



## Denial of shooting and the security of the military police in the state of Paraná: An invitation for analysis and institutional research

### Nega de disparo e a segurança da Polícia Militar do Estado do Paraná: Um convite para análises e pesquisas institucionais

10.56238/isevmjv3n1-006

Receipt of originals: 03/12/2023

Publication Acceptance: 01/01/2024

**Bruno Antonio Franceschet Vieira<sup>1</sup>**

#### ABSTRACT

Military police officers work exposed to risks to their physical and vital integrity, whether due to the need for constant attention, decision-making in risky situations, the unpredictability of daily work, or the eventual need to handle firearms. The Military Police of the State of Paraná, through changes in firearm equipment in recent years, has highlighted a problem related to the denial of firing at the time of disposal of ammunition. Thus, this article aims to propose and encourage reflections, future research and institutional measures related to ammunition and work equipment.

**Keywords:** Denial of fire, Server security, Military Police of Paraná.

#### INTRODUCTION

It is understood that police work is recognized as one of the most stressful in the world, whether due to the need for constant attention, decision-making in risky situations, the unpredictability of daily work, the eventual needs of handling firearms, in addition to the physical, psychological and emotional demands. Although this set characterizes the work as stressful, it also encompasses the skills necessary to be and act as a police officer, and among these skills is not only practical knowledge about equipment, here specifically the firearm, but also technical issues, types of weapons, ammunition, handling, etc (Reis, 2022).

The public security service in Brazil is divided into segmentations in which each secretariat and institution specializes in specific types of assignments. The Military Police follows the missions provided for in article 144 of the CF/88, in the public security system, and is characterized by ostensible policing and the preservation of public order. This study intends to reflect on an incident with the Military Police of the State of Paraná, in which the State Constitution expands security responsibilities, considering it an agency with a monopoly on the

---

<sup>1</sup> Bachelor's degree in Public Security from the Military Police Academy of Guatupê PMPR, 1 Lt. Qopm - 1st Lieutenant of the Military Police Officer Cadre



use of force representing the Democratic Rule of Law (Luz, 2021).

Art. 48. The Military Police, a state force, a permanent and regular institution, organized on the basis of military hierarchy and discipline, is responsible for the ostensible police, the preservation of public order, the execution of civil defense activities, fire prevention and fighting, public searches, rescues and rescues, urban and road traffic policing, forests and water sources, in addition to other forms and functions defined by law. (BRAZIL, 1988)

In 2023, the Paraná State Security Secretariat modernized the military apparatus of the security agents of the regular troops, through the acquisition of new weapons and corresponding ammunition. Currently the military police use the Beretta APX Cal. 9mm with the respective ammunition: Bonded 9mm Luger +P EXP 124 gr.

During the disposal of the GOLD HEX .40 S&W EXPO 155 gr ammunition carried out by the 5th BATTALION OF THE MILITARY POLICE and the 11th INDEPENDENT MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, using the TAURUS PT 24/7 and PT 840 pistols, both with .40 caliber, it was observed that the ammunition mentioned above was denied,<sup>2</sup> a fact that raises a concern for the physical integrity of the military police of the State of Paraná. since such cartridges were under the load of these in use during the exercise of their functions. If denial occurs, the lives of the agents are at risk. That said, this work aims to bring to light the useful life of ammunition with the various specialties of the Military Police of Paraná, ammunition manufactured by the company CBC<sup>3</sup>.

Seeking to encourage reflections, future research and institutional measures related to ammunition and work equipment, not only focusing on the case exposed in this study, including the elaboration of field work (shooting range) with a view to determining in practice the durability of ammunition.

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF HABILITATION INSTRUCTION IN THE SECURITY OF STATE DEFENSE AGENTS**

The military police officer, like all professionals in the labor market, is the result of their training. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the importance of continuing education during the agent's performance process, since we are in a constant process of developing our psychomotor and emotional competencies and skills. Among the various stages of training, the qualification instruction is present, with the objective of preparing the police officer in their

---

<sup>2</sup> Technical language to refer to when the proper firing of the ammunition does not occur.

<sup>3</sup> Brazilian Cartridge Company.



different areas of activity, in addition to the skills of self-defense and defense of citizens at risk.

Police shooting is not unique, it is the result of a series of techniques that have been used but have had no effect. In order to fire the firearm, the police officer must first go through several instructions, such as the progressive use of force, weapons and ammunition, legislation, general policing techniques, operational procedures, police approach, among others. (SANTOS, 2016)

During the instruction process, the agent becomes familiar with the operation and peculiarities of the firearm, as well as its maintenance and use of appropriate ammunition. It should be noted that during the instruction the ammunition used in the shootings does not have the same quality as the ammunition used in the actual actions, during this exercise the reload type ammunition is used, also called train.

