MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences

Brazil

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
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BRAZIL

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022
PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SM) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states’ National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country’s evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG’s work for the thematic assessment for the area of “Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences” was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with
the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.
Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Brazil implements and participates in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations. Of particular note are the following courses and training provided in the past five years by the United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), the National Institute of Criminalistics (INC) and the National Police Academy (ANP) of Brazil:

- Course on clandestine narcotics laboratories: identification procedures, evidence gathering, security, dangers, and decontamination. DEA and Torres Advanced Enterprise Solutions. Paraguay, July 2017
- Course on emerging trends. DEA. El Salvador, April 2018
- Crime scenes with drugs and chemical substances: expert appraisal, investigation, and prosecution. Class at the ANP, Police Training Course, Brazilia, 2019
- Postgraduate course in forensic science applied to crime scenes. Subject: “Integrated Study of Traces.” INC. Brazilia, 2020
- Course on chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear agents. Subject: “Security in clandestine laboratories.” ANP. Brazilia, December 2021

The country has protocols and procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, which provide adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of laboratories or facilities, but do not include actions that minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and hazardous waste.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The agencies in charge of drug control in Brazil do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming.

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.
Brazil has programs and strategies for land, riverine, maritime, and aerial drug interdiction through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

**Priority Action 1.4:** Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Brazil has the following laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- Law 11.343/2006 (Law on Drugs)
- Law 9.613/96 (Law on Money Laundering)
- Law 12.850/2013 (Law on Criminal Organizations)

**Priority Action 1.5:** Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Brazil has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes, as shown in the following documents:

- Forensic analysis reports related to the fight against illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. Access to these reports is restricted
- Intelligence reports related to the criminal organizations dedicated to drug trafficking operating in the country, modus operandi, new trends, etc. These documents are confidential
- Newsletters of the Center of Excellence for the Reduction of Illicit Drug Supply, especially the strategic study on COVID-19 and drug trafficking in Brazil
- Drug Early Warning Subsystem (SAR) Reports

**Priority Action 1.6:** Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Brazil implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this regard, intelligence activities carried out by the Brazilian police are largely oriented towards the identification of organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. These operations, which involve thematic groups (task forces and special groups for sensitive investigations), are carried out in strategic locations in Brazilian territory and consist of mapping criminal activities and the interdiction of drug trafficking.

The country carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and
related crimes. The Integrated Border Protection Program (PPIF) and the National Border and Boundary Security Program (Surveillance, Integration, Governance, Interoperability and Autonomy - VIGIA) stand out in this regard. These programs promote integrated inter-agency drug supply reduction operations. There are several technical cooperation agreements between various agencies to promote and regulate integrated action in the fight against criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. These mechanisms may involve federal, state and municipal agencies; direct, indirect, and autonomous public administration entities; the civil police, the military police, and the armed forces.

Brazil has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, through:

- Legal and police cooperation through INTERPOL, attachés, and liaison officers of the Federal Police in other countries
- Intelligence data exchange between Federal Police and foreign attachés in Brazil
- Special Operations

**Priority Action 1.7:** Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Brazil has the following institutions in responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- INC of the Federal Police
- Technical-scientific sectors of the Regional Superintendencies of the Federal Police
- Various police forensic laboratories in the states

The country has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- The Minerva Project offers on-site courses for state experts, organized by the National Police Academy (ANP). The ANP also runs training courses for federal experts
- The Mercúrio Project offers distance learning courses on NPS, promoted by the National Secretariat for Drug Policies (SENAD), such as the TraNSPor course

Brazil has the SAR of the National Drug Policy System (SISNAD) as a mechanism to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.
**Priority Action 1.8**: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Brazil has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. In this regard, the country carries out special and routine operations run by the Cybercrime Division of the Federal Police to monitor social networks to detect cybercrime. Another mechanism used is international cooperation through the exchange of data and information on specific cases.

**Priority Action 1.9**: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Brazil has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. The Federal Police, through its System for the Control and Inspection of Chemical Products (SINPROQUIM 2), monitors private companies that handle precursor chemicals used in the refining of illicit drugs.

The country uses some tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), such as the pre-export notification system (PEN Online), to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

**Priority Action 1.10**: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Brazil has national authorities with an adequate budget, human, and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, and products related to illicit drug markets. These powers are contemplated in the National Drug Policy (PNAD).

