half of the world's population now resides in cities, this year's thematic section explores the complex issue of urban violence with case studies on Burundi and Brazil as well as a photo essay by award-winning combat photographer Lucian Read. This edition also features chapters on lessons learned from the tracing of diverted ammunition in northern Uganda and Rio de Janeiro, the relationship between the prices of firearms and the likelihood of conflict, and the role of small arms in post-conflict South Sudan.

The *Small Arms Survey* is produced annually by a team of researchers based in Geneva, Switzerland, and a worldwide network of local researchers. Policy-makers, diplomats, and non-governmental organizations have come to value it as a vital resource for identifying small arms-related concerns as well as violence reduction strategies.

Praise for the *Survey* from Antanas Mockus, former Mayor of Bogotá, Colombia (1995–97 and 2000–04):

'The *Small Arms Survey 2007: Guns and the City* connects the dots between the individuals and organizations whose inaction or actions affect levels of armed violence at the municipal, national, regional, and international levels. In so doing, and in reminding us that we have the means to improve security, this book is essential reading for anyone concerned with mitigating the suffering armed violence causes families and communities around the world.'

Key findings

Production, civilian inventories, transfers, and transparency

- Every year, 530,000 to 580,000 military rifles, assault rifles, and carbines are produced under licence or as unlicensed copies, representing 60 to 80 per cent of total annual production.
- States that are owners of original technology are easily outnumbered by those that acquire it.
- Only 57 per cent of weapons produced by technology acquirers are produced under licence.
- There are at least 875 million combined civilian, law enforcement, and military firearms in the world today.
- Civilians own approximately 650 million firearms worldwide, roughly 75 per cent of the known total. US citizens alone own some 270 million of these, with about 90 firearms for every 100 people (see enclosed AP graphs).
- At least 60 states made what could reasonably be interpreted as irresponsible small arms shipments to 36 countries during the period 2002–04.
- The 2007 Small Arms Transparency Barometer indicates that transparency among the major exporters of small arms and light weapons remains poor in many countries. Among the most transparent are the United States, France, Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Germany. The least transparent are Bulgaria, North Korea, and South Africa.

Guns and the City

- Large-scale and uncontrolled urbanization appears to be associated with increased rates of armed violence.
- Rapid urbanization is generally coupled with decreasing levels of public safety, posing serious challenges to the provision of security and justice.
- In the global South, urban violence is often political as much as criminal in nature, with criminal violence socially and geographically structured and organized.
- In Brazil, firearm homicide is correlated to urbanization and social inequality.
- Brazilian men are 17 times more likely to be victimized by firearm violence in urban areas than women, but that difference diminishes in rural areas.
- An important risk factor for firearm violence in Brazil is being young (aged 15–29 years), out of school, and out of work.

- Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, lags behind the rest of the country in terms of human security.
- Post-conflict urban violence leads many residents of Bujumbura to keep defensive types of small arms—i.e. handguns—for self-protection.

Lessons from field research

- An estimated 100,000 small arms and grenades are still in circulation in Burundi, following a ten-year civil war.
- In Iraq, high demand from people buying weapons for security, crime, or conflict has pushed up the price of a basic wooden Kalashnikov assault rifles from USD 80–150 in 2003 to USD 400–800 in 2006.
- Cheaper weapons prices lead to an increased risk of civil war, independently of other conflict risk factors.
- Assault rifles bought in African countries are around USD 200 cheaper than the world average.
- In Karamoja, Uganda, there is evidence that members of the security forces transferred ammunition to Karimojong warriors, in direct opposition to successive and ongoing disarmament initiatives.
- In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, there is evidence that—whether through trade, loss, or theft—security forces' ammunition is fuelling some of the city's extreme armed violence.
- The 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement in South Sudan has failed to improve security for large segments of the population.
- In Lakes State, South Sudan, 35 per cent of household survey respondents said that they or someone in their compound possessed a firearm.

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