### **TECHNICAL REFERENCE OF THE AMMUNITION USED**

Both ammunition mentioned above are produced and distributed by the national company CBC. The Beretta APX Cal. 9mm ammunition, according to the technical information provided by the production company itself, sports full coating by sealant varnish between case / projectile and case / primer. They are subjected to functional tests in extreme conditions of temperature and humidity. On the other hand, the discarded ammunition previously used GOLD HEX .40 S&W EXPO 155 gr does not have the same protective coating against physicochemical factors. According to the specification on the packaging, both ammunition have a shelf life of 10 years after manufacture, as long as it is kept in the original packaging. After its removal, according to the manufacturer's own guidance (CBC), the shelf life becomes 6 months. However, we cannot forget the conditions and the way in which these ammunition are used by the troops, that is, from administrative work or under different conditions, in the various policing processes, such as motorcycle policing, foot policing, mounted policing, and above all, subject to varied climates at the state level.

### **DENIES IT AS A RISK TO THE STATE MILITARY**

The main weapons used by the military police are classified as handguns, and these "carry" weapons are also called pistols. As mentioned earlier, the Beretta APX Cal. 9mm is currently used, which is semi-automatic with a safety lock system with a capacity of 17 rounds in its magazine. Previously, the "large" armaments used by the corporation were the TAURUS PT 24/7 and PT 840, both of .40 caliber.

With the change of weaponry, the Military Police disposed of the GOLD HEX .40



S&W EXPO 155 gr ammunition with shots upon firing instructions with the troops, these cartridges being the same used during the exercise of the function by the State Military. In an interview with Cb. QPMG1 Bruno Cesar de Sales<sup>4</sup> of the 5th BATTALION OF MILITARY POLICE/CIA CHOQUE, instructor who qualified the military police of the 5th BATTALION OF MILITARY POLICE and the 11th INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF MILITARY POLICE for the operational use of BERETTA APX to replace the TAURUS PT 24/7 and PT 840 pistols. A total rate of 10% was recorded during the shooting by the military police of the 11CIPM<sup>5</sup>. In addition to the records of the instructive practice before the 5th Military Police Battalion, Sales recorded an overall rate of 10.5% of denial of ammunition, noting that agents with greater exposure to the weather had a higher rate of denial than administrative agents.

Considering that the ammunition that generated the inability to deflagrate were the same ones used during the final activity of the State Military, it is emphasized that in a situation of confrontation due to a real threat, the life of the military police would be completely vulnerable. Based on the premise of the psychophysical factors of stress that involves the military police in an armed confrontation, if a breakdown of this magnitude occurs, it would be unlikely to solve it, making life easier for his opponent to take the lives of third parties or the State Military. It also shows that, under strong stress, even a highly trained public security agent could suffer the influence of the aforementioned factors, and in the meantime, a greater difficulty to remedy this temporary inability to shoot, and that once again, this would be the moment when he would be totally weakened and vulnerable to the threat.

According to Marty (2022) "In the face of a threat, a police officer is always at risk, and it can be higher or lower, but always inseparable. When a military police officer comes across an incident, he or she will have, if technically possible, the duty to attend to it in order to guarantee rights." Therefore, the security agent is in extreme crumple in cases of dangerous fine, since the firearm may fail to fire when it is necessary. Analyzing the set of factors, it is hypothesized that the denial of the firing is not attributed to the firearms mentioned above, but to the GOLD HEX .40 S&W EXPO 155 gr ammunition due to its expiration time when removed from the box and the time of exposure to physicochemical factors.

The lack of specific legislation on the security equipment of military police officers also becomes an aggravating factor in this general context, since the complexity of these technologies

---

4 Corporal of the General Military Police Cadre 1; Institutional- Firearm Instructor Course by PM/PR (CIAF); Designated Shooter; Patrol Conduct: Tactics for Armed Confrontations (Denarc/PC); Pre-Hospital Care (PHC) in Combat (TIGRE/PC).

5 11th Independent Military Police Company



must be better experienced by agents, ensuring efficiency and safety for all (Luz, 2021).

## FINAL THOUGHTS

Prioritizing the safeguarding of the Military Police of the State of Paraná in the exercise of the function of their duty, it is essential to bring together a totality of Military Police of different specialized units belonging to the institution, thus being able, within 6 months, from the receipt of the new ammunition, to submit them to police shooting practice under the aspect of corroboration of the specification of the validity of the ammunition of carry weapons, used by this corporation, as narrated by the company CBC. This measure guarantees the affirmation of the effectiveness of the firing of their respective weapons, Beretta APX pistol, using the ammunition that was paid to them for the execution of the operational service, since they are already subjected to any and all physical-chemical weathering, capable of suffering changes in the properties of the ammunition and possible influence on its deflagrations. This diligence reinforces the guarantee of the technical qualifications of the ammunition, also serving as a qualifying experiment and encouraging new research on the subject.