Competent personnel receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, and products related to illicit drug markets. Accordingly, the National Secretariat for Drug Policy and Asset Management, in partnership with the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), offers nationwide courses, training and capacity building on forfeiture, seizure, and management of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets. These courses include:

- CaPtaNDo course (training in National Drug Policy, with a module on confiscation and management of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes)
- CaPta course (Spanish version of the CaPtaNDo course, with a shorter module on asset management)
• FRoNt course (Fundamentals of Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime Interdiction)

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has a platform for online courses called EaD SEGEN, which is part of the ministerial strategy for the professional training of Brazilian public security operators.

In addition, the Federal Highway Police offers specialized courses in the area of Anti-Drug Trafficking Operations (OTENARCO). These courses contribute directly to the development of the skills needed to combat drug and arms trafficking. Also noteworthy are the refresher training courses provided during various operations, operational courses (including the Thematic Operations Course for Fighting Crime - COTEM), and the Police Updating Cycle (CAP), which is offered annually to all personnel and addresses the subject of the Fight against Drug, Weapons, and Ammunition Trafficking. These courses contribute to institutional services and to society, mainly by reducing drug supply and disrupting criminal organizations.

The Federal Police has the National Police Academy, which offers various classroom, hybrid, and distance courses on these subjects.

The state (civilian and military) police academies also have a number of specific training programs on seizure, confiscation, and management of property and assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.
**Priority Action 2.1:** Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Brazil has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. This information is shared with other regional or global systems, through the Drug Early Warning Subsystem (SAR) and informal networks for the exchange of data and information between Brazilian and foreign criminal experts. The SAR distributes periodic reports to all forensic units in Brazil and provides data and information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), and the Early Warning System for the Americas (SATA) of the Organization of American States.

**Priority Action 2.2:** Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Brazil improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and/or acquisition of technology. In this sense, the country has implemented:

- "Philosophies": evidence-based policing, policing geared to problem solving, and science-based policing
- Laboratory techniques: gas chromatography and mass spectrometry, among others
- Equipment: chromatographs and spectrometers (of various types), among others

**Priority Action 2.3:** Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Brazil has regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging illicit synthetic drugs. In this sense, the Federal Constitution (mainly Article 144) empowers the police to seize, investigate, and analyze drugs and substances with psychoactive potential. Based on Law 11.343/2006 and Decree 5912/2006, the Ministry of Health was competent to regulate the market for these drugs and substances. In 2013, under Decree 8077/2013, that function was transferred to the National Health Surveillance Agency
(ANVISA), which periodically publishes updated lists of substances or products that may cause dependence. These lists are included in Annex I to Decree 344/1998 of the Health Surveillance Secretariat of the Ministry of Health (SVS/MS). Medicines subject to special control are those composed of substances listed in that Annex (List of narcotic drugs, psychotropic precursors, and other substances subject to special control).

**Priority Action 2.4:** Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Brazil participates in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)’s Project ION (International Operations on NPS). The Federal Police serves as the focal point.

**Priority Action 2.5:** Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Brazil does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.
STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

**Priority Action 3.1:** Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, through the Federal Police of Brazil, is the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

In Brazil, Law 10.357/2001 and Decree 240 of the Ministry of Justice provide for instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

The country has an updated register of all individuals and companies handling controlled chemical substances.

Brazil’s competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, especially when there are well-founded suspicions of irregularities, as listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the competent national authority</th>
<th>Does it carry out regular inspections and audits?</th>
<th>Is it responsible for controlling domestic trade?</th>
<th>Does it consider the CICAD Model Regulations?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Police</td>
<td>Yes, Regularity depends above all on the existence of well-founded suspicions of irregularities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Action 3.2:** Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

Brazil does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms regarding substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.
**Priority Action 3.3:** Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Brazil has Decree No. 154, incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9, of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

**Priority Action 3.4:** Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Brazil has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control measures</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control measures</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brazil complies with the request for information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

As an additional measure for the control of precursor chemicals, the country uses the same controls that apply to manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers.

**Priority Action 3.5:** Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Brazil uses the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

The country does not use the INCB’s Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

**Priority Action 3.6:** Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Brazil receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

**Priority Action 3.7:** Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Brazil, there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. In this sense, the country has a National Anti-Drug Fund with a budget for purchases (of equipment and supplies) requested by the country’s police forces and entities working to reduce drug supply within the scope of the National System for Public Policies on Drugs (SISNAD). Government agencies involved in supply reduction also have specific budget allocations. These budgets make it possible to purchase laboratory equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances. There are
budget items for the purchase of protective equipment for laboratory personnel, but not for personnel working outside the laboratories. The Federal Police has begun proceedings for the purchase of portable spectrometers, which would facilitate the preliminary identification of suspicious substances.

**Priority Action 3.8:** Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Brazil uses the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The following is a description of the agencies that use this tool and in which way(s):

- Federal Police: to control and monitor transactions related to controlled chemicals under Decree 240 of the Ministry of Justice, of March 12, 2019
- National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA): regulates the prescription and use of narcotics, psychotropic substances, retinoids, immunosuppressants, and other substances for which a specific prescription is required under Decree 344 of the Ministry of Justice of May 12, 1998.
**OBJECTIVE 4**

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

**Priority Action 4.1:** Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Brazil has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import or export authorization to be issued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of product</th>
<th>Average time taken to issue import licenses</th>
<th>Average time taken to issue export licenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Priority Action 4.2:** Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Brazil does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.
**Priority Action 4.3:** Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Brazil does not have a regulatory framework to improve access to substances subject to international control by the medical and scientific communities.
Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Brazil has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. The information included in the register is as follows:

- Name of the company
- Address
- Technical manager
- Legal manager
- Legal name
- Ability (or not) to use pharmaceutical products
- Organizational chart
- Branch of activity
- List of chemical products used by the company in its production line

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Brazil carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Brazil has criminal and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, as shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of penalty</th>
<th>Year when it was last updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>1977 (law) and 2019 (Ministerial Decree)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Priority Action 5.3:** Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Brazil does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

**Priority Action 5.4:** Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) of Brazil uses the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES).

Brazil has not received training on the INCB’s I2ES System.
STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

**Priority Action 6.1:** Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Brazil implements periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. The training programs offered by the Intelligence School (ESINT) are confidential, in accordance with Brazilian law (Article 9.A of Law 9.883/1999 and Article 22 of Law 12.527/2011), and the disclosure of their content is prohibited. However, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security offers non-confidential training programs, such as the online courses of the Ead SEGEN platform, which include the following:

- Operational Techniques Course
- Financial and Equity Analysis Course
- Course on the Use of Special Research Techniques
- Police Infiltration Course

**Priority Action 6.2:** Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Brazil implements periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. In 2020, the National Secretariat for Drug Policy and Asset Management launched the *Dispater* Project, which includes a professional master's degree course in economics, targeting official criminal law experts at the federal and state levels. The area of specialization addressed in the course is the management of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes, such as money laundering.

In addition, the Brazilian federal government offers public security operators a distance course on financial and equity analysis.

**Priority Action 6.3:** Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.
Brazil has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at the domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, intelligence activities carried out within the scope of the Brazilian Intelligence System (SISBIN) are confidential in accordance with Brazilian law (Articles 4 and 9.A of Law 9.883/1999 and Article 22 of Law 12.527/2011). This means that the operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms used to detect the methods of criminal organizations (such as the use of land, riverine, maritime and aerial routes) cannot be disclosed.

With this caveat, the collection mechanisms examine open or closed sources of data (the use of which may be free, protected, or denied). Data collection may include search tasks, for which judicial authorization is required in some cases. In general, there are 11 search activities: reconnaissance, surveillance, operational recruitment, infiltration, disinformation, provocation, interview, interrogation, signal interception, postal or telematic interception, and entry (entrada). Data analysis may include linkage analysis, risk analysis, and criminal analysis techniques. Work may be documented by means of search requests, intelligence reports (one-off, periodic, or special), messages, summaries, and technical reports.