It also indicates the importance of theoretical-practical research regarding the institutional body of the Military Police, its equipment and internal procedures, so that situations such as the one raised by the study can have a greater theoretical basis, in addition to enabling clarification and guidance not only to the body of agents, but also to the civilian population.

From the importance of this content, in the use of the material with the ranks of the Military Police of Paraná, in principle, we have the preservation of the life of the State Military, the greatest asset of this Corporation, under the detailed analysis and criterion of a periodicity of the exchange of ammunition used in the operational service, soon after the negotiations as described in this item. That it can still provide legal certainty to the institution, because, in case there is any negative development, the State will be able to rely on the studies in question to exempt itself from any and all responsibility supported by the efficiency of the material in the face of the climatic factors that plague them. Finally, so that criteria are adopted for the acquisition of this material, in advising the decision-making process of the Corporation's top Comado, under the bias, of the search for a safe material, which can effectively assist in the preservation of lives.



## REFERENCES

- Luz, C. C. (2021). Estudo acerca das legislações relacionadas aos equipamentos de proteção individual para os Policiais Militares da Polícia Militar do Paraná. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 7(11), 103509-103529.
- Reis, C. J. L. (2022). O tiro de polícia: decisão irreversível em ambientes complexos.
- Marty, O. L. (2022). Os fatores de influência no risco do policial militar ser vítima de crimes em decorrência da função/Influence factors in the risk of a military police officer being a victim of crimes as a result of the function. *Brazilian Applied Science Review*, 6(3), 1148-1170.
- Santos, F. F. T. (2016). A FORMAÇÃO PERMANENTE EM TIRO DOS POLICIAIS MILITARES DO ESTADO DE MATO GROSSO: um recorte para o 1º comando regional. *Homens do Mato: Revista Científica de Pesquisa em Segurança Pública*, 16(3), 153-175. Disponível em: <http://revistacientifica.pm.mt.gov.br/ojs/index.php/semanal/article/view/344>. Acesso em: 14 jan. 2024.



## APPENDIX A

1 - BERETTA APX CAL qualification instruction. 9MM held by the 11 CIPM on 10/09/2023.

<b>PMPR</b> <b>2º CRPM</b> <b>11CIPM</b> <b>P3</b>	<b>CAMBÉ - PR.</b> <b>Em 09 de outubro 2023</b> <b>NOTA DE INSTRUÇÃO Nº 021</b> <b>E-PROTOCOLO Nº</b>
---	--

### “INSTRUÇÃO DE HABILITAÇÃO DA BERETTA APX CAL. 9MM”

#### 1. FINALIDADE:

Regular a participação em curso de Instrução Teórica, de Tiro Real e Habilitação para utilização da Beretta APX Cal. 9mm definindo atribuições de procedimentos aos policiais militares da 11 CIPM.

#### 2. REFERÊNCIA:

Ordem verbal do comandante da 11CIPM.

#### 3. OBJETIVOS:

Instruir os Policiais Militares quanto a correta manutenção, desmontagem e montagem e funcionamento do mecanismo, além de utilização das normas técnicas ministradas para execução de tiro real, disponíveis na corporação e consequente Habilitação para utilização da Beretta APX Cal. 9mm.

#### 04. CONDIÇÕES DE EXECUÇÃO:

- Data / hora:** A partir do dia 09 de outubro (Segunda-feira) das **08h00min** ao término.
- Local:** Merkava clube de tiro - Cambé;
- Efetivo Participante:** Todo efetivo da 11CIPM.

#### 05. LOGÍSTICA:

- Uniforme:** O Orgânico de cada Subunidade com colete balístico e equipamento de Proteção Individual (EPI)
- Armamento:** Beretta APX Cal. 9mm para os policiais da 11CIPM a ser fornecida pela P/4 da 11CIPM.

#### 06. PRESCRIÇÕES DIVERSAS:

- Comandante da Cia:** Providenciar a escala do Efetivo nos dias acima citados, para que participem da instrução .

Maj QOPM Marcelo **Israel** da Costa Vieira  
**Comandante da 11ºCIPM.**

1º Ten QOPM Bruno Antonio **Franceschet** Vieira,  
**Oficial P/3 da 11ºCIPM.**



## ANNEX B

2 - Expiration instruction indicated by the manufacturer of the GOLD HEX ammunition.







## ANNEX C

3 - Expiration instruction indicated by the manufacturer of the BONDED ammunition.