**Priority Action 6.4:** Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Brazil has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- SISBIN
- Public Security Intelligence Subsystem (SISP)
- National Public Security Intelligence Policy (PNISP)
- National Public Security Intelligence Strategy (ENISP)
- National Public Security Intelligence Plan
- National Public Security Intelligence Doctrine

In the tactical-operational field, the mechanisms comprise directives issued by the competent authorities; the exchange of data and knowledge within the SISP; cooperative and shared planning among bodies making up the SISP; training, education, and development of professionals for public security intelligence tasks; scientific research; technological development in the field of public security intelligence and counterintelligence; specific instruments between organs or entities of the federal public administration, of the federative units, or private initiative entities; sources of financing needed for the execution of public security intelligence activities; and internal and external control of public security intelligence activities.
**Priority Action 6.5:** Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Brazil has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The agencies which provide information for the system are:

- Ministry of Justice and Public Security (various agencies, in particular the Federal Police, the Federal Highway Police, the Integrated Operations Secretariat, the National Drug Policies Secretariat and the National Public Security Secretariat)
- Institutional Security Unit [Secretariat] of the Office of the President of the Republic
- Brazilian Intelligence Agency
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of Economy
- Central Bank (through the Council for the Control of Financial Activities - COAF)
- Civil and military police in the states

The National Public Security and Prison Information System and on Weapons and Ammunition Traceability, Genetic Material, Digital Systems and Drugs (SINESP) is an integrated information platform, implemented in collaboration with the federated entities, which allows for operational, investigative, and strategic consultations on public security. It was created by Law 12.681 of July 4, 2012.
Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Brazil has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has the following legislative frameworks:

- Law No. 9.613/1998
- Law No. 12.683, of July 9, 2012
- Law No. 13.964, of December 24, 2019
- Complementary Law No. 167, of April 24, 2019

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Brazil has a National Training and Education Program for the Fight against Corruption and Money Laundering (PNLD), for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking.

The PNLD is an institutional coordination initiative to train government agents throughout the country and promote a culture of preventing and fighting corruption and money laundering.

The PNLD was created in compliance with goal 25/2004 of the National Anti-Corruption and Money Laundering Strategy (ENCCLA). Currently, it is one of the main lines of action of the General Coordination Office of Institutional Articulation (CGAI) of the Department of Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation (DRCI), linked to the National Secretariat of Justice (SENAJUS) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Since 2004, the PNLD has trained more than 23,000 government agents. It should be noted that these courses are not limited to drug money laundering typologies.

The PNLD-EAD is the distance-education version of the PNLD. Launched in 2013, PNLD-EAD is the product of a partnership between the Department of Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation (DRCI) of the National Secretariat of Justice (SENAJUS), an organ of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and the National Police Academy (ANP) of the Federal Police. This is a self-taught, remote course, targeting government officials involved in the fight against...
corruption and money laundering. It consists of 80 hours of class time and includes modules with online activities and evaluations. Students who successfully complete the activities receive a certificate of completion. The course has three modules: Money Laundering, Corruption, and International Legal Cooperation.

**Priority Action 7.3:** Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Brazil has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the country espoused the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna Convention on Drug Trafficking) in its domestic legal system with a regulation (Law 9.613/1998) that criminalizes money laundering and creates the national prevention system.

The country is also a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an intergovernmental body created in 1989 at the G7 meeting in Paris. The objectives of the FATF are to protect the financial system and the economy in general from the threats of money laundering, terrorist financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by developing and promoting international mechanisms to prevent money laundering and combat the financing of terrorism (AML/FT).

Law 9.613/1998 provides that money laundering prosecutions are independent of the prosecution of prior criminal offenses (including illicit trafficking of narcotics and related drugs).

The protocols facilitating this procedural independence in practice are established by each organ of the Judicial Police - the Civil Police of the 26 states and the Federal District - and the Judicial Police of the Union (the Federal Police). In the Brazilian legal system, the Judicial Police presides over criminal investigations, which are called "police investigations." According to data from the Federal Police, the drug trafficking crime addressed in Law 11.343/06 (Drug Law) can lead to 79 money laundering charges. In addition, in 2021, Brazil conducted its first National Risk Assessment (NRA), which encompasses a systematic analysis of problems to which Brazil is exposed, including threats, vulnerabilities, and capacity to prevent and combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (ML/TF). The NRA covered the work of the National Risk Assessment Working Group on Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Financing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (GTANR), in accordance with the provisions of Decree 10.270, of March 6, 2020. The 2021 NRA is the result of the diagnostic assessment carried out to detect, evaluate, and understand these risks in the country. It was an important national instrument to help the competent bodies and entities prevent and combat ML/TF. As a result of this work, drug trafficking remains one of the most common predicate offenses related to money laundering in Brazil. This crime has a high incidence and is the leading cause of incarceration in the country.
In general, the recent history of police operations against drug trafficking corroborates the conclusion that this threat affects the entire national territory with some regions specializing more in certain forms of trafficking (aerial, maritime, or land). Drug trafficking is often carried out through complex and organized structures (either as a predicate offense or in subsequent money laundering) and generates large profits for its perpetrators, which are often reinvested in the criminal structure and logistics.

**Priority Action 7.4:** Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Brazil has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. In this sense, inter-agency coordination and cooperation activities in the prevention and control of money laundering are centralized in the ENCCLA, a forum in which more than 80 institutions of the three branches (Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary) and the Public Ministry participate, covering the federal, state and even municipal spheres in some cases. In short, ENCCLA comprises the main Brazilian institutions that work directly or indirectly in the fight against corruption and money laundering. Various public institutions collaborate in the coordination of the ENCCLA, and the tasks of its Executive Secretariat are carried out by the Department of Asset Recovery and International Legal Cooperation (DRCI), linked to the National Secretariat of Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Strategic decisions, monitoring, guidance and provisional opinions on the approval of activities and their results are carried out by a group composed of 22 public institutions, called the Integrated Management Cabinet (Gabinete de Gestión Integrada, GGI).

**Priority Action 7.5:** Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Brazil has the Financial Activities Control Council (COAF) as its financial intelligence unit, which was established by Law 9.613/1998.

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, COAF is responsible for the production of financial intelligence (receipt of suspicious transaction reports, analysis of information, distribution of financial intelligence reports, etc.). In addition to this main remit, COAF conducts case-based studies and draws up a list of money laundering typologies. All this material is provided to the relevant public authorities for study and training purposes. COAF has access to the Electronic Exchange System (SEI-C).

The Federal Police operates the Asset Analysis Center (NAPA), the purpose of which is to coordinate and facilitate money laundering investigations in the area of drug trafficking crimes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Police. NAPA has its own information systems.
COAF, the Federal Police, and the Federal Public Prosecutors' Office all produce specific statistics on the incidence of drug trafficking and its link to money laundering crimes. The resources feed the National Anti-Drug Fund, regulated by Law 7.560 of December 19, 1986, which consolidates the data and assets recovered in the drug supply reduction process.

**Priority Action 7.6:** Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Brazil has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, the first National Risk Assessment (ENR) was published in 2021 of threats and vulnerabilities to ML/TFTP faced by Brazil and on the proportional and adequate measures needed to mitigate them in accordance with the FATF methodology, consisting of a conceptual basis and various processes, instruments, questionnaires, measurement parameters, consolidation criteria, information flows, and structures of roles and responsibilities. Five major groups of processes, called macroprocesses, were defined to guide the work. Drug trafficking is one of the principal threats facing the country, by triggering huge revenue linked to criminal activities.

**Priority Action 7.7:** Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Brazil has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, the National Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN) participates in the ENCCLA and its working groups. It also collaborates with other agencies, such as COAF, the Federal Police, and the Federal Public Prosecutors' Office. Although there is a great deal of interaction between the financial sector, regulators, and judicial bodies, there is no specific collaboration mechanism to combat money laundering linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, there are cooperation agreements and joint operations to inhibit money laundering in all previous illicit acts.
**Objective 8**

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

**Priority Action 8.1:** Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

**Priority Action 8.2:** Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Brazil has the National Secretariat for Drug Policy and Asset Management as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through Decree 9662/2019.

The country has Articles 20 and 21 Decree 9.662/2019 and its respective updates to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets.

**Priority Action 8.3:** Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Brazil offers and participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Institutions</th>
<th>Name and type of training offered</th>
<th>Name and type of training received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Justice and Public Security (through the National Secretariat for Drug Policy and Asset Management, the Federal Police, and the Secretariat for Education and Public Security Management)</td>
<td>1. Research and Equity Analysis Course (IAP, Saturno Project): 60-hour online course for agents and operators of the National System of Public Policies on Drugs (SISNAD) 2. CaPtaNDo course: 80-hour online course on the National Drug Policy, with tutors, which includes a module on confiscation and management of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. 3. CaPta course, 40 hours (Spanish)</td>
<td>To support the activities carried out by the team, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security has a &quot;Personnel Development Plan&quot;, under the responsibility of the General Coordination of Personnel Management Office, through which each unit can periodically propose or request courses or participate in courses offered (e.g., the distance learning program on competencies). Some courses are already offered online; others are in preparation and will be offered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Professional master's degree in economics, with specialization in asset management (face-to-face, with some online sessions)

**International organizations**
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Governments of friendly countries (in particular France, Colombia, Italy, Bolivia, and Peru)

- International and bilateral workshops and seminars
- Institutional visits from Brazil to other countries in order to learn about and incorporate sound asset management practices used internationally (France, Holland, United States, Mexico, Colombia, and Italy)
- Bilateral Brazil-France event held in Brazil, in which Brazilian and French authorities discussed asset management

**Priority Action 8.4:** In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Brazil has the following legislation, regulations, and procedures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- Brazilian Criminal Code
- Decree Law 3.689, of October 3, 1941, Brazilian Code of Criminal Procedure
- Law 7,560 of December 19, 1986
- Decree 9.926 of July 19, 2019
- Executive Order 9.662, dated January 1, 2019, as amended by Executive Order 10.073, dated October 18, 2019, and by Executive Order 10.785, dated September 1, 2021
- SENAD Decree 11/ 2019
- SENAD Decree 1 of January 10, 2020
- Decree 152 of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
OBJECTIVE 9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

**Priority Action 9.1:** Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Brazil has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.2:** Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Brazil has direct budget allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In this regard, the National Anti-Drug Fund (FUNAD) has budget allocations to finance these programs, including crop eradication operations in neighboring (drug-producing) countries and the training of educators in crime prevention through the prevention of drug use and trafficking.

**Priority Action 9.3:** Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Brazil takes into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, the Drug Law (Law 11.343 of August 23, 2006) does not criminalize the planting, cultivation, harvesting, and exploitation of plants and substrates that may be used to extract or produce drugs for strictly ritual and religious use.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.4:** Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Brazil has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.
Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Brazil supports the development of the following supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives to address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders:

- Tô de Boa Project
- Project Quíron (School Health and Safety Course)
Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Brazil has designed and implemented comprehensive, sustainable, and preventative alternative development programs starting in 2020 as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. The country does not have a national entity that coordinates or evaluates the implementation of these programs, which are considered preventive alternative development initiatives that are still very incipient and of pilot nature. These programs do not incorporate a human rights approach.

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Brazil exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs and preventive alternative development programs, through Brazil-Bolivia, Brazil-Peru, and Brazil-Colombia Joint Commissions (these bilateral meetings are known in diplomatic circles as "COMIXTAS").

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Brazil does not promote or disseminate the results of these programs, or the benefits they provide to the affected communities.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs’ effectiveness.
Brazil does not use results indicators to monitor or evaluate the effectiveness of preventive alternative development programs in the medium and long term.

**Priority Action 10.5:** Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Brazil has preventive alternative development programs, supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government’s presence in areas affected by illicit crops, which are implemented by the following agencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agencies that implement policies that supplement alternative development programs in affected areas</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior/National Police (law enforcement)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Security/Defense</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Public Works Ministry</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Women/Family</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Commerce (International)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Ministry</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor/Social Affairs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Authority</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State police and municipal guards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Action 10.6:** Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

The communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision of preventive alternative development programs through the "Tô de Boa" project, which takes advantage of local knowledge in all phases of public policy (formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation), encouraging the participation of leaders, families, and victims in preventive activities.

**Priority Action 10.7:** Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.
Brazil does not promote innovative partnerships or cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and trafficking.
**Priority Action 11.1:** Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

Brazil has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

**Priority Action 11.2:** Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 11.3:** Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.
OBJECTIVE 12

ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

**Priority Action 12.1:** Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

**Priority Action 12.4:** Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Brazil has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security.

**Priority Action 12.2:** Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Brazil does not promote the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, or security sectors.

**Priority Action 12.3:** Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Brazil has programs and strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level. In this sense, since 2020, the federal government has been conducting the pilot project entitled "Em Frente Brazil", an initiative to achieve the objectives and implement the guidelines of the National Public Safety Policy (PNaSP), established pursuant to Law 13.675/18, and of the National Public Safety Plan (PNSP), adopted pursuant to Decree 9.630/18. The project consists of a set of multidisciplinary, inter-ministerial, and inter-federative activities to address the problem of violent crime in the country, based on coordination between the Union, states and municipalities with a territorial approach in areas in which crime prevalent. The initiative encompasses socioeconomic prevention and qualified law enforcement measures, coordinated in a multilevel, integrated governance and management model.

In addition, based on the premises of sustainable development to reduce violence, the National Secretariat for Drug Policies’ (SENAD) initiatives, particularly the Quíron and Tô de Boa projects, seek to reduce the supply of drugs in vulnerable communities through courses for educators and economic and bio-psychosocial development measures aimed at adolescents, young people, and members of vulnerable communities. Both projects are partly inspired by the Homicide Control Program ("Fica Vivo!"), which aims to prevent and reduce intentional homicides among
adolescents and young people between the ages of 12 and 24 in the hardest-hit areas.
**EVALUATIVE SUMMARY**

**Objective 1**
Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country’s domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes that Brazil implements and participates in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations. Also, Brazil has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. These include adequate safety and health measures for the personnel involved in dismantling laboratories or facilities, but do not include actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the handling of chemical and hazardous waste. Likewise, CICAD observes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Brazil do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial drug interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Also, CICAD notes that Brazil has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, CICAD notes that Brazil implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, carries out inter-agency collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, and has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has institutions responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. Additionally, CICAD notes that Brazil has a mechanism to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS. In addition, CICAD observes that Brazil has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. Also, CICAD notes that the country has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. However, CICAD notes that the country only uses some of the INCB tools and resources to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD observes that Brazil has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, and products related to illicit drug markets. Likewise, the competent personnel receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, and products related to illicit drug markets.
Objective 2
Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes that Brazil has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control, and that this information is shared with other regional or global systems. CICAD also notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. In addition, CICAD notes that the country participates in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)’s Project ION. CICAD also observes that Brazil does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use and NPS.

Objective 3
Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes that Brazil has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed these instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and that its competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. However, CICAD notes that Brazil does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. CICAD also observes that the country has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which include all the control measures contained in Paragraphs 8 and 9 and complies with the requests for information contained in Paragraph 10. Similarly, CICAD notes that the country uses the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances; however, it does not use the PICS System. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. Additionally, CICAD observes that Brazil uses the OAS/CICAD Model
Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

**Objective 4**

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Brazil has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national productions, import and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also notes with concern that the country does not have a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Objective 5**

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes that Brazil has an updated registry of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of these products, and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes that the country does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, nor does it share information with other regional or global systems on the subject. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country uses the INCB’s I2ES System, although it has not received training in its use.

**Objective 6**

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.
CICAD notes with satisfaction that Brazil implements periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. CICAD also observes that the country participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. In addition, CICAD notes that Brazil has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

**Objective 7**

**Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Brazil has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Also, CICAD observes that the country has a periodic training program for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Also, CICAD notes that Brazil has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that the country has a Financial Intelligence Unit and information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Brazil has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

**Objective 8**

**Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Brazil has a designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, and regulations to facilitate the
accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD also notes that the country offers and participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD additionally notes that the country has legislation, regulations, and procedures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

**Objective 9**
Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Brazil has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs. However, CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counter narcotics programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country takes into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, but does not include environmental protection measures within those policies and programs. CICAD observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. On the other hand, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Brazil supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which includes the participation of civil society and other social actors.

**Objective 10**
Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Brazil has designed and implemented preventative alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops since 2020. However, the country does not have a national entity that coordinates or evaluates the implementation of these programs. Furthermore, these programs do not take into account the human rights perspective. CICAD observes that the country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country does not promote or disseminate the results of these programs, or the benefits they provide to affected communities. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not use results
indicators to monitor or evaluate the effectiveness of preventive alternative development programs, in the medium and long terms. CICAD notes that Brazil’s preventive alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government’s presence in areas affected by illicit crops. CICAD also observes that the communities and target groups in the country participate in the design, implementation, and supervision processes of preventive alternative development programs. However, CICAD notes that Brazil does not promote partnerships or innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and trafficking.

**Objective 11**
Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that during the evaluation period (2019-2022), Brazil has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

**Objective 12**
Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Brazil has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not promote the inter-agency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, or security sectors. However, CICAD notes that Brazil has programs and strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.